The History of INDUSTRIALIZATION USSR

Documents & Materials

1938 - 1941

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IN THIS SERIES:

- *The History of the Industrialisation of the Soviet Union: 1926–1928. Documents and Materials. Moscow: Science. 1969.*
- *The History of the Industrialisation of the Soviet Union: 1929–1932. Documents and Materials. Moscow: Science. 1970.*
- *The History of the Industrialisation of the Soviet Union: 1933–1937. Documents and Materials. Moscow: Science. 1971.*
- *The History of the Industrialisation of the Soviet Union: 1938–1941. Documents and Materials. Moscow: Science. 1972.*

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FOREWORD

This collection is an integral part of an all-Union series of documents and materials on the history of industrialization of the USSR (1926-1941). It contains documents describing the industrial development of the country during the third five-year plan (before the start of the Great Patriotic War) and thus completes the all-union volumes of the series.

By the end of the second five-year plan, the Soviet Union had successfully completed, in the main, the building of a socialist society. The victory of socialism opened up tremendous opportunities for the development and improvement of the productive forces of Soviet society, its political and spiritual life.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the 18th Congress (March 1939) set the task of completing the construction of socialism and starting a gradual transition to communism. In order to ensure the fulfillment of this task, it was necessary to strengthen and develop the material and technical basis of socialism, to improve socialist production relations, to ensure a high standard of living for the people, to strengthen the education of the working people in the spirit of selfless devotion to the socialist Fatherland and a deep understanding of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The party warned that the path to the goal would not be easy. "However, one cannot underestimate the difficulties of solving this gigantic task, especially in the conditions of a hostile capitalist encirclement", - emphasized in the decisions of the XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b) [1]; At this time, the world was extremely anxious. The military bloc of the fascist states has launched intensified preparations for war and has already begun to implement its aggressive plans in Europe and the Far East. The threat of an attack on the world's first socialist state grew every day. In the fall of 1939, Nazi Germany attacked Poland. The Second World War began.

The third five-year plan, adopted by the 18th Party Congress, opened up clear prospects for the movement of the Soviet Union

towards the intended goal. By 1942, it was planned to surpass the level of 1937 in terms of the volume of output of the entire industry by 92%, including the production of means of production by 107% and the production of consumer goods by 72%. One of the main tasks of the new five-year plan was to ensure the introduction of advanced technology in all sectors of the national economy, to mechanize labor-intensive work and, on this basis, to achieve a significant increase in labor productivity. Taking into account the difficult international situation, the five-year plan provided for an increase in the capacity of the defense industry, an acceleration of its development and the creation of large state reserves. The implementation of the planned plan was supported by large capital investments in the amount of 192 billion rubles. The plan attached great importance to the comprehensive development of the economy of all major economic regions and the more rapid development of the eastern regions of the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East. All-round development of the coal-metallurgical and oil base (Second Baku), the construction of backup enterprises in a number of branches of mechanical engineering, aircraft industry, ammunition, weapons, oil refining, chemistry, light and food industries were planned.

Despite the fact that the third five-year plan paid great attention to strengthening the country's military-industrial base, from the first year of the five-year plan, the party and the government took a number of measures to strengthen the defensive power of the Soviet state. The construction of new and backup enterprises in the East of the country was accelerated. Vigorous measures were taken to eliminate the backlog of a number of leading sectors of heavy industry, to reduce the disproportion in their development (non-ferrous, ferrous metallurgy, energy, fuel, etc.). The pace of deployment of defense industry capacities accelerated. In industry and construction, progressive methods of technology and organization of labor were introduced, the system of personnel training was improved, the system of management of industry and construction was reorganized, the management apparatus was approaching production.

During the years of the third five-year plan, the creative activity of the working people increased immeasurably, which manifested itself in the broad sweep of the Stakhanov movement.

The documents and materials of this collection contain information about the main directions of the industrial development of the USSR in 1938 - 1941. The collection consists of two sections. The first section contains documents on the development of industry in the USSR (financing, capital construction, organization of production and the results of industry work). The second section is devoted to the size and composition of the working class, the training and distribution of industrial cadres, the creative, heroic work of the Soviet people, the collection opens with a resolution of the 18th Congress of the Communist Party on the results of the second five-year plan and the tasks of the third five-year plan [inaudible] the results of the second five-year plan ways and methods of their achievement. For the study of all other materials, the published document is fundamental.

Most of the first chapter of the first section of documents is made up of reports of the budgetary department of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR on the execution of the state budget of the USSR for 1938-1940. (doc. No. 1 - 4). These documents contain information on tax and non-tax budget revenues, expenditures for financing all sectors of the national economy on the execution of the budgets of the union republics, as well as an overview of the general conditions in which the budget was executed for the reporting period. The published extracts from the documents contain important information about the financial performance of the industry and the amount of intraindustrial savings, about the ratio and size of budget [inaudible] and their distribution by industry. NKF reports show that in 1938-40. the budgetary financing of the defense [inaudible] industry has been systematically increased. If in 1938 [inaudible] 18.7% of the budget, then in 1940 - 32.6%. During the same time, the share of expenditures on industrial development increased from 41% to 48% of all expenditures on the national economy, and [inaudible] was

directed to the leading sectors: [inaudible] energy, metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical engineering. The reports also contain information about the participation of the population in the financing of socialist industry, including mass loans, their size and significance for the development of industry in the USSR [2]

In addition to the documents published in the collection of documents on the financing of socialist industry, of great interest are materials such as the draft state budgets of the USSR and the union republics, the speech of the people's commissars of finance at the meeting of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR [inaudible] budgets published in the reporting [inaudible] at the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in monthly surveys of the CSO on the implementation of state plans of the national economy. A number of information on issues related to the financing of industry contains the minutes of the budget commission of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR and other materials. In the chapter "Capital construction [inaudible] materials characterizing [inaudible] construction and revealing the process of improving the construction business in the country."

The methods of high-speed construction mastered in the years of the third five-year plan found wide application during the years of the Patriotic War.

Materials on the organization of construction are supplemented by statistical tables of the People's Commissariat for Construction (doc. No. 24-27), which contain information on the volume of capital work performed, the mechanization of construction work, the output of production enterprises of the People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR for 1939-1940. The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR (doc. No. 9, 15, 18) contain information on the implementation of capital construction plans and the commissioning of the most important enterprises in the first years of the third five-year plan. The documents show that as a result of the implementation of the directive of the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the further progressive

distribution of the country's productive forces, a large construction program was carried out, the capacities of heavy industry were significantly increased, new backup enterprises were created in a number of industries in the Volga region, the Urals and Siberia.

The party and government, given the growing threat from Nazi Germany, were forced to allocate most of the funds for the construction of the leading branches of the heavy and defense industries. As a result, 3 thousand new large industrial enterprises were built before the start of World War II. The commissioning of these enterprises made the country's industrial base and especially its defense industries more powerful and stable.

To the chapter “Organization of production. The results of the work of industry” includes documents containing information about the organizational activities of the Party and the state in the field of industrial development. The industry of the Soviet Union during the years of the third five-year plan, as in the previous two five-years, developed along an ascending line. But her path to new frontiers was not easy, as mentioned above. From the end of 1939, the direct danger of a war approaching our borders began to affect the entire national economy. As a result, it was necessary to radically change the initial assignments of annual, quarterly and monthly plans, to switch financial and material resources, as well as production capacities for the deployment of the defense industry. In these difficult conditions, the Communist Party, by mobilizing the working class and engineers and technicians to overcome difficulties, she achieved a decisive improvement in the work of the most important branches of the heavy and sharp growth of the defense industry. The documents published in the chapter are the resolution of the XVIII party conference "On the tasks of party organizations in the field of industry and transport", resolutions of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) "On the work of the coal industry of Donbass", "On increasing the role of the foreman", "On state all-union standards and the order of their introduction ”show the great work of the Party and the government aimed at

overcoming the difficulties and shortcomings that have arisen in the work of industry (doc. No. 33, 35, 37, 44). The reports of the People's Commissariat for Industry and the People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metallurgy published in the chapter for 1940 (doc. No. 39, 42) tell about the measures taken by the Party and the government to raise the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy. Documents show that in the second half of 1940 a turning point came in the work of the ferrous metallurgy and coal industry. And in the first half of 1941, the level of pig iron production exceeded the average monthly level of 1937 by 25%, steel - by 29%, rolled products - by 26%. The increase in steelmaking was ensured not only by an increase in production capacity, but also by better use of equipment. Coal production increased in 1940 by 30% against the level of 1937.

The largest group of documents of the chapter - orders and reports of industrial people's commissariats - contains information about the large organizational and technical work to improve the production management system, revise production rates and prices, standardize products, mechanize labor-intensive processes and increase labor productivity on this basis. Since the main activities in this area have been unfolding since 1939, the information for 1938 is presented only as a part of generalizing materials. Since the publication of the reports of all the people's commissariats, due to their large volume, is not possible, preference was given to the reports of the people's commissariats of heavy industry - fuel and energy, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, heavy and medium machine building,

The general reporting materials in the chapter are presented by the State Planning Committee's report to the USSR Council of People's Commissars on the progress of the implementation of the third five-year plan for the development of the national economy and statistical materials from the TsUNKhU and the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the gross industrial output and production of the most important types of industrial products in the USSR and the main economic regions for 1939-1940. (doc. No. 38, 45, 47). These documents show that, despite a number of significant

shortcomings in the organization of production, revealed at the XVIII conference of the All-Union Communist Party), the industry during 1938-1940. has achieved great success. During the first three and a half years of the five-year plan, the main tasks of the plan were successfully completed. With an increase in industrial production from 1937 to 1940 by 45%, the production of means of production increased by 54%, and the production of mechanical engineering - by 75%. The labor productivity of workers in industry during the same period increased by 32%. The defense industries have made especially great strides. The total volume of its products has increased 2.8 times over 3 years (while the target is 3.3 times in general over a five-year period)

Further technical re-equipment of the national economy took place on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technological progress and the growth of production of the means of production. The branches of mechanical engineering and metalworking received significant development. Machine-tool building grew rapidly, especially the production of automatic and special machine tools, at the same time their assortment expanded. On the eve of the war, over 500 new types of machine tools were mastered. Let us recall that in 1932 only 40 types of machine tools were produced in the country. The production of improved open-hearth and cut-off equipment means of transport, and equipment for the coal industry increased. In 1939-1941. great success was achieved in the development of new types of weapons, not inferior to the best foreign models. As the chronicles show,

The economic and defense power of the Soviet state increased and strengthened every year, as evidenced by the documents published in the collection. Moreover, it should be noted that they are very important, but not the only ones. When preparing the collection for publication, the compilers took into account that a number of important decisions of the party and government have already been published in widely known collections: "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central

Committee," "Decisions of the party and government on economic issues," print.

In the chapter "The size and composition of the working class. Training and Distribution of Personnel", documents are published on the ways and methods of solving one of the most important national economic problems during the third five-year plan - providing the growing socialist production with qualified personnel. These documents mainly reflect the peculiarities of the growth in the number and changes in the composition of the working class at a new stage of historical development; the implementation of the measures outlined in the five-year plan to raise the cultural and technical level of industrial and production personnel and the creation of a new system for training qualified workers. By the beginning of the third five-year plan, the main form of replenishing workers was still the recruitment of workers directly by enterprises and construction sites and organized recruitment under agreements with collective farms. At the same time, most of the workers were trained or retrained directly in production at the machine. The orders and certificates of the people's commissariats published in the collection on the results of brigade and individual apprenticeships at enterprises, as well as advanced training in Stakhanov schools (doc. 67, 77), the statement of the State Planning Committee's labor department about the sources of replenishing the industry with labor (doc. 73) show that these forms could no longer meet the needs of the national economy. Many branches of industry, armed with advanced technology, needed not just labor, but qualified personnel. Therefore, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) took practical measures to streamline the recruitment and distribution of labor, and to introduce a new system of organized replenishment of industry, construction and transport with skilled workers. A system of state labor reserves was created. In this regard, the report of the Main Department of Labor Reserves on the progress of organizing schools and the first enrollment of students is of great interest (doc. No. 75).

The documents of the chapter give an idea of the situation with the provision of labor for all branches of industry and construction, about the change in the number and composition of workers by industry in the republics and large industrial regions of the country. Of great interest are the statistical materials of TsUNKhU on the composition of workers and engineering and technical workers. In 1939, TsUNKhU conducted a survey of the organization of labor and wages in industry. The collection includes statistical tables on the distribution of workers and engineering and technical workers in large industry by sex and age, by length of service in production as of November 1, 1939 (by industry) and by education. The data of the 1939 All-Union Census show the level of education of workers and employees by profession, including women workers (doc. No. 56-60).

On January 1, 1941, the CSO conducted a survey of leading personnel and specialists throughout the USSR (except for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia). The collection publishes a memorandum of the State Planning Commission on the results of the survey, as well as statistical materials on the composition of leading personnel and specialists in the Union and Union-Republican industrial people's commissariats and their subordinate organizations and enterprises in education and party membership, on the saturation of industrial enterprises with engineers and technicians, on the number of women and on the promotion of new personnel for managerial work (doc. No. 79-82).

The chapter "Labor Activity of the Working Class" publishes documents revealing the selfless struggle of the Soviet people for the fulfillment of the third five-year plan, for new creative forms and methods of labor. The chapter includes information summaries, memoranda, as well as letters from collectives of enterprises and individual workers who spoke with new labor initiatives. Most of the documents are published for the first time. They contain information about the activities of party, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, as well as scientific and technical societies on the widespread dissemination of advanced forms of labor

organization in the main industries and construction. Letters and appeals from production leaders - miners, metallurgists, machine builders - economic and party organizations show a high political consciousness of the advanced detachments of the Soviet working class (doc. Nos. 85, 88, 97). At the suggestion of the Stakhanovites of the steelworkers of the Donetsk Metallurgical Plant, a competition was launched between the leading professions of metallurgical enterprises in order to withdraw the lagging industry from the breakthrough and promote the dissemination of best practices among steelworkers and furnaces. The collection also contains materials on the implementation of this valuable initiative (doc. No. 101, 113, 123, 124). Numerous materials highlight the origin and development of multi-station service and combination of professions, i.e. such forms of production activity of workers, which played a large role in the fulfillment of production targets not only in peaceful conditions,

In the goals of the third five-year plan, the movement of the Komsomol youth brigades, which originated in the early years of industrialization, gained wide scope. Among the published materials, one should especially note the reports of the central committees of a number of trade unions on mass production work, information from the Narkomchermet and some other institutions about the Stakhanov movement (doc. No. 104, 106, 129, 131). These materials contain information about the number of workers - participants in the Stakhanov movement, about the spread of new promising forms of socialist competition, about the main shortcomings in work and about ways to overcome them. Of great interest are the reports and resolutions of the Presidium of the All-Union Scientific and Technical Society on the participation of engineering and technical workers in the dissemination of advanced labor methods, in carrying out organizational and technical measures in production in accordance with the objectives of the third five-year plan (doc. No. 86, 90, 91, 94, etc.). The chapter ends with statistical materials from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on the number of workers who participated in socialist competition in 19383-1940, and on the number of

rationalization proposals. The published documents summarize the great organizational work of the Communist Party, the Soviet government and the trade unions to provide conditions for mass labor enthusiasm and heroism of the Soviet working class.

The published documents have been extracted from the funds of the Central State Archives of the National Economy of the USSR (TSGANKH USSR), the Central State Archives of the October Revolution, the highest bodies of state power and government bodies of the USSR (TSGAOR USSR), the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU (TsPA IML) , The Central Archives of the Komsomol and the Central Archives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Archaeographic processing of documents was carried out in accordance with generally accepted publication rules. Typos in documents, as well as minor errors, including inaccurate names of enterprises (if the correctness of the names of the latter is beyond doubt) have been corrected without reservations. All abbreviated words not included in the abbreviation list are also expanded without square brackets, unless the correctness of the expansion is in doubt or may be twofold.

Some of the documents are published in extracts. Omitted without reservation information that is not related to the topic of the collection or is of secondary importance, as well as extracts from the resolutions of the XVIII Congress and the XVIII Conference of the CPSU (b), resolutions of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and from statistical tables, the information of which is beyond the scope of published documents ... In other cases, the omitted parts of the documents are specified in textual notes, which indicate the names of the entire omitted sections, chapters and paragraphs or the content of the omitted parts of the text. In the reports of the people's commissariats and central administrations, the omitted information is indicated only for the section or chapter, the material of which is published in the collection. Excursions are not placed in the event that All extracts

from documents are marked in the title with the preposition "from" and dots in the places where the text is missing.

In the documents of the collection, the numbering of tables has been changed in accordance with the extracts. Published materials and statistical tables that do not have dates are dated by content, since it is not possible to establish an exact date. Summary statistics appear at the end of each section, regardless of their date.

Document notes are specified in textual notes. The overwhelming majority of documents are typewritten, therefore only other ways of reproducing the text are stipulated.

The appendices to the collection contain notes, a list of abbreviations, a list of sources used, an index of industrial enterprises, as well as a chronicle of decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet government on industrialization issues for the period from January 3, 1938 to December 31, 1940.

[1] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee", vol. 5. Moscow, 1971, p. 339

[2] During 1938-1941, four loans were issued for a total amount of about 34 billion rubles. ("Finals of the USSR". M., 1958, p. 112).

CPSU on the results of the second and the tasks of the third five-year plans

No 1 From the resolution of the XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b) "The third five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR (1938 - 1942)"

10-21 March 1939 [1]

I. Results of the second five-year plan and the main tasks of the third five-year plan

The main and decisive economic task of the second five-year plan - the completion of the technical reconstruction of the USSR national economy - has basically been completed.

The production and technical apparatus of the country was radically renewed. More than 80 percent of all industrial output was obtained in 1937 from new enterprises built or entirely reconstructed in the first and second five-year plans; about 90 percent of all tractors and combines operating in agriculture were produced by Soviet industry in the second five-year plan. The assignments of the second five-year plan in the field of industry and transport were fulfilled ahead of schedule. The second five-year plan was completed by industry by April 1, 1937, that is, at four years and three months, and heavy industry grew especially rapidly in the second five-year plan. The second five-year plan for railway transport with an excess was completed in four years. The most important tasks of the second five-year plan for agricultural products have also been overfulfilled: grain and cotton.

Compared with 1932 — the last year of the first five-year plan — industrial output in 1937 increased by 120.6 percent, while the target for the second five-year plan was 114 percent. The average annual growth rate of industrial production in the second five-year plan was 17.1 percent against the planned 16.5 percent.

In all branches of the national economy of the USSR, production cadres have grown, who are successfully mastering new technology. The biggest victory of the second five-year plan is the creation of

significant Soviet intelligentsia cadres necessary for all branches of socialist construction and the wide promotion of new leading workers from Party and non-Party Bolsheviks in all branches of the national economy.

The successes achieved in the development of new technology were vividly expressed in the Stakhanov movement. The expansion of socialist competition and its highest form - the Stakhanov movement - led to a powerful rise in labor productivity in industry and in other sectors of the national economy. Labor productivity in industry in the second five-year plan increased by 82 percent against 63 percent according to the plan, and in the field of construction labor productivity during this period increased by 83 percent against 75 percent under the plan of the second five-year plan. The rise of the Stakhanov movement and numerous remarkable examples of the socialist-conscious labor of the Stakhanovites with their high indicators of labor productivity created the preconditions for the radical strengthening of labor discipline in all our enterprises and institutions.

5. Now that the USSR has taken shape as a socialist state, has completed mainly the technical reconstruction of the national economy and is ahead of any capitalist country in Europe in terms of production technology in industry and agriculture - now we can and must practically put and implement the decision of the main the economic task of the USSR: to catch up and overtake also in the economic respect the most developed capitalist countries of Europe and the United States of America , to finally solve this task in the next period of time.

This requires a further significant increase in the technical armament of all sectors of the national economy and, consequently, the all-round development of mechanical engineering and all heavy industry, a decisive improvement in the entire organization and technology of production with the widespread introduction of the latest achievements of science and inventions, quantitative and, especially, qualitative growth of production personnel and high mastery of technology in industry, transport and agriculture. In

accordance with Lenin's instructions that "labor productivity is, in the last analysis, the most important thing, the most important thing for the victory of the new social system" [2], we must ensure the all-round development of socialist emulation and the Stakhanovist Movement, the steady strengthening of labor discipline in all enterprises and institutions, in all collective farms, we must ensure the high labor productivity of workers, peasants and intelligentsia worthy of a socialist society.

At the same time, it is necessary to ensure such an increase in the national income and the development of trade in order to raise national consumption by one and a half to two times during the third five-year plan. For this, along with the intensified upsurge of the heavy and defense industry, it is necessary to develop work to raise the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs, as well as to ensure the possibility of a corresponding increase in the real wages of workers and employees, and an increase in the income of collective farmers.

In accordance with these basic tasks of the third five-year plan, it is necessary to ensure a significant rise in the cultural level of the entire mass of working people in town and country, to take a major step forward in the historical cause of raising the cultural and technical level of the working class , the progressive and leading force of socialist society, to the level of workers in engineering and technical labor.

The gigantic growth of industry and the entire national economy in the third five-year plan and the need to ensure its further uninterrupted growth in accordance with the national plan, especially in the context of the growing aggressive forces of imperialism in the external environment of the USSR, require the creation of large state reserves , primarily for fuel, electricity and some defense industries, as well as the development of transport, with the correct placement in the relevant regions of the country, the elimination of unproductive and long-distance transportations and the provision of the main economic centers of the country with the maximum amount of resources in place.

The XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b) approves the following tasks of the third five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, presented by the State Planning Commission of the USSR and adopted by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

II. Production growth plan in the third five-year plan

1. To establish the volume of production throughout the industry of the USSR in 1942, in the last year of the third five-year plan, at 184 billion rubles (in prices of 1926-1927) against 95.5 billion rubles in 1937, that is, the growth of industrial production over the third five-year plan by 92 percent.

The average annual growth rate of industrial production in the USSR in the third five-year plan should be set at 14 percent, with the average annual growth rate in the production of means of production set at 15.7 percent, and in the production of consumer goods, 11.5 percent.

III. The plan for new construction and its placement in the third five-year plan

1. In accordance with the plan for the growth of production, the XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b) sets the volume of capital work in the national economy in the third five-year plan at 192 billion rubles (in current estimated prices) against 114.7 billion rubles for the second five-year plan, of which:

a) In industry - 111.9 billion rubles against 58.6 billion rubles in the second five-year plan, including: for the industry producing means of production - 93.9 billion rubles against 49.8 billion rubles in the second five-year plan, or an increase of 89 percent; for the industry producing consumer goods - 18 billion rubles against 8.8 billion rubles in the second five-year plan, or an increase of 105 percent.

b) Transport - 37.3 billion rubles against 20.7 billion rubles in the second five-year plan, or an increase of 80 percent.

c) In agriculture - 11 billion rubles, including: in the MTS - 5.2 billion rubles, for irrigation and melioration - 1.3 billion rubles and, in addition, for the increase in livestock in state farms - 2.5 billion rubles. Capital investments in agriculture of the collective farms themselves in the third five-year plan will amount to 24 billion rubles.

2. The congress approves the commissioning of new and reconstructed enterprises in the third five-year plan at a cost of 193 billion rubles (in current estimated prices) against 103 billion rubles in the second five-year plan.

The congress notes that the established volume of capital work and the program for the commissioning of new and reconstructed enterprises ensure a further large increase in the production and technical base of the USSR and the formation of the necessary reserves of capacities in the most important sectors of the national economy. In the third five-year plan, production capacities grow: for power plants from 8.1 million kilowatts at the end of the second five-year plan to 17.2 million kilowatts in the third five-year plan; in the coal industry - 1.8 times, with the mines' capacity reaching 335 million tons of coal by the end of the third five-year plan; for ferrous metallurgy (pig iron) - up to 25 million tons; for nonferrous metallurgy (copper) - 2.4 times; for aluminum - 3.8 times; in the automotive industry - almost twice; for the cotton industry (spindles) - 1.5 times.

3. The congress considers that in the placement of new construction in the third five-year plan in the regions of the USSR, it is necessary to proceed from the approach of industry to the sources of raw materials and regions of consumption in order to eliminate irrational and excessively long-distance transportations, as well as further development of the economically backward regions of the USSR in the past. Accordingly, in the third five-year plan, it is necessary:

a) In the main economic regions of the Union, ensure the comprehensive development of the economy and organize the

extraction of fuel and the production of such types of products as cement, alabaster, chemical fertilizers, glass, mass products of the light and food industries in sizes that meet the needs of these regions. Of particular importance is the provision of local fuel and some difficult-to-transport products for those large industrial regions, whose dependence on long-distance transportation of large quantities of goods has increased due to their industrial growth and the rapid increase in the urban population.

Such food products, consumed everywhere in mass quantities, such as potatoes, vegetables, dairy and meat products, flour, confectionery, beer, as well as a number of industrial consumer goods - haberdashery, garments, furniture, bricks, lime, etc. ., should be produced in sufficient quantities in every republic, territory and region.

Ensure proper control over the implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the prohibition of the construction of new enterprises in Moscow and Leningrad, and also to extend this resolution to Kiev, Kharkov, Rostov-on-Don, Gorky, Sverdlovsk, in which henceforth the construction of new enterprises.

b) In such economic centers of the country as the eastern regions, the Urals and the Volga region, in the third five-year plan, create backup enterprises for a number of machine-building, oil refining and chemical industries in order to eliminate the chances in the supply of some industrial products from unique enterprises.

c) Provide for a more rapid growth in the volume of capital work and the construction of new enterprises in the eastern and far-eastern regions of the USSR. To continue in every possible way the development of the metallurgical base in these regions, for which purpose three-quarters of the total number of blast furnaces will be built in the third five-year plan in the eastern regions of the country.

To create a new large industrial base for the textile industry in the east of the USSR with the processing of Central Asian cotton. In the

Far East, provide for the rapid pace of development of coal mining, as well as cement in quantities that fully meet its needs.

d) To ensure the further economic and cultural development of the national republics and regions, in accordance with the main tasks of the distribution of productive forces in the third five-year plan. [3]

[1] Dates of the Congress

[2] V.I. Lenin. Full collection cit., vol. 39, p. 21

[3] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee", vol. 5. Moscow, 1971, pp. 335, 336, 337, 340-342, 353-355

CHAPTER ONE. FINANCING OF THE INDUSTRY

No 2 From the report of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR on the execution of the state budget for 1938.

Not earlier than January 1, 1939 [1]

The Soviet people, rallied around the party and government, achieved tremendous success in 1938 in all branches of the national economy. The national income of the USSR in 1938 rose to 105 billion rubles. (in prices of 1926/27), which is 2.2 times higher than the level of 1933 and 9% more than the national income of 1937. The gross industrial output of 1938 reached 106.8 billion rubles. (in prices of 1926/27), which is 2.3 times higher than the volume of industrial production in 1933 and 11.2% higher than the level of production in 1937.

Socialist agriculture also won major victories in 1938. The number of collective farms on July 1, 1938 reached 242.4 thousand, uniting 18842.9 thousand households. 93.5% of all peasant farms have been collectivized. The agriculture of the USSR is the most mechanized in the world. In 1938 alone, socialist industry produced for agriculture: caterpillar tractors - 32.2 thousand, tractor plows - 72.8 thousand, tractor cultivators - 64.8 thousand, grain combines - 22.9 thousand. In 1938 6358 machine-tractor stations served 93.3% of all sown areas of collective farms.

In accordance with the tremendous growth of socialist industry and agriculture, railroad transport and trade developed rapidly. In 1938, 516.3 million tons of cargo and 1,177.8 million passengers were transported by rail. Retail turnover of state and cooperative trade (including public catering) increased from 125.9 billion rubles. in 1937 to 140 billion rubles. in 1938

On the basis of these successes in the development of the national economy, the state budget of the USSR in 1938 was executed with an excess of revenues over expenditures by 3442 million rubles.

Execution of the revenue side of the state budget of the USSR

In 1938 the state budget of the USSR received 127,481 million rubles of revenues, of which 92,990 million rubles came from the union budget.

[TABLE 1]

Name of income	1937 *		1938 g.		
	execution, million rubles	% to total	budget approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, million rubles	execution, million rubles	% to total
Sales tax.	75911	69.4	83936	50411	63.1
Including:					
Deductions from turnover tax to republican and local budgets	18 120	16.5	18937	18301	14.4
Profit deductions	5817	5.3	9 719	8163	6.4
Income tax and other taxes on businesses and organizations	1,071	0.9	1274	1251	1.0
Taxes and levies from the population (except for the personal income tax received in 1938 in the amount of 1952.4 million rubles. To local budgets)	2335	2,3	3170	3099	2.4
Government loans	5867	5.4	8 052	7 596	6.0
Revenues of machine and tractor stations	-	-	2435	1391	1.1

State social insurance funds	6 610	6.0	6775	7167	5.6
Customs revenue	1,322	1.3	2 350	2542	2.0
Other income	2634	2.5	1 161	1343	1.0
Balances of budgetary and extrabudgetary funds [2]	250	0.2	5329	6 476	4,3
---------- ---					
Total income from the union and republican budgets.	101,917	93.3	124,231	113 444	92.9
Of these, it is transferred to the budgets of the ASSR and local Soviets	16450	15.1	17937	18343	14 4
Revenues of the budgets of the ASSR and local Soviets by local sources of income	7315	6,7	8407	9,037	7.1
Total	109 232	100.0	132 633	127 431	100.0

Compared to 1937, the revenues of the state budget of the USSR increased by 18249 million rubles, or by 16.7%, including the federal budget - by 15018 million rubles, or 19.3%.

The higher growth in the revenues of the union budget was mainly associated with the inclusion in this budget of all social insurance funds and the revenues of machine and tractor stations.

The fulfillment of the USSR state budget by main sources of income is shown in the following table [1].

In comparison with 1937, revenue from turnover tax increased in 1938 by 4500 million rubles. (+ 5.9%), deductions from profits - by 2346 million rubles. (+ 40.3%), taxes and fees from the population (except for the income tax from the population, received in the

amount of 1,952.4 million rubles. To local budgets) - by 714 million rubles. (+ 29.9%), government loans - by 1,729 million rubles. (+ 29.5%). For all that, the income plan approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was not fulfilled in 1938 by 5157 million rubles, or 3.9%. The deviation from the plan for turnover tax, deductions from profits and income of MTS was especially significant.

The increase in turnover tax receipts in comparison with 1937 was the result of a rapid increase in industrial and agricultural production, as well as the expansion of trade. At the same time, it should be noted that retail trade turnover in 1938 grew somewhat faster than revenue from turnover tax. With an increase in retail turnover (including catering) by 11.1%, revenue from turnover tax increased by 5.9%. The turnover tax plan was under fulfilled in 1938 by 3,555 million rubles, or by 4.2%, as a result of under fulfillment of the plan for the sale of bakery products, fabrics, knitwear and some other goods.

The failure to fulfill the plan of deductions from profits is mainly due to the failure of a number of industries to fulfill the targets for output and cost reduction, as well as mismanagement expenses that entailed losses to individual enterprises. The industry did not give the budget 1,385 million rubles, of which: machine-building industry - 630 million rubles, the industry of the People's Commissariat for Legal Industry - 177 million rubles, the People's Commissariat for Forestry - 119 million rubles; the industry of the People's Commissariat for Forestry fulfilled the plan of deductions from profits to the budget by only 56.1%.

The plan of deductions from the profits of railway transport was not fulfilled by 289 million rubles. mainly due to cost overruns on the operation of railways.

Deductions from the profits of the State Bank amounted to 180 million rubles. with the approved plan of 243.5 million rubles.

The state insurance bodies fully fulfilled the plan of deductions from profits and contributed 272 million rubles to the budget. [3]

State loans placed among the population gave 5119 million rubles - by 769 million rubles. more than in 1937

In 1938, the loan of the third five-year plan (issue of the first year) was issued in the amount of 5 billion rubles. Already 40 days after the announcement of the subscription - by August 11, 1938 - the amount of the subscription for the loan exceeded the issue amount of the loan by 887 million rubles. Under the loan of the third five-year plan (issue of the first year), 3382 million rubles were received in 1938, of which 690 million rubles were received from the rural population. In addition, the loan for strengthening the defense of the USSR, the deployment of which ended in 1938, received 1705 million rubles, of which 143 million rubles were received from the rural population. In 1938, in connection with the end of settlements for the previous issues of loans placed by subscription, 32 million rubles were received.

In 1938, the state internal winning loan of 1938 was also issued in the amount of 600 million rubles. Of these, 300 million rubles. was intended for placement among the population for cash, and the rest of the amount - for the exchange of bonds of state winning loans in 1929, 1930, 1932 and 1935, which was converted. The income from this loan in the budget of 1938 amounted to 302 million rubles.

Savings banks purchased in 1938 government loans for 1,551 million rubles; this is 3.1% below the planned target. The savings banks failed to fulfill the plan to attract deposits from the population.

From the revenues of the USSR state budget, 18,343 million rubles were transferred to the budgets of the ASSR and local Soviets, or 14.4% of all budget revenues. The revenues of the budget of the ASSR and local Soviets according to local sources amounted to 9037 million rubles, or 7.1% of the total revenues of the USSR state budget. Compared with 1937, contributions to local budgets increased by 11.5%, and revenues from local sources - by 23.5%. A more intensive increase in income from local sources meets the task set by the party and the Soviet government to strengthen the

development of local economy and make the fullest use of local resources.

Execution of the expenditure side of the state budget of the USSR

Expenditures on the USSR state budget for 1938 were expressed in the amount of 124,039 million rubles, i.e. by 7099 million rubles. less appropriations approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Compared to 1937, expenses increased by 17801 million rubles, or 16.8%.

The execution of the state budget of the USSR for 1938 by the main groups of expenditures is characterized by the following data [tab. 2]

One of the most important tasks of the USSR state budget in 1938 was to provide resources for a large capital construction program. In total, 21,939 million rubles were allocated for capital investments in the national economy. 4743 million rubles, or 27.6% more than in 1937. Capital investments form the main item of budgetary expenditures for financing the national economy. The second place is taken by allocations for replenishment of working capital of economic organizations. In total, in 1938, the USSR state budget allocated 14,249 million rubles to increase the working capital of economic organizations, of which 8385 million rubles were from industry.

[TABLE 2]

expenditures	**1937 spent**		**1938 spent**		**More (+) less (-), million rubles**	**% growth**
	million rubles	**% to total**	**million rubles**	**% to total**		
National economy	43413	40.9	51,723	41,7	+8 310	119.1
Including:						
a) industry [4]	17268	16.3	23616	19.0	+6 343	136.8
b) agriculture	9506	8.9	11409	9.2	+1 903	120.0

c) transport and communications [5]	7,575	7.1	7 130	5.7	-445	94.1
Social and cultural events	30874	29.0	35256	25.4	+43.2	114.2
Including:						
a) education	16455	15.5	15739	15.1	+2 234	113.9
b) healthcare	6,927	6.5	7 668	6.1	+741	109.6
NK Defense and NK Navy	17481	16.5	23151	18.7	+5 670	132.4
NKVD	2 995	2.8	4244	3.4	+1 249	141.7
Administration and judicial institutions	4 493	4.2	5 393	4,3	+905	120.1
Government borrowing costs	3453	3.3	1 955	1.6	-1503	56.5
other expenses	3524	3.3	2 312	1.9	-1 212	65.6
Total	106 238	100.0	124,039	100.0	+17 01	116.8

[TABLE 3]

Commissariats	**Total**	**Including**	
		capital investment	**replenishment of working capital**
Narkomtyazhprom	7 595	4,700	2534
Narkommash	1 174	834	340
Narcdapshceprom	1281	322	406
Narkamlegprom	1345	501	372
Narkomlesprom	942	403	427

Financing of industry plays a major role in budgetary spending on the national economy. For individual industries, funding from the union budget is distributed as follows (million rubles) [tab. 3].

The transfer of MTS completely to budgetary financing has significantly increased the expenditures channeled through the USSR state budget. In 1938, 7494 million rubles were allocated to finance the MTS, which is 65.7% of all budgetary allocations for agriculture. Capital investments of MTS were expressed in the amount of 1163 million rubles.
3837 million rubles were spent on financing state farms and on other measures in agriculture (except for MTS).

Budget allocations for individual sectors of the national economy were not fully used. In the timber industry, 61 million rubles were underutilized, and in agriculture - 292 million rubles. This is mainly due to the failure to fulfill the capital construction plan by some sectors of the national economy. The budgetary expenditures on capital investments of the national economy were 799 million rubles lower than the plan. A number of economic agencies did not prepare in time for construction. A partial decrease in budget expenditures in comparison with the plan is also due to the underperformance by some sectors of the economy of their production programs. [6]

Report on the execution of the state budget of the USSR for 1938, M. 1940, pp. III - VIII.

No. 3 From the report of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR on the execution of the state budget for 1939
January 1, 1940 at the earliest [7]

1. General overview

The second year of the third Stalinist five-year plan was a year of tremendous economic and political upsurge. It was marked by major successes in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, a significant increase in its power, and a further rise in economic and cultural development.

In 1939, the Soviet Union achieved great success in fulfilling the tasks set by the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. One of the most important economic results is a large increase in industrial production. The rate of industrial growth in 1939 was not only higher than in the previous year, but also higher than the level of the targets of the third five-year plan. The gross output of state industry increased in 1939 by 14.7% (against 11.3% in 1938).

Labor productivity in industry for the reporting year increased by 16.7%.

Significant successes have also been achieved in the field of agriculture.
The growth of industry and agriculture was accompanied by an increase in the work of railway and river transport and an increase in trade. The average daily loading on the railways from 88 thousand cars in 1938 increased to 93.4 thousand cars in 1939; river transport transported 74.2 million tons of cargo - 11.1% more than in the previous year. Retail trade turnover (including catering) increased by 23.4 billion rubles, or 16.7%.
Capital works were carried out at estimated prices for a total amount of 30.4 billion rubles. This amount is 2 billion rubles. exceeds the volume of capital work in 1938. Large funds were spent on the deployment of cultural events and strengthening the country's defense.

The significant growth of the national economy created favorable conditions for the successful implementation of the budget in 1939.

The state budget of the USSR for 1939 was approved by the HI session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the 1st convocation in the amount of 156,098 million rubles. on income and 155,448 million rubles. on expenses, with an excess of income over expenses of 650 million rubles.
The revenues from the state budget of the USSR were received in the amount of 156,014 million rubles, i.e. at the level of the plan approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Expenses were

incurred in the amount of 153,299 million rubles, i.e. by 2,149 million rubles, or 1.4% less than was established by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The excess of revenues over expenses amounted to 2,715 million rubles, including 1,751 million rubles from the union budget. and according to the budgets of the union republics 964 million rubles.

Compared to 1938, income increased by 28,533 million rubles, or 22.4%, and expenses by 29,260 million rubles, or 23.6%.

[TABLE 1]

Budgets	**Approved, RUB mln**	**Execution, million rubles**	**Deviations from the approved amounts, RUB mln**	**% execution**
Income				
Union budget	117376	116 220	-1 156	99.1
Republican budgets	27852	29249	+1 397	105.0
ASSR and local council budgets	10 870	10 515	-325	97.0
Costs				
Union budget	116,726	114 470	-2256	98.1
Republican budgets	11 714	10848	-866	92.6
ASSR and local council budgets	27,003	27,981	+973	103,7

The execution of the union, republican and local budgets in comparison with the appointments adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1939 is presented in the following form [tab. 1].

Deductions from state taxes and revenues to the budgets of the ASSR and local budgets amounted to 17398 million rubles. against 16,138 million rubles., provided by the approved budget, or more by 7.8%.

II. Execution of the revenue side of the USSR state budget. General summary

The total amount of income received from the state budget of the USSR for 1939 amounted to 156,014 million rubles. Compared with 1938, the income increased by 28,533 million rubles, or 22.4%. The budget revenues (156,098 million rubles) approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were almost completely fulfilled.

The execution of the state budget by main sources of income is characterized by the following data [tab. 2].

The main source of budget revenues in 1939, as in previous years, was the turnover tax paid by organizations of the socialist economy. He gave 62.1% of all receipts. The share of deductions to the budget from the profits of state enterprises increased noticeably in the reporting year - from 7.9% in 1938 to 10.1% in 1939. These two payments account for the prevailing part of the increase in budget revenues (22,110 million rubles.).

Compared to the budget approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, turnover tax revenues turned out to be higher by 4,103 million rubles, or 4.4%, from taxes and fees from the population - by 519 million rubles, or 7.5%. by means of state social insurance - by 400 million rubles, or 5.3% - Along with this, there was a shortfall in deductions from profits by 1,892 million rubles, or 10.7%; on government loans - by 1,588 million rubles, or 16%; on the income of machine and tractor stations - by 562 million rubles, or 24%; on customs revenues - by 1133 million rubles, or 35.3%. [8]

Deductions to the budget from the profits of state enterprises in 1939 amounted to 15838 million rubles, including 9446 million rubles for enterprises and organizations of union subordination. and for organizations of republican and local subordination - 6392 million rubles. Compared to 1938, they increased by 5652 million rubles. (or 55.5%), of which for enterprises and organizations of union subordination - 3434 million rubles. (or 57.1%). However, the plan for deductions from profits was not fully implemented (the shortfall amounted to 1,892 million rubles, or 10.7%).

The growth in profits is the result of the growth of industry and agriculture and the increase in traffic by rail, as well as measures to increase the profitability of certain sectors of the economy.

State budget revenues of the USSR in 1939

[TABLE 2]

Name of income	1938 (report)		1939			More (+) or less (-) versus 1938	
	million rubles	% to total	approved by the Supreme Council, million rubles	execution, million rubles	% to total	million rubles	%
Sales tax	80411	63.1	92,766	96,869	62.1	+16 458	+20.5
Profit deductions	10186	7.9	17730	15 838	10.1	+5 652	+55.5
Income tax and tax on non-commodity transactions from enterprises and organizations	2275	1.9	2640	2648	1.7	+373	+16.4
Personal taxes and fees	5,067	3.9	6443	6937	4.4	+1 900	+37.5
Government loans	7 596	6.0	9953	8 365	5.4	+769	+10.1
Including:							
Subscription Loans	5119	4.0	5850	5 793	3.7	+679	+13.3
Incomes of machine and tractor stations.	1391	1.1	2345	1783	1.1	+392	+23.2

State social insurance funds	7167	5.6	7206	7606	4.9	+439	+6.1
Customs revenue	2542	2.0	3 210	2077	1.3	-465	-18.3
Other income	7 220	5.6	5 571	5,978	3.8	-1242	-17.2
Remains of budgetary and extrabudgetary funds as of January 1, 1939	3626	2.9	8229	7 883	5.2	+4 257	+117.4
Total revenues for the state budget of the USSR	127481	100.0	156,098	156,014	100.0	+28 533	+22.4

The growth of deductions from profits to the Union budget in 1939 for individual sectors of the economy is characterized by the following data excluding the State Bank and State Insurance bodies (million rubles) [tab. 3].

[TABLE 3]

Branches of the economy	**1938**	**1939**	**1939 in% to 1938**
Industry	4261	5 673	133.1
Including:			
Heavy industry	692	841	121.5
Mechanical engineering and defense industry	759	746	93.2
Light and food industry	2737	3947	144.2
Agriculture	47	59	125.5
Transport and communication	528	2523	478.8
Including NKPS	388	2,282	583.1
Trade and procurement	63S	606	95.0
Including Narkomtorg	280	332	136.4

Other	86	91	103.8
Total	5 560	8 957	161.1

Deductions from profits in industry increased by 33.1% against 1938, including for heavy industry by 21.5%. In the light and food industry, deductions from profits to the budget increased by 44.2%.

A significant increase in transfers to the budget for transport and communications (by 378.8%) is explained by an increase in railroad revenues as a result of changes from April 1, 1939, railway freight rates, commuter passenger rates and an increase in the profitability of industrial enterprises of the NKPS.

A slight decrease in deductions for trade and procurement organizations with an increase in the volume of profits of these industries is associated with the direction of a significant part of the profits to cover investments in the fixed and circulating assets of trade and procurement organizations. [nine]

III. Execution of the expenditure side of the state budget of the USSR

The total amount of expenditures on the state budget of the USSR in 1939 amounted to 153,299 million rubles, or 2,149 million rubles, or 1.4% less than the allocation according to the budget approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

State budget expenditures of the USSR in 1939

[TABLE 4]

expenditures	1938 (report)		1939 g.		% to total	More (+) or less (-) versus 1938	
	million rubles	% to total	approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,	execution, million rubles		million rubles	%

			million rubles				
National economy	51,723	41,7	59,033	60416	39.5	+8 693	+ 16.7
Including:							
Industry	23616	19.0	23,037	31,112	20.3	+7 493	+31.7
Agriculture	11409	9.2	14,231	13334	8.7	+1 925	+16.8
Transport and communication	7 130	5.7	4649	5167	3.4	-1 963	-27.5
State trade and procurement	3 130	2.5	4078	3772	2.5	+642	+20.6
Social and cultural events	35256	28.4	33,600	37,429	24.4	+2 173	+6.2
Including:							
Education	13 739	15.1	21,069	20314	13.3	+1 575	+8.4
Health care and physical education	7663	6.1	8 895	8323	5.4	+660	+8.6
Public administration, court and prosecutor's office	5 398	4,3	6 160	6520	4,3	+1 122	+20.8
People's Commissariat of Defense and People's Commissariat of the Navy	23151	13,7	40835	39181	25.6	+16 030	+ 69.2
People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs	4244	3.4	5455	5732	3.7	+1 488	+35.0

Government borrowing costs	1 955	1.6	1855	2062	1.3	+107	+5.5
other expenses	2 312	1.9	3410	1 959	1,2	-353	-15.3
Total expenses	124,039	100.0	155 448	153,299	100.0	429 2fi0	+23.6

Compared with 1938, government spending increased by 29,260 million rubles, or 23.6%.

The execution of the state budget of the USSR in 1939 by the main groups of expenditures (in comparison with budget allocations and expenditures of the previous 1938) is presented in the following form [tab. 4].

Expenditures on the national economy in 1939 amounted to 60,416 million rubles, or 39.5% of the total budget expenditures; expenses on social and cultural events - 37,429 million rubles, or 24.4%; expenses for the People's Commissariats of Defense and the Navy - 39,181 million rubles, or 25.6%. Compared to 1938, financing of the national economy increased by 8693 million rubles, or 16.7%, expenses on social and cultural events - by 2,173 million rubles, or 6.2%.

The state budget of the USSR, as in previous years, was the most important source of financing for capital works. Funding for capital construction in 1939 amounted to 32.4 billion rubles, including 26 billion rubles from the budget. The share of budgetary funds in the total amount of financing for capital construction was 79%. More than half of these funds were used to finance industrial capital construction.

In 1939, according to the revised plan, construction did not use about 4.3 billion rubles. (of which 3 billion, according to the budget) funds allocated to him. The plan for financing capital investments was fulfilled by 88.3%, while the plan for capital construction was fulfilled by 80%. The increase in the amount of financing against the volume of capital work is explained by the fact that for a number of construction projects there was an increase in the cost of construction against the estimated prices (not counting the rise in

price compensated by the budget, due to changes in prices for some building materials, an increase in freight railway tariffs and prices), instead of the established annual plan to reduce construction costs. In addition, for a number of construction projects, the task of mobilizing resources was not fulfilled, and in some cases even immobilization took place.

Replenishment of own working capital of economic organizations of Union subordination (including replenishment of the shortage of working capital at the beginning of the year) according to the plan for 1939 was provided in the amount of 10862 million rubles, of which 7821 million rubles from the budget. These allocations ensured an increase in the cash own circulating assets of economic organizations by the beginning of 1940 to 44,502 million rubles.

The expenses for replenishing its own working capital according to the Union budget for 1939 amounted to 8938 million rubles. (14.3% higher than the destination). For individual sectors of the economy, they are distributed as follows (million rubles) [tab. five].

As of January 1, 1940, according to reports for 1939, the availability of own circulating assets of economic organizations of Union subordination was determined in the amount of 44,923 million rubles. against 35980 million rubles. as of January 1, 1939. Thus, the actual replenishment of own circulating assets for the reporting year was made in the amount of 8943 million rubles - by 1919 million rubles. less plan.

A number of economic people's commissariats (Narkomugol, Narkomtsvetmet, Narkomles, Narkomzag, etc.), as a result of non-fulfillment of the accumulation plan and excess losses, did not ensure the replenishment of their working capital in 1939 to the planned level, despite significant aid from the budget.

[TABLE 5]

Branches of the economy	Appointed		Spent	
	Total	including to cover the lack of working capital	Total	including to cover the lack of working capital

Total	7821	3058	8 938	2975
Including:				
Industry	6442	2410	7 569	2352
Agriculture	486	159	425	109
Transport and communication	506	141	495	180
Trade and procurement	385	344	362	331

Some people's commissariats not only did not increase their own circulating assets at the expense of their savings, but also used significant amounts of budgetary funds to cover excess losses in economic activities in 1939. As a result, by the end of 1939, the economic organizations under the Union subordination again had a shortage of circulating assets in the amount of 3358 million rubles.

The overwhelming majority of expenditures on the national economy were expenditures for financing industry. According to the state budget of the USSR for 1939, the financing of industry was expressed in the amount of 31,112 million rubles, or 51.5% of all expenditures on the national economy.

The decisive share of expenditures on industry - 28,928 million rubles. of 31,112 million rubles. - was produced according to the union budget. Industrial expenditures in 1939 amounted to 3025 million rubles. more than planned for the approved budget. This increase is explained by the fact that the industry, as a result of the failure to fulfill the production program and the task to reduce the cost of production, as well as losses due to mismanagement and losses in housing and communal services, could not fully fulfill the plan of investments in fixed and circulating assets at the expense of its own savings. [ten]

"Report on the execution of the state budget of the USSR for 1939". M 1940, pp. 3-5, 7-8, 9-12.

No 4 From the report of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR on the execution of the state budget for 1940.
No earlier than January 1, 1941 [11]

I. General results

1940 was a year of further successes both in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and in all areas of socialist construction. The number of union republics increased to 16; the territory of the Soviet Union increased to 22 million square meters. km, and the population is up to 193 million people. The national economy of the USSR continued to develop at a rate not inferior to the rate of previous years.

The industrial production of the USSR in 1940 exceeded the level reached in 1939 by 11%, or 13.6 billion rubles; in particular, the production of means of production grew by 13.8%, and of means of consumption - by 7%.

Agriculture has also made significant progress: both the yield and the gross production of grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, and vegetables have increased. The production of grain crops in the USSR as a whole amounted to about 7.3 billion poods. The sown area has increased. The most important qualitative indicators of the work of collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations have improved. Finally, the number of social livestock on collective farms has grown, both large and small.

As a result of an increase in the mass of commodities and an increase in the material level of the working people, retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade, including public catering, reached 174.5 billion rubles. and increased in comparison with 1939.

In 1940, railroad transportation reached 408.8 billion t-km, which is 4.4% more than in 1939; river transportation amounted to 36 billion t-km - 4% more than in 1939

The volume of capital work carried out in 1940 in the national economy amounted to 38 billion rubles.

The strengthening of the country's economic and defense might be greatly facilitated by a number of extremely important decisions of the government and the party adopted in 1940. These are: Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the transition to an eight-hour working day and a seven-day working week and on the prohibition of unauthorized departure of workers and employees from enterprises and institutions [12] , on liability for the release of substandard or incomplete industrial products and for violation of mandatory standards [13] , on state labor reserves [14] , etc.

However, along with the successes in the work of the branches of the national economy in 1940, there were serious shortcomings. Several industries

Industries (timber, paper, fishing, building materials and some others) did not fulfill their production plans. In some branches of industry and agriculture, the plan to reduce the cost of production was also not fulfilled. All these circumstances were reflected in the execution of the state budget for 1940.

The state budget of the USSR for 1940 was adopted by the 6th session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in terms of revenues in the amount of 184 billion rubles. and in terms of expenses - 180 billion rubles, i.e. with an excess of income over expenses in the amount of 4 billion rubles.

The actual execution of the state budget is characterized by the following data (million rubles) [tab. 1].

[TABLE 1]

	Completed in 1939.	Approved for 1940. By the Supreme Soviet of the USSR	Completed in 1940.	Completed for 1940, %	
				to the approved budget	to the level of 1939

State budget revenues of the USSR	156,013.9	183 954.6	180 241.3	98.0	115.5
State budget expenditures of the USSR	153 2 99.0	179,913.4	174,350.1	96.9	113.7
Excess income over expenses	+2 714.9	+4,041.2	+5891.2	-	-

The revenues of the USSR state budget as a whole turned out to be higher than the 1939 level by 24.2 billion rubles, or 15.5%, and expenditures exceeded the 1939 level by 21 billion rubles, or 13.7%.

[TABLE 2]

	Completed in 1939.	Approved for 1940. By the Supreme Soviet of the USSR	Completed in 1940.	Completed for 1940, %	
				to the approved budget	to the level of 1939
Union budget					
Income	116 220.3	141,094.9	136,402.3	96.7	117.3
Costs	114,469.7	137,053.6	132,228.1	96.5	116.3
Excess income over expenses	+1 750.6	+4,041.3	+4 174.2	-	-
State budgets of the union republics					
Income	40,577.8	42 859.7	44 300.6	103.4	109.2
Costs	39 613.6	42 859.7	42533.5	99.4	107.8
Excess income over expenses	+964.2	-	+1 717.1	-	-

Due to the fact that the 1940 state budget was executed with a large excess of revenues over expenditures, the amount of budget balances reached almost 65.9 billion rubles, i.e., was higher than the budgetary balances of previous years.

The implementation of the union budget and state budgets of the union republics is presented in the following form (million rubles) [tab. 2].

II. Execution of the revenue side of the state budget

The total amount of revenues of the USSR state budget for 1940 amounted to 180,241.3 million rubles. and increased in comparison with 1939 by 24.2 billion rubles, or 15.5%, however, against the amount of budget revenues approved by the budget, 3.7 billion rubles were not received.

The structure of the 1940 state budget by main sources of income is seen from the following table [3] (million rubles).

[TABLE 3]

	Approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1940	Received in 1940	% to total	Execution for 1940, %
Sales tax	108609	105,881.4	58.8	97.5
Profit deductions	22431	21,719.5	12.0	96.8
Enterprise payments to the budget	1798	2,351.2	1.3	130,7
Corporate and organizational taxes	3257	3,228.8	1.8	99.2
Personal taxes and fees	9 722	9 435.2	5.2	91.0
Government loans	12,016	11 450.0	6.4	95.3
Including loans sold by subscription	8,665	9,013.0	5.0	104.0
Revenues of machine and tractor stations	2623	2,007.7	1.1	76.5
State social insurance funds	9136	8 617.9	4.8	94.3

Customs revenue	2,500	2 857.5	1.6	114.3
Savings from reduced administrative and vehicle costs	1950	2,006.6	1.1	102.1
Other income	7 001	7,535.5	4.2	101.1
Balances of budgetary and extrabudgetary funds at the beginning of the year	3912	3,099.9	1.7	128.5
Total revenues from the state budget of the USSR	183,955	180 241.3	100	98.0

Of 180.2 billion rubles. budget receipts 1940 127.6 billion rubles. make up the turnover tax and deductions from the profits of enterprises and economic agencies. Thus, in 1940, as in the past 1939, these two sources accounted for over 70% of all budget receipts. The turnover tax and deductions from profits also account for most of the increase in state budget revenues in comparison with the previous 1939 - 15 billion rubles. of the total increase of 24.2 billion rubles. Finally, the main shortfall in state budget revenues compared to the approved budget is associated with the same two types of revenues: this shortfall in the turnover tax amounted to 2.8 billion rubles, and in deductions from profits - 0.7 billion rubles. In comparison with the 1939 budget, there have been some changes in the ratio of the turnover tax and deductions from profits collected during 1940. In 1939, the share of turnover tax was 62.1% of all receipts, and the share of deductions from the profits of state enterprises was 10.1%. In 1940, the share of turnover tax dropped to 58.8%, while the share of deductions from profits continued to grow and reached 12% of all budget receipts.

Among other sources of income, the share of receipts from government loans, in particular from loans sold to the population, as well as from customs income, significantly increased in the reporting year. The revenues of the state budget turned out to be overfulfilled in a number of revenues: by 563 million rubles - on payments of enterprises to the budget, by 358 million rubles - on

customs revenues, by 499 million rubles - on receipts of savings due to a reduction in administrative administrative costs and extra-limited costs, etc.

The revenues of the state budgets of the union republics in 1940 amounted to 44,300.6 million rubles. and increased, in comparison with 1939, by 3722 million rubles, or by 9.2%. The state budgets of the Union republics for 1940, approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, provided for revenues and expenses in the amount of 42859.7 million rubles. Thus, the revenue side of the state budgets of the Union republics of 1940 was fulfilled in the amount of 103.4% of the budget approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. [fifteen]

The execution of the budgets of the Union republics for 1940 is characterized by a significant change in the structure of income. In 1939, 42.5% of the revenues of the budgets of the Union republics were deductions from the turnover tax, in the reporting year, the share of deductions from the turnover tax fell to 23.3%. This reduction in the turnover tax on the budgets of the Union republics is the result, firstly, of an increase in the profitability of the local economy, and, secondly, the transfer of deductions from MTS revenues to the budgets of the Union republics and an increase in deductions from the sale of loans. The Union republics received additional receipts from the indicated sources of income in the past year, amounting to over 3 billion rubles.

In comparison with 1939, the receipts of the turnover tax to the state budget of the USSR increased in 1940 by 9,012 million rubles, or by 9.3%.

For the main sectors of the national economy, the fulfillment of the turnover tax revenue plan is presented in the following form [tab. 4] (million rubles).

[TABLE 4]

People's Commissars and Departments	**Completed in 1939**	**1940 g.**			**Execution 1940, % to 1939**
		appointed	**executed**	**%**	

Total	96,869.4	108609	105,881.8	97.5	109.3
Including:					
on the People's Commissariat of the Oil Industry	8324.8	9246	8,308.4	89.5	99.8
by the People's Commissariat of the Meat and Dairy Industry	6 787.8	10 2ZH	10,755.0	104.8	) 53.4
by the People's Commissariat of the Food Industry	27,472.6	34463	28,975.4	87.0	109.1
on the People's Commissariat of the Textile Industry	12,072.5	13 317	12,578.4	94.5	104.2,
by the People's Commissariat of Light Industry	2,383.7	2834	3450.6	119.6	144.8
by the People's Commissariat of Blanks	31,799.3	23 798	20,890.8	103.8	94.0
on the People's Commissariat of Trade and Trade Organizations of other People's Commissariats	2,336.3	2511	3 711.8	147.8	158.9
on the People's Commissariat of Local Industry	7 / 4.5	835	768.3	82.8	104.1
on fishing cooperation	1,016.9	1,285	1 201.0	89.5	118.1
on consumer cooperation	1,009.9	910	993.5	109.7	93.9

The most significant amounts of shortfall in turnover tax fall on the oil industry - 940 million rubles, the textile industry - 739 million rubles. and the food industry - 4487 million rubles. For petroleum products, for 1940, a turnover tax of 9246 million rubles was envisaged, while in fact only 8306 million rubles were received; thus, the shortfall amounted to 11.2% of the amounts assigned under the budget. In the People's Commissariat for Textile, the proceeds from the turnover tax in 1940 amounted to 94.4% of the

amount assigned by the budget; shortfall in tax in the amount of 789 million rubles. due to non-fulfillment of the tissue implementation plan.

The most significant shortfall in turnover tax occurred in the food industry; it is explained by the failure to fulfill the production plan for the alcoholic beverage and sugar industries.
Turnover tax revenues were higher than the amounts approved by the budget: in the Byelorussian SSR - by 2.3%, in the Georgian SSR - by 43%, in the Armenian SSR - by 2.6% and in the Karelo-Finnish SSR - by 3.1 %.

In 1940, a number of measures were taken to reduce the turnover tax arrears. As a result of these measures, the arrears on January 1, 1941 fell to 42.6 million rubles. against 69.1 million rubles. on January 1, 1940
Deductions to the budget from the profits of state enterprises in 1940 amounted to 21,719.5 million rubles for the national economy as a whole. and increased in comparison with the level of 1939 by 37.1%. In accordance with such a significant growth, the share of this type of income in the total income from the state budget of the USSR increased against 1939 from 10.1% to 12%. However, in relation to the amount of deductions from profits approved by the budget, their actual receipt was 96.8%.

The greatest underfulfillment of the plan for deductions from profits took place in the forestry, machine-building, fuel industries, metallurgy, transport and communications enterprises, which is associated with underfulfillment of profit plans by these sectors. The same is true for some other industries. So, according to the People's Commissariat of the Industry of Building Materials of the USSR, given the plan to reduce the cost by 1.6%, it actually increased by 5.9%, as a result of which, instead of accumulations in the amount of 69.4 million rubles. People's Commissariat ended the year with a loss of 19.9 million rubles. For the enterprises of NKstroy of the USSR, instead of the foreseen profit in the amount of 193 million rubles. in fact, there was a loss in the amount of 172 million rubles. For NKtyazhmash factories instead of the planned

accumulation of 139 million rubles. in fact, there was a loss of 33 million rubles.

[TABLE 5]

Union republics	**Appointed**	**Completed**	**% execution**
RSFSR	5,188.4	5484.6	105.7
Ukrainian SSR	1,630.0	1,749.2	107.3
BSSR	423.0	493.9	117.9
Azerbaijan SSR	218.8	249.7	114.1
Georgian SSR	203.5	205.6	101.0
Armenian SSR	76.2	78.9	103 5
Turkmen SSR	62.9	53.7	86.1
Uzbek SSR	345.9	330.0	95.4
Tajik SSR	95.7	93.0	97.3
Kazakh SSR	97.8	132.7	136.1
Kirghiz SSR	42.7	44.7	104.6
Karelo-Finnish SSR	6.6	8.5	93.3
Moldavian SSR	-	17.0	million tons
Total	**8 392.6**	**8 946.5**	**106.6**

Receipts of deductions from the profits of enterprises of republican and local subordination in the union republics amounted to the following amounts (million rubles) [tab. five].

Income deductions from profits were less than the amounts assigned by the budget: in the Turkmen SSR - by 13.9%, the Uzbek SSR - by 4.6%, the Tajik SSR - by 2.7% and the Karelo-Finnish SSR - by 1.7%. For all the rest of the republics, deductions from profits to the budget were received in larger amounts than envisaged by the budget. [sixteen]

The income of the state budget from loans placed by subscription among the population in 1940 amounted to 9.013 million rubles, i.e. by 348 million rubles. more than the amount adopted by the VI session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and by 3215 million rubles, or 55%, more than the receipts in 1939. Under the loan acquired by state institutions and cooperative organizations, 2057 million rubles were received in 1940, which is 164 , 4% of the amount approved by the budget for 1940, of which the State Insurance of the

USSR purchased 1,081.1 million rubles, cooperative organizations - 948.7 million rubles.

In connection with the failure of the savings banks to fulfill the plan of attracting deposits from the population in 1940, the receipts of the state loan acquired by the savings banks amounted to 200.1 million rubles. against 1600 million rubles. according to the approved budget [17].

III. State budget expenditures of the USSR in 1940

The expenditures of the state budget of the USSR for 1940 in the main sections were formed in the following amounts (million rubles) [Table 6].

The volume of state budget expenditures in 1940 amounted to 174.3 billion rubles, or 5563 million rubles, or 3.1% less than the amount approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Compared to 1939, government spending increased by 21,052 million rubles, or 13.7%.

In the process of budget execution, allocations were increased to replenish working capital and finance capital construction of industry and transport; in this regard, expenditures on the national economy turned out to be higher than the amount approved by the budget by 1.8%.
Of the total budget appropriations in 1940, 44 billion rubles, or more than 25%, accounted for capital investments, extra-limit costs, replenishment of working capital, and government subsidies.

The state budget of the USSR was the most important source of financing for capital works. Of the total capital expenditures in the amount of 35 billion rubles - 26.3 billion rubles. accounted for budget funds. Thus, the appropriations from the budget for capital investments in 1940 were equal to 75% of all capital construction costs.

[TABLE 6]

expenditures	Approved for 1940. By the Supreme Soviet of the USSR	Completed in 1940.	% to total	Execution for 1940, % of the approved budget
Total expenses	179,913.4	174,350.5	100.0	96.9
Including:				
National economy	57209.0	53,263.6	33.4	101.8
of them:				
Industry	26,036.9	28,576.1	16.4	109.5
Agriculture	13 536.0	12203.5	7.0	90.2
Transport and communication	4 397.8	5 250.9	3.0	119.3
Trade and procurement	2 703.0	2,042.4	1,2	76.3
Social and cultural events	42,938.3	40,903.0	23.5	95.1
of them:				
Education	23327.0	22,438.9	12.9	96.4
Health care and physical education	9,767.6	9,035.4	5.2	92.5
Social Security	2,909.9	3 137.3	1.8	107.8
State allowance for mothers with many children	1 162.0	1,223.5	0.7	105.7
State social insurance	5821.8	5,012.9	2.9	86.1
Defense	57,066.2	56752.0	32.6	99.4
Court, prosecutor's office and government bodies	7161.3	6,841.2	3.9	95.6
Borrowing costs	2,462.0	2 801.9	1.6	113.8

Of the total amount of appropriations from the 1940 budget for the national economy, 58.3 billion rubles - 18 billion rubles, or 31% was spent on capital investments; Along with extra-limited capital investments, the share of appropriations for the expansion and replenishment of the fixed assets of the national economy reached almost 35% of all budgetary allocations for the national economy. 6.7 billion rubles were spent on replenishing the working

capital of economic agencies, and about 5.1 billion rubles on state subsidies.

The overwhelming part (49%) of all expenditures on the national economy in 1940 were expenditures associated with the financing of industry.

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 7733, he. 25, d. 992, ll. 2-13, 16, 17-19. Script.

No 5 From the information of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR on the export of the most important goods from the USSR for 1938-1940. [eighteen] Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [19]

Products	Unit of measurement	1338		1939		1940.	
		col-honor	cost, million rubles	if-honor	cost, million rubles	if-honor	cost, million rubles
cars and equipment	-	-	11.5	-	3.3	-	4.7
Petroleum products	million tons	1,2	16.3	0.5	7.1	0.9	31.4
Metallic ores and concentrates	million tons	-	5.6	-	4.0	-	5.2
Rolled ferrous metals	thousand tons	53.0	2.5	9.5	0,4	32.1	2.2
Phosphate fertilizers including phosphates and appatite concentrate	million tons	0.6	3.9	0.5	6.1	0.8	3.5
Timber and pulp and paper products	million dense cub. m	-	46.6	-	18.7	-	15.4
Textile raw materials and semi-finished products	thousand tons	-	9.8	-	6.1	-	45.3
Fur and fur raw materials (except for finished fur products)	thousand pcs.	-	21.6	-	18.3	-	18.5
Grain (except cereals)	million tons	2.1	48.8	0.3	5.2	1,2	51.2
Cotton fabrics	million m	156.5	9.0	60.8	3.9	98.1	7.2

"Foreign trade of the USSR. Statistical collection. 1918-1966 ". M., 1967, pp. 18-23.

No 6 From the information of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR on the import of the most important goods into the USSR for 1938-1940.

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [[20]

Products	unit of measurement	1938		1939		1940.	
		if-honor	cost, million rubles	if-honor	cost, million rubles	if-honor	cost, million rubles
cars and equipment	-	-	84.7	-	64.9	-	79.6
Metal-cutting machines and	thousand pcs.	6.1	34.3	3.5	30.7	4.6	25.7
Forging and pressing equipment	-	-	7.3	-	3.8	-	4.6
Rolled ferrous metals	thousand tons	88.5	8.1	45.8	3.4	42.3	6.8
Pipes	thousand tons	24.1	4,3	2.5	0.8	41,7	6.8
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	thousand tons	159.1	44.4	73.0	22.8	90.0	28.4
Natural rubber	thousand tons	27.3	8.5	30.7	11.3	18.2	7.1
Wool	thousand tons	31.0	13.5	24.9	24.9	23.4	8.7
Cattle	thousand heads	136.0	3.0	110.0	2.6	140.0	2.8
	thousand tons alive weight	38.1		30.8		39.2	

"Foreign trade of the USSR. Statistical collection. 1918-1966 ". M. 1967, pp. 26-29.

No7 from the information of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR on the share of the most important goods in the export of the USSR for 1938-1940.

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [21]

In percents

Products	1938 g.	1939 g.	1940 g.
cars and equipment	5.0	3.2	2.0
Petroleum products	7.3	6.8	13.1
Manganese ore	2,3	3.8	1.6
Rolled ferrous metals	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chemical products	1,2	1.7	0.8
Fertilizers and preparations for pest control in agriculture	2.5	4.1	1.8
Round wood	4.2	5.3	3.3
Cotton-fiber	1.7	1.0	13.6
Fur and fur raw materials (except for finished fur products)	9.4	17.6	7,7
Grain (except cereals)	21.2	5.0	21.4
Cotton fabrics	3.9	3.7	3.0

"Foreign trade of the USSR. Statistical collection. 1918-1966 ". M., 1967, pp. 16-17.

No 8 From the information of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR on the share of the most important goods in the imports of the USSR for 1938-1940.

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [22]

In percents

Products	**1938 g.**	**1939 g.**	**1940 g.**
cars and equipment	34.5	38.7	32.4
Rolled ferrous metals	3.3	2.1	2.8
Pipes	1.8	0.5	2.8
Non-ferrous metals	18.6	14.1	16.1
Natural rubber	3.5	6,7	2.9
Cotton-fiber	1.8	0,4	0.9
Wool	5.5	5.6	3.5
Meat cattle (slaughter)	3.7	5.7	4.6

"Foreign trade of the USSR. Statistical collection. 1918-1966 ". M., 1967, pp. 24-25.

[1] Dated by content

[2] For comparability with 1938, the revenues of local budgets of the ASSR are included, as well as social insurance funds that were not included in the state budget of the USSR until 1938. - Approx. document

[3] Information on agricultural taxes and fees has been omitted

[4] Including individual construction of the NKVD industry.- Approx. document

[5] Without Volgostroy and Moskanalstroy, - Approx. document

[6] The information on the expenditures on social and cultural events and on the expenditures of the Union republics has been omitted

[7] Dated by content

[8] Information on the execution of the revenue side of the budgets of the union republics has been omitted

[9] Information about state insurance, taxes and fees from the population is omitted

[10] Information about the costs of MTS, social and cultural events and the costs of the Union republics has been omitted.

[11] *Dated by content*

[12] "Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR", No. 20, July 5, 1940; No. 23 July 20, 1940; No. 37, October 9, 1940

[13] "Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR", No. 20, July 5, 1940; No. 23 July 20, 1940; No. 37, October 9, 1940

[14] "Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR", No. 20, July 5, 1940; No. 23 July 20, 1940; No. 37, October 9, 1940

[15] The table of the execution of the budget revenues for the Union republics has been omitted

[16] Information on income is omitted: income tax and tax on non-commodity funds, taxes and fees from the population, agricultural tax, personal income tax, collection for the needs of housing and cultural and utility construction from the population subject to income tax

[17] Information about the income of the state budget has been omitted: on in-kind and cash payment for collective farm work of MTS, on state social insurance in connection with a reduction in administrative and management costs

[18] Cost indicators for 1939-1940. are given in prices of the corresponding years and recalculated at the ruble exchange rate

established from January 1, 1961 (From the methodological notes to the collection). Information of documents No. 5-8 is based on the accounting data of the Main Customs Directorate of the USSR People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade.

[19] Dated by content

[20] Dated by content

[21] Dated by content, pp. 24-25

[22] Dated by content, pp. 24-25.

CHAPTER TWO. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

No 9 From the report of the State Planning Committee of the USSR to the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the results of the implementation of the national economic plan for 1938.

January 13, 1939 [1]

Capital construction

The volume of capital work in 1938 for the national economy, according to the State Planning Commission, will amount to 30.9 billion rubles. in estimated prices in effect on December 1, 1936. This means the fulfillment of the annual plan for capital construction by 77.5% and an increase in the volume of capital work in comparison with the actual volume of 1937 by 4.4 billion rubles, or 16.8 %.

Higher than the average for the USSR, the level of implementation of the 1938 plan is expected for the following people's commissariats and departments: construction in the field of education - 88%, housing construction in the Moscow City Council - 95%, People's Commissariat for Land - 83%, Narkomvneshtorg - 84%, Narkomsovkhozes - 88 %, GUSMP - 81%, Narkomvnudel - 85%, Narkompishcheprom -83%, NKPS -86%, Narkomvod - 81%, Narkomlegprom - 79% and some others.
Significant non-fulfillment of the 1938 plan for capital construction is expected for the following people's commissariats and departments: People's Commissariat for Forestry - 70%, People's Commissariat for Industry - 61%, People's Commissariat for Communications - 60%, Narkomtorg-68%, Main Department of Forestry and Forest Plantations - 68%, for housing construction of executive committees - 70%.

For 10 months of 1938, the annual capital work plan by contractors was fulfilled in the following amounts: for Glavstroyprom - 57.1%, for Glavstroylegprom Narkomlegprom - 59.6%, for Glavstroy Narkomischeprom - 67.6%, Glavstroy Narkomles - by 52.5%, in the

Tsuzheldorstroy NKPS - by 67.7% and in the construction industry of the People's Commissariat of Construction - by 57.4%.

Failure to fulfill the capital construction plan in 1938 is primarily due to the unsatisfactory work of the majority of construction organizations of industrial people's commissariats and other departments that do not ensure the timely and full implementation of the USSR Council of People's Commissars resolution dated February 26, 1938 [2] "On improving the design and estimate business and streamlining financing construction " [3] .

During 1938, the following major construction projects were put into operation in the main People's Commissariats:

On the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry:

1) Electricity construction: Kanakirges with a capacity of 10.5 thousand kW, ZagES - 12 thousand kW. Dneproges - 62 thousand kW, Tulomges - 12 thousand kW, Krasnozazodskaya CHPP - 25 thousand kW, Stalinogorsk CHP-25 thousand kW, Krasnaya Zvezda GRES - 25 thousand kW, Zakamskaya - 25 thousand kW, Opskaya CHP - 25 thousand kW, Desna - 3 thousand kW, Dubrovskaya GRES - 50 thousand kW.

2) Coal industry: 13 mines with a capacity of 7320 thousand tons will be commissioned.

3) Ferrous metallurgy: a) GUMP - Magnitogorsk Combistan - mill # 3300, wire mill # 2250, Azovstal - blast furnace # 3, Novo-Moscow plant - steel mill # 3, Kirov Makeevsky plant - mill # 350, sintering tape # 3, b) Glavrud - Ordzhonikidze plant - sintering tape - c) Glavspetsstal Zaporizhstal - blast furnace No. 3, open-hearth furnace No. 6, thin-dolzhtovy mill.

4) Non-ferrous metallurgy: a) Glavnickelolovo - Monchegorsk Nickel Combine of the 1st stage; b) Glavmed-Sreduralmed> build the 2nd section of the concentrating plant, Pribalkhashstroy - the convector reverberant furnace, two sections of the concentrating plant. c) Glavzinksvinets - Ridder Concentration Plant

5) Chemical industry: Glavkoks-Zaporozhye Coke Plant, Kemerovo Coke Plant.

6) Oil industry: Moscow cracking plant - one cracking oil pipeline Gora Gorskaya-Grozny (41 km), two soot plants in Baku, etc.
According to Narkommash: Glavstankoprom plant "Komsomolets" in Yegoryevsk with a capacity of 150 machines, a milling machine plant in Gorky - for 80 machines, the Lenin plant in Odessa - for 80 machines, them. Molotov in Kharkov for 140 machines, the plant them. Gorky in Kiev - for 117 machines.
Glavenergoprom - Lyudinovo locomotive plant with a capacity of 10 thousand hp
Glavlegmash - plant them. Karl Marx with a capacity of 100 cards and 180 vaters, the plant named after Shevchenko - for 220 water courses.

For Lentekstilmash: a plant for 100 tape machines, an Oryol plant for 100 bank-brooches, etc. For Narkomlegprom:

The weaving department of the combine in Kirzhach, an artificial leather plant (Kirov) with a capacity of 3.2 thousand tons of plastic leather, an artificial sole plant in Ivanovo - 9 thousand tons of rubber, an artificial leather plant (Kazan) - 1, 8 thousand tons of insoles, etc.
For 9 months of 1938, 197 thousand spinning spindles were installed at the People's Commissariat for Legal Industry. According to preliminary data, about 370 thousand spindles will be installed during the year, while the plan is 439.3 thousand.

On the People's Commissariat for Food Industry:

Refrigerator with a capacity of 1650 tons of storage units at a meat processing plant in Khabarovsk, a refrigerator for 2310 tons of a meat processing plant in Ivanovo, bakery No. 16 in Leningrad with a capacity of 100 tons per shift, a refrigerator in Chita - 3000 tons of storage units, a fish factory in Kolomenskoye, a refrigerator with a capacity of 5500 tons , Slobodsky distillery with a capacity of 2800 decaliters per day, Mariinsky distillery - 500 decalitres, etc.

On Narcomles:

Solikamsk Sulphate Plant - one paper mill with a capacity of 7.07 thousand tons of wrapping paper and 8.2 thousand tons of cellulose; Sverdlov, Vologda Region - one boiler, Kama Pulp and Paper Mill - two paper machines with a capacity of 57 thousand tons of printing paper, 28 thousand tons of cellulose, a plant named after V. Kuibyshev, Vologda region - one paper machine with a capacity of 4.7 thousand tons of thin wrapping paper, Siberian paper mill of Sverdlovsk region - 2.4 thousand tons of parchment paper, plywood factory "Krasny Yakor", Kirov region. with a capacity of 17.27 thousand cubic meters. m of plywood, etc.

According to NKPS:

a) fishing railways: Karaganda-Balkhash - 488 km, Ulba-Ridder - 339 km, Uralsk-Iletsk - 263 km, Isakogorka-Nikolskoe Ustye - 49 km, etc .; b) the second tracks: Adjika-boolevlakh-58 km, Zolotonosha - Mironovka-107 km, Lengasovo - Kotelnich - 71 km, Tekstilshchiki - Podolsk - 74 km, Nav-la - Lgov-162 km, etc .; c) railway bridges over the rivers: Ishim (Omsk railway), Udu (East Siberian railway), Ob (Tomsk railway), Selenga (East Siberian railway), Oka, etc. Automatic blocking by the end of the year will be introduced for about 1 thousand km; electrified railways about 750 km.

According to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade:
For 10 months of 1938, elevators with a total capacity of 158.3 thousand tons and warehouses with a total capacity of 724 thousand tons were put into operation.
In connection with the failure to fulfill the 1938 plan, a number of construction projects intended to be put into operation this year will be launched in 1939

Of the most important construction projects and structures scheduled for launch in 1938, construction is being transferred to 1939:
For the People's Commissariat for Tyazhprom: Dneprodzerzhinsk State District Power Plant, State District Power Plant named after Krasin, mines Tsentralno-Bokovskaya, Druzheskaya in

Donbass, cracking of the 1st and 3rd stages of the Ufa oil refinery coke oven batteries in Grozny and Gorky, Izberbash-Makhachkala oil pipeline, blooming No. 3 of Magnitogorsk metallurgical plant, blast furnace No. 4 Azovstal, blast furnace No. 2 Novo-Tagil Combine, open-hearth furnace No. 8 and cold sheet processing workshop of Zaporizhstal, New grafting workshop and ferrochrome workshop of the Chelyabinsk Ferroalloy Plant, Copper Smelter Sreduralmedstroy, Lipetsk Carbide Plant, Komsomolskaya Pravda Plant, Novo-Bryansk Zavod, Volokhov Cement Plant Pashiyskiy cement plant.

According to Narkommash: Rostov car assembly plant, Chusovoy spring plant, Saratov galvanized wire plant, etc.

In the People's Commissariat for Legal Industry: a cotton plant in Krasnogvardeysk, a cloth factory in Alma-Ata, Yakovlevsky flax processing plant, flax factories named after K. Liebknecht, "Paris Commune", "Free Proletariat" and others.

According to the People's Commissariat for Forestry: a cardboard shop at the Kamensk paper mill, a paper mill named after Volodarsky, Krasnogorodskaya paper mill, paper mill "Krasnaya Zvezda" and other oskty.

For the People's Commissariat for Food Industry: a bakery in Orsk, a winery in the Turkmen SSR, etc.

By NKPS: Second routes Valuiki-Penza, Shchetovo-Dolzhanskaya, a bridge across the Uy river, a locomotive depot in Melitopol, Stalin's railway. etc., the first stage of the TPP at the Lozovaya station, the railway station at the Ershov station, the Lianozovsky, Kanashsky car repair plants and a number of other facilities.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR
N.A.

TsGANKH USSR. f. 4372, on. 37, d. 245, ll. 121, / 23-125. Copy.

No. 10 Law of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On the formation of the All-Union People's Commissariat for Construction" [2]
May 29, 1939

Article 1. To form the All-Union People's Commissariat for Construction.

Article 2. To charge the People's Commissariat for Construction with the implementation of industrial (factory) and associated housing and cultural and social construction.

Article 3. Instruct the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR to establish a list of industries for which construction is carried out by the People's Commissariat for Construction, as well as approve the list of construction organizations and enterprises to be transferred to the People's Commissariat for Construction.

Article 4. Introduce an appropriate addition to Article 77 of the Constitution (Basic Law) of the USSR.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

M. Kalinin

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

A. Gorkin

"Vedomosti of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR" No. 19 (42), June 14, 1939

No 11 From the order of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR M 353 on the organization of production of standard industrial buildings with light metal structures

November 5, 1939

The Main Directorate for the Production and Installation of Metal Structures (Glavstalkonstruktsiya) has developed technical and organizational issues of complete production and high-speed assembly of standard industrial buildings with light metal structures.

This work revealed a number of technical and economic advantages of industrial buildings with light metal structures compared to existing ones, namely:

a) lightening the weight of buildings by 3 times;

b) savings in metal consumption versus the amount of metal required for the construction of modern buildings with metal structures and almost equal metal consumption with the consumption of precast concrete buildings while saving cement and timber;

c) reducing the labor intensity of building erection, simplifying the organization of construction and reducing construction time.

For practical implementation in the construction of typical industrial buildings with light metal structures, I order:

1. To organize, as a part of the Stalkonstruktsiya trust, an office for the complete production and high-speed assembly of standard industrial buildings with light metal structures - Standartstalstroy, located in Moscow. [4]

People's Commissar for Construction

S. Ginzburg

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d.41, l. 64. Typ. copies

No. 12 From the order of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR No. 73 N on the completion of the construction of the first stage of the KIM subcompact car plant

April 29, 194

Together with all the Soviet people, the builders of the Moscow Automobile Plant of Small Cars named after KIM are celebrating the international proletarian holiday on May 1 with a big industrial victory. In the time set by the government, the construction was completed and the facilities of the first stage of the KIM plant, including over 50 thousand square meters, were completed and commissioned. m of production space with the installation of the necessary sanitary, electrical and other special works.

The successes in the construction of the KIM plant were the result of the correct organization of the work, the concentrated attention to the priority objects, and the wide scope of work by industrial methods of production.
During the construction, advanced technical methods were used: electric heating of concrete, standard inventory formwork, standard scaffolding, welding nets, frame reinforcement, soil vibration and others.

The broadly developed Stakhanov movement, the combination of professions and the shock work of the Komsomol brigades gave a number of remarkable examples of socialist labor. Complex brigades: bricklayers - comrade Fedorchenko, pipelayers - Comrade. Toporkov, concrete workers - tt. Budantsev and Belokurov, fitters - comrade. Sergeev, carpenters - comrade. Moskovtsev, metalworkers-installers - tt. Suchkovs (father and son), plumbers, comrade. Poddaev, Komsomol brigades of excavators - tt. Ashifin, Orlova and others; foremen and foremen vols. Vishnevsky, Baldin, Nesterov, Gusev, Sasin, Voronin and others - contributed to the timely completion of the work with their selfless and energetic work.

The builders of the first stage of the KIM automobile plant have once again demonstrated the enormous efficiency of the methods of high-

speed construction and installation of powerful industrial enterprises, which ensured the construction of the plant in a short time.

The People's Commissariat for Construction notes the great help that the construction supervisors - the Moscow Komsomol organization, as well as the party and trade union organizations of construction - provided to the construction of the KIM plant.

Noting the successful work of the builders of the KIM automobile plant, the People's Commissariat for Construction expresses gratitude to the leaders and the entire team of workers, engineers and technical workers and employees engaged in the construction and installation of the first stage of the plant. [five]

People's Commissar for Construction
S. Ginzburg

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d. 46, l. 23-23 vol. Typical copies

No 13 From the order of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR M 91 on the development of new types of reinforced concrete structures

May 25, 1940

As a result of experimental and theoretical work in recent years, new types of reinforced concrete structures have been developed: Stress-reinforced reinforced concrete structures with conventional reinforcement made of high-grade steel and with reinforcement made of thin wire with high tensile strength (string concrete or wire reinforced concrete)

These structures, especially of wire reinforced concrete, have great advantages compared to conventional reinforced concrete structures, namely: a) savings in metal consumption for reinforcement reaches 80% by weight of metal consumption in ordinary reinforced concrete structures; b) reducing the weight of structures up to 35-40%; c) safety against cracking; d) good performance of structures under alternating loads (crane beams, bridges, etc.); e) significant cost reduction. These qualities indicate that the methods of stress reinforcement are the most important stage in the development of reinforced concrete. In order to prepare for the mass use in the construction of structures made of stress-reinforced concrete, I order:

Technical management - comrade. Stomakhin:

Include research topics on stressed reinforced concrete in the work program of TsNIPS.

Instruct TsNIPS to develop, no later than October 1, instructions for the design and manufacture of prefabricated stress-reinforced structures from wire reinforced concrete. Involve prof. Mikhailov, engineer Goldenblatt and other specialists dealing with pre-stressed reinforced concrete. [6]

People's Commissar for Construction; S. Ginzburg

TSGANKHSSSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d . 46, l. 54. Typographic copies.

No. 14 From the order of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR No. 141H on the completion of construction and commissioning of the first stage of the Novo-Tagil Metallurgical and Coke-Chemical Plants

June 25, 194

The builders and installers of the Novo-Tagil Metallurgical and Coke-Chemical Plants won a big victory. The first stage of plants was built, installed and put into operation, consisting of two boilers, two turbo-blowers, blast furnace No. 1 with a volume of 1100 cubic meters. m with all ancillary facilities, coke oven battery No. 2 with coal preparation, as well as railway, electrical and energy facilities

The works performed by the team of builders and installers were recognized by the Government Commission for the Acceptance of Plants as excellent and good. A significant part of the work has been completed over the past two years, when the scattering of manpower and equipment on numerous sites was stopped and the practice of conducting work with a loose front was eliminated.

A complete turnaround in construction began in September 1939, when specialized subcontractors were involved in the work and all forces were directed to the priority launch sites. As a result, the country received two powerful factories; the capital of 400 million rubles, which had been moribund for a number of years, was revived.

The construction team of the plant, having put into operation a blast furnace No. 1, a combined heat and power plant and a coke oven battery No. 2, thereby laid the foundation for the implementation of the resolution of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the completion of the construction of the Novo-Tagil metallurgical and coke-chemical plants in the third five-year period.
Getting the first coke and pig iron at the Novo-Tagil coke-chemical and metallurgical plants is a holiday not only for the team of builders, but for the entire people of our country. From now on, the giants of mechanical engineering - Uralvagonzavod and

Uralmashzavod - will receive cast iron of the NTMZ brand. Everyone who has invested their labor in the construction of the plant can be proud of this.

Stalin's idea of turning the Urals into a second metallurgical base is being implemented. A sense of high responsibility, a sense of Soviet patriotism, love for the Motherland inspired the team of builders and installers in the struggle for the fastest start-up of Novo-Tagil plants. Unlike the construction of our other giants of metallurgy - Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk - the Novo-Tagil factories were built exclusively by Soviet specialists and workers, according to the designs of Soviet engineers and equipped with first-class equipment manufactured at the factories of the Soviet Union. This reflects the rapid flourishing of our socialist industry and the high culture of our Soviet technical cadres.

Congratulating the team of builders and installers of the coke-chemical and metallurgical plants on the successful completion of the construction of the first stage, I order:

1. To express gratitude to the teams of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees who took part in the construction and installation of plants.

2. To reward the following leaders, Stakhanovites, engineers and technicians and employees who distinguished themselves in the struggle for the fastest start-up of the plant. [7

People's Commissar for Construction

S. Ginzbur

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d.47, l. 80-80 vol. Typ. copie

No. 15 From the certificate TSUNKHUv State Planning Committee of the USSR on the implementation of the capital construction plan for 1939 [8]

September 9, 1940

I. Implementation of the plan and the total volume of capital work

The volume of completed capital work in 1939 amounted to 30 709 million rubles. (including 95.2 million rubles. overhaul due to the capital investment plan), which exceeds the volume of capital work in 1938 by 8.9%. The annual plan of 1939 was fulfilled by 80.7% against 74% in 1938. The
capital construction plan set for the third five-year plan in the amount of 192 billion rubles. completed in 2.5 years by 36.4%, or 69973 million rubles. (at an estimated cost). [nine]

Of the total amount of planned capital work performed in 1939 at actual cost, they are:

Construction works	19,231 million rubles.	59.3% of the total volume
Installation work	1,448.4 million rubles	4.4% of the total volume
Euipment, inventory, tools and others	9131.5 million rubles.	28.1% of the total
Design and survey work	1812.2 million rubles.	5.6% of the total volume
Costs that do not increase fixed assets	RUB 8,299 million	2.6% of the total

It should be noted the high costs of design and survey work, reaching in 1939 1812.2 million rubles, or 5.6% of the total volume of capital work performed.

Such high costs, repeated from year to year, along with unsatisfactory provision of construction projects and estimates, indicate a clear disorder in the design and survey business, which is

one of the reasons that hinder the implementation of the capital work plan and increase the cost of construction

In addition to the planned capital work in 1939, unscheduled capital work was carried out in the amount of 6643.1 million rubles, or 17% of the total. The most widespread unscheduled capital investments in 1939 took place in the following people's commissariats (at the actual cost for the customer in million rubles) [tab. 1].

[TABLE 1]

People's Commissars and Departments	**Total capital investment**	**Including unplanned**	**% to total**
Total for the national economy	39,096.1	6643.1	17.0
Including:			
People's Commissariat for Food Industry	1 107.7	603.0	54.4
People's Commissars	869.3	565.0	65.0
Narkomtorg	569.3	403.0	70.8
People's Commissariat for Communal Services	1,427.9	331.8	23.2
Narkommyasomolprom	396.2	209.1	52.8
People's Commissariat for Health	504.0	185.4	36.8
NKmestprom	318.3	183.2	57.6
Narcomles	567.4	145.8	25.1
Narkomlegprom	377.7	127.0	33.6
Narkomrybprom	284.9	80.4	22.1
Cinematography Committee	167.3	72.7	44.0
Narkomsvyaz	221.3	64.3	29.0

The presence of a large volume of unscheduled capital work indicates that the construction carried out in accordance with the

order of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of September 19, 1935 [3], In practice, has become overly widespread. To streamline the production of unscheduled capital works, it is necessary to establish stricter control over the correct application of the law of September 19, 1935, both in terms of the direction of construction, and in observing the maximum limits and preventing the use of funded materials for unscheduled construction to the detriment of planned construction.

In 1939, the volume of capital work performed by a contract method amounted to 11,476 million rubles, of which 2873.7 million rubles, or 25%, was carried out by the People's Commissariat for Construction. The share of contract work in the total volume of construction and installation work performed in the USSR as a whole in 1939 increased and amounted to 45.8% against 40.7% in 1938

II. Commissionin

The commissioning of completed construction projects in 1939 amounted to 35596.5 million rubles for all capital investments, including 29433 million rubles for planned capital investments.

The commissioning plan was fulfilled by 66.4%, i.e. much worse than the capital work plan [tab. 2]

[TABLE 2

Commissariats	**Fulfillment of the annual plan, %**	
	by volume of capital works	**on commissioning**
Total for the USSR	80,7	66.4
Including:		
NKugol	83.5	70.8
NKneft	76.2	67.2
NKelectro	78.0	70.0

NKchermet	82.1	71.7
NKivetmet	74.9	53.7
NKhimproy	74.8	66.7
NKtyazhmash	84.9	67.2
NKsredmash	75.9	75.6
NKobschemash	82.0	70,7
NKlesprom (union subordination)	89.3	80.3
NKtekstilprom (union subordination)	90.5	79.8
NKlegprom (union subordination)	90.8	83.8
NKPS	82.6	79.1

Despite the failure to fulfill the plan for putting into operation, the national economy of the USSR in 1939 in all its branches was enriched with new capacities. So, for example, 83 mines with a capacity of 17,625 thousand tons were put into operation in Narkomugl, and in accordance with the decisions of the XVIII Party Congress on the Construction of mines of medium and small capacity, the average capacity of one mine, completed construction in 1939, amounted to 212 thousand tons against 514 thousand tons in the second five-year plan. According to the People's Commissariat of Power Plants, turbines with a capacity of 546 thousand kW and 18 boilers with a capacity of 2140 tons / hour were put into operation. According to the People's Commissariat for Heavy Engineering, the increase in capacity at tool factories is determined by an increase in output by 15.5 million rubles. For machine tool factories, the ability to produce all types of machine tools increased by 3884 pcs. In the factories of the People's Commissariat for Heavy Engineering, the capacity for the production of iron and copper casting increased by 12,200 tons. The factories of forging and pressing equipment increased their

production capacity by about 11.9 million rubles. and for 1419 presses

According to the People's Commissariat of Medium Machine Building, the Rostov car assembly plant with a capacity of 40 thousand cars per year was commissioned. The capacity of automobile plants in 1939 increased by 47 thousand cars and 30 thousand units. motors. In tractor engineering, the capacity increased by 3,000 tracked tractors and, in addition, by 10,000 tractors with gas generators. According to the People's Commissariat of Oil, 3 cracking units with a capacity of 735 thousand tons were put into operation. The capacity of oil reservoirs increased by 362.7 thousand cubic meters. m. According to the People's Commissariat of General Machine Building, the production capacity of chemical machine building plants increased by about 51 million rubles. In textile engineering, the capacity for carding machines increased by 355 units, for spindles - by 25 thousand, for vaters - by 400 units, and for bank broshes - by 150 units. According to the Narkomchermet, out of the four blast furnaces outlined in the plan, one furnace with a capacity of 560 thousand tons was put into operation. Out of 13 open-hearth furnaces, five furnaces with a capacity of 808 thousand tons were commissioned. One coke oven battery of 450 thousand tons was put into operation. spinning spindles and 92.5 thousand spinning spindles in the People's Commissariat for Legal Industry. In the People's Commissariat for Food Industry there are 8 bakery factories with a capacity of 534 tons per day, two sugar factories with a capacity of 56 thousand centners of beets per day, 4 canning factories with the production of 23 million conventional cans per year, 5 refrigerators with a capacity of 24,400 tons of capacity have been commissioned across the People's Commissariat of Industry. In the People's Commissariat for Forestry, the possibility of issuing paper increased by 33.76 thousand tons. Of the 64.3 km of broad-gauge timber roads planned for commissioning, 49.9 km were introduced, and 39.9 km of narrow-gauge tracks out of 69.4 km were introduced according to the plan

According to the People's Commissariat for Construction Materials, the Novo-Spassky Cement Plant with a capacity of 77.5 thousand tons of cement and the Magnitogorsk gypsum slag cement workshop with a capacity of 73 thousand tons were put into operation

New railway lines Zolotonosha - Mironovka - 108 km, Karaganda-Balkhash - 488 km, Uralsk-Yeletsk - 263 km, Yevlakh - Adjikabul - 414 km, Kanash - Cheboksary - 101 km, Tomsk - Chulym - 95 km, Rubtsovka - Ridder - 337 km, the Eastern bypass of the Moscow junction - 89 km
and others. 734 new steam locomotives were purchased (on 35 railways), of which steam locomotives of the FD-235, SU-67, IS-42, SO-390 series, new freight cars - 25,335 units in biaxial calculation, 660 new passenger cars (40 railway roads out of a total of 43 roads).

According to Narkommorflot, ships with a total capacity of 17905 liters were put into operation. e., including motor ships-oil carriers "Donbass" - 3 thousand liters. from. and "Azerbaijan" -3.1 thousand liters. e.; docks - 28 thousand tons, including 2 docks of the Odessa plant - 10 thousand tons, Kanonersky plant - 1 dock - 6 thousand tons, dock No. 1050 - 6 thousand tons and dock No. 1064 - 6 thousand tons.

One icebreaker with a capacity of 10 thousand liters was put into operation along Glavsevmorput. s, 53 wooden ships with a total carrying capacity of 12,225 tons

On the People's Commissariat of Communications, intercity telegraph and telephone lines were put into operation - 28,991 lines per kilometer, intraregional lines - 7380 lines per km, city telephones - 33 056 numbers.

In 1939, according to the People's Commissariat of Education of the Union republics, the construction of 1,817 schools for 541,990 pupils was completed, including 423 urban schools for 235,490 places and 1,394 schools in rural areas for 306,500 places. Also built during 1939 515 kindergartens for 39827 places, 447 nurseries for 26 583 places and 232 maternity homes for 3659 places

The housing stock in 1939 increased due to the new construction of the People's Commissariats and departments, not counting the increase in living space for the People's Commissariat and the People's Commissariat of State Farms of the USSR, by 6,006 thousand square meters. m.

IV. Labor and cost

Of the total volume of construction and installation work, 22.1 billion rubles. (without drilling oil wells) 17.7 billion rubles. completed by the payroll of workers and 4.4 billion rubles. workers who are not on the building list.

The number of all workers in the USSR, including subsidiary, auxiliary, transport and other farms, on the balance sheet of construction projects in 1939 amounted to 2,485.3 thousand people, of which 1,545.6 thousand people working in construction and installation work, including workers - 1293.2 thousand people.

Compared with 1938, the number of workers in construction, including subsidiary and other farms, increased by 2.4%. This increase was due to an increase in the number of workers in auxiliary, auxiliary and other industries, accounting for 37.8% of the total construction personnel. With a decrease in the number of workers in construction and installation work by 1.3%, the number of workers in subsidiary plots increased by 10.3%, transport - by 7.7%, others - by 4.5%.

In 1939, there was a significant decrease in the proportion of workers in construction and installation work, while the proportion of workers in ancillary, auxiliary, transport and other industries, engineers and employees, both in construction and installation work, and in other farms, increased.

For every thousand workers in construction and installation work, there were.

	1933 g.	**1939 g.**

Workers in ancillary, auxiliary, transport and other industries	433	468
Engineering and technical personnel	142	157
Of employees	150	170
MNP	139	149
Pupils	nine	ten
Total	873	954

The plan for the number of workers in the construction of industrial commissariats was fulfilled by only 72.9%, while the plan for the volume of construction and installation work was fulfilled by 76.8%. However, it must be borne in mind that capital work was carried out not only by the payroll of workers, but also by outsiders. Therefore, the plan for the number of man-days is only 25% underfulfilled.

By the decision of the XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b) for the third five-year period, an increase in labor productivity in construction by 75% was established [10]. In fact, the daily output of workers in construction and assembly work in the Union increased in comparison with 1938 by 11.5%. Thus, the rate of growth of labor productivity lags somewhat behind the outlines of the third five-year plan.

The annual plan for the daily output of workers for the construction of industrial commissariats has been exceeded by 2.3%. However, in individual people's commissariats, output turned out to be lower than the plan: in the People's Commissariat of Construction - by 0.4%, in the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry - by 1.4%, in the People's Commissariat of the Electrical Industry - by 6.9%, in the People's Commissariat for the meat and dairy industry - by 11.6%. %. A large under-fulfillment of the annual plan for the daily output of workers is observed in some non-industrial people's commissariats: in the People's Commissariat of the USSR - by 5.7%, along the Glavsevmorput - by 10.6%, in the Palace of Soviets - by

10.3%, etc.
The fulfillment of the plan for the average wage took place at a higher level (for industrial commissariats, the average wage of workers was 11.9% higher than the plan) than the fulfillment of the plan for production, which led to a relative overspending of the wage fund: for the construction of industrial commissariats, the basic wage fund workers for the performed amount of work was overspending by 200 million rubles, including by the People's Commissariat of Construction - by 44 million rubles, by nine people's commissariats: the defense industry, chemical, machine-building - by 31 million rubles, by Narkomneft - by 5 million rubles., according to the People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metals - by 7 million rubles.
In total, in the USSR, the payroll for the payroll of all those working with subsidiary and other farms amounted to 10.3 billion rubles, or 118.4% of 1938. In addition, in 1939, 0.5 billion rubles were taken into account. salaries paid to persons not on the payroll.

The wages fund of those employed in construction and installation work amounted to 6.2 billion rubles, i.e. 60.2% of the total accrued fund.

The government's task to reduce in 1939 the actual cost of construction and assembly work by 4% against the estimated cost was not fulfilled. In total in the USSR, the actual cost of construction and installation work for 1939 in relation to the estimated was 110.2%, and after deducting the compensation received due to the rise in the cost of some materials, transport and an increase in prices for work - 104.9% against 105.5 for 1938

The actual cost of construction and installation work as a percentage of the estimated

[TABLE 3]

Expenditure	Total (including compensation for higher prices for building materials, railway tariffs, etc.)	Including minus compensation

Direct costs	107.2	100.7
including materials	102.1	96.4
Basic salary	116.7	105.5
Overheads	131.2	131.2
including administrative facilities	139.0	139.0
Total	110.2	104.9

Thus, if we exclude the factors of appreciation (compensation), we can conclude that in 1939 the growth of the actual cost of construction and installation work that had taken place over a number of years against the level of the previous year stopped.

The rise in the cost of construction and installation work basically went in the same direction as in 1938. In terms of direct costs in general, there is a significant rise in cost, and for individual elements even a decrease against the estimated cost. Direct costs in general (excluding compensation for the rise in price) amounted to 100.7% of the estimated cost, including salaries - 105.5% and materials - 96.4%. At the same time, the actual overhead costs, and especially the administrative and economic ones, show an extremely large excess against the estimated assignments, and in terms of administrative and economic expenses, these indicators in 1939 are even worse than in 1938. The overhead costs as a whole amounted to in 1939 .131.2% against the estimate, and the administrative and economic 139% (in 1938, respectively, 134.1 and 135.1).

The analysis of the cost separately for Capital works performed by contractors and economic methods shows the following:

The overall percentage of the rise in prices is the same both for contractors and for the economic method - 104.9% (excluding the compensation received, 110.2%). For individual items of

expenditure, a different tendency is observed: in terms of direct costs, contractors have significantly better indicators in comparison with the economic method. The salary of contractors is 102.3% against the estimate, and according to the economic method - 108.1% - According to the materials - 95.3% and 97.8%, respectively. At the same time, overhead costs in contracting organizations are much higher - 143.6% against the estimated assignments, while in terms of business they amounted to 117.9% -

This gap in administrative and business expenses is even more pronounced. For contractors, they amounted to 148.1% against the estimate; in organizations conducting construction in an economic way, administrative and business expenses amounted to 129%. These figures show that although contractors have better technical indicators, use materials and labor more economically and rationally, but at the same time, their management staff is much more expensive, and as a result, overestimated overhead and administrative costs completely cover the savings in direct costs.

According to reports covering 82% of construction, overruns in 1939 against the estimated assignments for overhead costs (as a whole for the contracting and economic method) amounted to 1,040 million rubles, including 543 million rubles. for administrative expenses. For the People's Commissariat for Construction alone, the excess of overhead costs against the established norms amounted to 260 million rubles, of which 125 million rubles. for administrative expenses. The main point that determined the largest cost overruns in administrative and business expenses is the underperformance of the work plan in the presence of an apparatus, as a rule, designed for one hundred percent fulfillment of the plan. Calculations show that if the apparatus available at the construction sites had completed the entire planned amount of work. Analysis of indicators for reducing the cost of construction and installation work for 1939 makes it possible to draw some general conclusions

In the estimates drawn up in the prices and rates of 1936, there are undoubtedly large reserves, especially in terms of materials. The main reason for the sharp discrepancy between the estimated and

actual cost is the prohibitively high overhead, and primarily administrative costs. This issue is of particular importance in relation to the construction industry, where technical advances are nullified by unnecessarily inflated administrative expenses.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the analysis of the cost of construction work is complicated by the fact that the actual cost includes the rise in prices for a number of building materials, freight rates, etc., while the estimated cost is calculated in prices and rates of 1936.

TsGANKH USSR, f. 1562, on. 328, d.512, ll. 93-105. Certified copy.

No. 16 From the order of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR No. 209 N on the completion of construction and the commissioning of the first stage of the Ural Aluminum Plant

September 10, 1940

The team of builders and installers of the Uralaluminstroy trust built, installed and put into operation the first stage of the Ural Aluminum Smelter, consisting of an electrode shop, the first part of an alumina shop, and two uexa electrolysis buildings. Mercury substation, mechanical repair plant, Krasnogorsk CHPP consisting of two boilers and two turbine generators with electrical and energy facilities. The first stage of the social city was built

Congratulating the team of builders, installers and engineering and technical workers of the Uralaluminstroy trust on the successful completion of the construction of the first stage of the plant, I order:

To reward the following leaders, Stakhanovites, engineering and technical workers and employees who distinguished themselves in the struggle for the fastest start-up of the plant. [eleven]

People's Commissar for Construction
S. Ginzburg

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d.48, l. 14. Typographic copies.

No. 17 From the order of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR M 224 N on the commissioning of a blast furnace at the Azovstal plant [12]

September 27, 1940

The team of builders and installers of the Yuzhtyazhstroy, Yuzhspetsstroy, Yuzhelektromontazh and Soyuzekskavatsia trusts have successfully completed construction, installation and commissioning of blast furnace No. 4 of the Azovstal plant.

The start-up of the blast furnace is a victory for the team of builders and installers, achieved as a result of the application of industrial methods of construction and the development of socialist competition.

For the successful work on the construction, installation and commissioning of blast furnace No. 4, I order:

§ 1

To express gratitude to the team of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees who took part in the construction and installation of blast furnace No. 4.

People's Commissar for Construction
S. Ginzburg

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d.48, l. 40. Typographic copies.

No 18 From the memorandum of the State Planning Committee of the USSR in the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the progress of the implementation of the third five-year plan for the development of the national economy [13]

October 4, 1940 [14]

III. Implementation of the plan for new capital construction and its placement

Capital works

The total volume of capital work on the national economy of the USSR for three years (1938-1940) will amount, according to preliminary estimates, to about 107 billion rubles, including about 90 billion rubles under the basic plan of capital work (without extra-limited costs); of which for 1938 - 28.4 billion rubles, for 1939 - 30.6 billion rubles. and for 1940, according to preliminary estimates, about 31 billion rubles.

a) 14.3 billion rubles were invested in industry in 1938. and in 1939 - 16.6 billion rubles. In 1940, the annual plan provides for investments in the amount of 22.7 billion rubles. The total investment in industry over three years will amount to 53.6 billion rubles, or 48% in relation to the plan of the third five-year plan.

b) In 1938, 6.4 billion rubles were invested in transport. and in 1939 5.9 billion rubles. In 1940, the annual plan provides for investments in the amount of 9.2 billion rubles. In just three years, the amount of investments in transport will amount to 21.5 billion rubles, or 58% of the III five-year plan.

c) 1.9 billion rubles were invested in agriculture in 1938, 1.6 billion rubles in 1939. and in 1940, according to the plan, 1.4 billion rubles. Over three years, the volume of investments in agriculture will amount to 4.9 billion rubles, or 44% of the III five-year plan.

The commissioning of new and reconstructed enterprises in 1938 amounted to 24.5 billion rubles. and in 1939 - 26.2 billion rubles, and including unlimited construction, respectively, 29.3 billion

rubles. and 35.6 billion rubles, or 64.9 billion rubles. for two years (at actual cost).

According to preliminary estimates, for the most important industries, production capacities for 1 "oo 1940 increased in the following sizes: for power plants from 8.1 million kW in 1937 to P million kW in 1940, when the third five-year plan was set to increase capacity of power plants by the end of 1942 up to 17.2 million kW. In the coal industry of NK coal from 180 million tons in 1937 to 235 million tons of coal in 1940. In the cotton industry, the number of cotton spinning spindles increased in 1938-1940. by 1.15 times when the third five-year plan was set to increase by 1.5 times over 5 years.

The implementation of the plan to increase production capacities in the ferrous metallurgy, the oil industry, in particular in the primary processing of oil, the peat industry, the chemical industry, cement, car building, steam locomotive building, automotive and textile machinery, the paper industry, sugar, the operation of new railways and school and hospital construction.

New construction placement

ver the past years of the third five-year plan, in a number of sectors of the economy, significant changes have been made in the location of production in the regions of the USSR in order to ensure the fulfillment of the directives of the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the integrated development of the country's main economic regions, on the creation of substitutes in a number of industries and on the reduction of irrational and excessively distant transportation [15] .

a) For the main economic regions, the following should be noted:
Coal production has increased significantly in new regions. In the basins of Eastern Siberia, production increased to almost 8 million tons in 1939 against 5.7 million tons in 1937; in the Urals - up to 9.6 million tons in 1939 against 8 million tons in 1937; in the Far East, production in 1939 increased by 1 million tons compared to 1937.
In a number of regions (Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kirov) for 1938-1940. there is a significant increase in peat production. For the first time in 1939

and 1940, peat mining began in the Kazakh SSR, in the Altai Territory, in the Molotov Region, the Stalingrad [region], in the Mari ASSR, in the Chuvash ASSR and in others. In a number of areas already in 1938 and 1939. coal production at new deposits has increased several times. Coal mining began anew at Dombarovsky, Poltavo-Bredinsky, Berchogursky, Sol-Iletsky, Chokpaksky, Mangyshlaksky and other deposits.

The construction of a number of enterprises of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering and other industries in the new economic regions of the USSR has begun: ferroalloy plants in Kuzbass and the Urals, Khalilovsky plant in the Urals, aluminum plants in Kamensk, Stalinsk and Kandalaksha, a secondary non-ferrous metal plant in the Urals, a number of boiler houses factories, factories for the production of turbines, transformers, electric motors, electrical measuring instruments, heavy machine building and machine tool factories in the Volga region, in the Urals, in Western and Eastern Siberia.

However, in the location of new construction in the regions of the USSR, there are a number of serious shortcomings, the main of which are: lack of adequate scale for the comprehensive development of the economy of a number of economic regions of the USSR, as a result of which their dependence on long-distance fuel, cement and other products did not decrease in the first years of the five-year plan, and increased.

The creation of new production bases in the coal, oil, cement and other industries lags behind the target of the III five-year plan, as a result of which the comprehensive development of a number of economic regions of the country is not ensured to the proper extent. In particular, the import of coal to the regions of Central Asia, the Urals, the Far East, and the Center increased in 1939 compared to 1938. In the regions of the Center, this increase was 3 million tons, in the Far East - 400 thousand tons, in Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR -366 thousand tons.

Oil production growth in 1938 and 1939 in new regions it also lags behind the targets of the third five-year plan, and especially in the regions of Second Baku.
The plan for the development of ferrous metallurgy in the regions of the Center is also being unsatisfactory. Over the last two years of the third five-year plan, pig iron smelting at the metallurgical plants of the Center decreased by 240 thousand tons, or by 21% compared to 1937. As a result of the reduction in pig iron smelting in the regions of the Center, the supply of pig iron from the south increased.

In the forest industry, the lack of construction of a number of new logging roads led to the disruption of the movement of logging to the regions of the European North, the Urals and the Far East, established by the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks [16] . In 1939, the People's Commissariat for Forestry reduced the volume of logging in the European North by 4% and in the Far East by 8% compared to 1937. The People's Commissariat for Forestry also did not ensure the implementation of the decision of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on strengthening the production base of sawmilling in the regions of the European North, Siberia and the Far East through the construction of new factories and the transfer of sawmills from sparsely forested areas.

It is necessary to note a sharp increase in the transportation of cement, due to the fact that the plan for the new construction of cement plants in a number of regions was carried out completely unsatisfactorily. In particular, in the eastern regions, cement production in 1939 amounted to only 773.1 thousand tons, compared with 915 thousand tons in 1937, i.e. decreased by 15%, while the overall decrease in the size of cement production in the country was 5%. As a result, the provision of construction with cement in the eastern regions decreased, and long-distance cement transportation increased sharply.

The task of the III five-year plan on the organization of production in each krai, oblast and republic in a sufficient quantity of the most

mass non-transportable products of the light and food industries, and especially in such economic regions as the Far East, Eastern Siberia, the Urals and the European North, is being unsatisfactorily fulfilled. Salt production in the Urals decreased from 77 thousand tons in 1937 to 42 thousand tons in 1939, in the Turkmen SSR, respectively, from 95 thousand tons to 48 thousand tons, in the Crimean ASSR - from 64 thousand tons to 58 thousand tons

The increase in macaroni and confectionery products over the past three years of the five-year plan is mainly due to the old, richest regions. Of the 38 food industry enterprises outlined in the five-year plan, not all are being built in the Eastern regions, and construction is proceeding extremely slowly.

b) In such economic centers of the country as the eastern regions, the Urals and the Volga region, in the first years of the five-year plan, backup enterprises have been partly created and are being built in a number of industries: ferroalloy plants in Kuzbass and the Urals, aluminum plants in the Urals and Western Siberia, as well as in the European North, a number of factories for boiler building, turbine building, electrical engineering, machine tool building in the Volga region, in the Urals, in Western and Eastern Siberia, cement plants in Eastern Siberia, in the Far East, etc. The construction of oil refining and chemical industries in new regions is underway.

c) The development of the eastern regions of the USSR lags behind the five-year plan targets in all sectors of the economy, primarily in the fuel, metallurgical, building materials and textile industries, as well as in agriculture. In the first two years of the five-year plan, investment in the eastern regions of the USSR was carried out at a lower level than that provided for in the third five-year plan. So, in 1938 the volume of work in the eastern regions amounted to only 25% of the total volume of capital work in the USSR and in 1939 - 24% of the total volume of work in the USSR against 34% provided for by the third five-year plan. The gross industrial output in the first years of the five-year plan in the regions of the European part of the USSR also grew faster than in the eastern regions. If for 1938-1939. Smelting of pig iron in the USSR remained at the level of 1937,

then in the eastern regions it decreased by 225 thousand tons, or 5.5%. It is especially necessary to note the decrease in the extraction of iron ore in the Urals (the extraction of iron ore in the Urals in 1939 was 873 thousand tons less than in 1937). In accordance with this, the share of the East in the total production of pig iron decreased from 28.3% in 1937 to 26.7% in 1939. The growth of production capacity at ferrous metallurgy plants in the eastern regions lags behind the III five-year plan also more significantly than in the USSR as a whole. In the eastern regions for 1938-1940. not a single blast furnace was commissioned. The creation of its own iron ore base in Western Siberia is also lagging behind the five-year plan. The construction of mines and roads to them does not provide for the commissioning of the corresponding capacities in 1942.

The five-year plan to create its own manganese base in the Urals and Western Siberia is not being fulfilled. The delivery of manganese ore to the Urals and the Novosibirsk region did not decrease in the first years of the five-year plan.

The task of creating a second textile base in the East of the USSR is also being unsatisfactory. The III five-year plan provides for the commissioning of new cotton mills in Barnaul, Novosibirsk and Kuzbass, the second stage of the Tashkent cotton plant, the construction of a number of new enterprises in Kemerovo, Stalinsk and other cities of Western Siberia, and the construction of two factories in the Kazakh SSR.

However, with the exception of the construction of the second stage of the Barnaul and Tashkent plants, which are also being built unsatisfactorily, almost no work was done on the rest of the enterprises. For 3 years of the five-year plan, 65% of all investments in the textile industry of the Union were directed to the regions of the Center and North-West, and only 16% to the textile industry of Western Siberia, the Central Asian republics and the Kazakh SSR. As a result, the plan to increase the capacity of the cotton industry in the new regions is not being implemented.

d) During the years of the third five-year plan, the economic and cultural level of the national republics and regions has increased. Of great importance for the economic and cultural upsurge are:

In the Kazakh SSR - the commissioning of the Balkhash copper-smelting plant, the beginning of the construction of the Dzhezkazgan copper plant, the commissioning of coal mines with a capacity of more than 2.5 million tons, the railway lines Karaganda-Balkhash, Rubtsovka-Ridder, Uralsk-Yeletsk, Guryev-Koschagyl water pipeline with a length 183 km away, construction of a large opera house in Alma-Ata.

In the Kirghiz SSR - the commissioning of a silk-winding factory in Osh, a number of coal mines and the construction of a theater for a thousand seats in Frunze.

In the Uzbek SSR - the commissioning of the Chirchik hydroelectric power plant, a nitrogen fertilizer plant, the Kuvasay hydroelectric power station for 12 thousand kW, the second stage of the Tashkent textile plant, a meat-packing plant in the city of Muynak of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

In the Tajik SSR - the commissioning of cotton ginning factories in Melnikov and Regar, a meat processing plant in Stalinaba-de, the construction of a cotton mill, a cement plant, as well as a large theater in Stalinabad.

In the Turkmen SSR - the construction of a cement plant in Ashgabat.

Of great importance for the economic development of the Central Asian republics is also the construction of irrigation facilities and roads, carried out by the construction of the Fergana Canal.

In the Georgian SSR - the commissioning of the power plants AtsHPP with a capacity of 16 thousand kW, ZAGES for 24 thousand kW, a lithoponch plant in Kutaisi for 12 thousand tons of barite, a citrus plant for 9.5 million cans, a knitwear plant in Tbilisi, partially put into effect.

In the Armenian SSR - the commissioning of the first stage of the Kanakir HPP and SK-Sovprei, the opening (partial) of the Government House in Yerevan, as well as the opening of an opera house in Yerevan.

In the Azerbaijan SSR - the commissioning of the Kirov-Bad cotton mill for 18 thousand spindles, the launch of a turbine of 25 thousand kW at the Sumgait TPP, the partial commissioning of a cannery in Hamchas, the opening of a music school in Baku.

With regard to the construction and commissioning of the most important facilities provided for in the third five-year plan, the following should be noted:

a) Mechanical engineering. The Gorky Heavy Machine Tool Plant was put into operation at full capacity in the 1st quarter of 1940. The Kramatorsk Heavy Machine Tool Plant will come into operation at full capacity in the 4th quarter of 1940. Construction began in 1938. The Sverdlovsk Heavy Machine Tool Plant was put into operation in 1942.

Plants of milling machines in Gorky and automatic machines in Kiev are being completed in 1940-1941. In 1940, construction began: a grinding machine plant in Voronezh, boring machines in Novosibirsk, large lathes in Ulyanovsk, precision machines in Penza, automatic machines and revolving machines in Alapaevsk.

Design and survey work and design are underway for the construction of heavy machine tool factories, broaching machines in the Volga region, modular machines in Vladimir and universal machines in the Novosibirsk region.

The construction of the plants for forging and pressing equipment has begun in Troitsk. Design and survey work for the construction of a plant in Balashov was carried out. The steam turbine plant in the Sverdlovsk region will be completed by the end of the third five-year plan. In 1940, it was commissioned at half capacity.

In the same year, the construction of a steam turbine plant in Kaluga began.

The construction of factories in the region of Ufa and Novosibirsk has not been committed, and design work is underway on these factories. The construction of steam turbine plants in Novocherkassk and hydro turbines in Stalingrad (instead of the proposed construction in Kuibyshev), on which design work is underway, has not also begun.

The construction of plants has begun: auxiliary and component power equipment, normal pressure boilers in Belgorod, high pressure boilers in Stalinsk, a transformer plant in Sverdlovsk, a turbine generator in Lysva, an electromotor one in Tomsk, electrical measuring instruments in Saransk and a plant of electric lighting fixtures in Voroshilov.

The construction of factories, which have passed since the second five-year period, continues: high-voltage equipment in Sverdlovsk, electrical insulating materials in Khotkovo, an electric lamp plant in Ryazan. Design work is underway to organize the mass production of wind turbines.

In fulfillment of the five-year plan to complete the construction of the Gorky and Moscow Automobile Plants, the following capacities were put into operation on January 1, 1940: 180 thousand cars at the Gorky Automobile Plant and 84 thousand cars at the Moscow Automobile Plant. The small car plant comes into operation in 1940. The Rostov plant was put into operation for car assembly plants, the Omsk plant is being built, and the plan of design and survey work for 1940 provides for the design of plants in Kremenchug, Tashkent, Komsomolsk and Irkutsk. The construction of a new truck plant has not begun. The design of a truck plant for its construction in Novosibirsk is underway.

The following projects are being designed for related auto industry enterprises: a plant of auto-tractor parts in Novosibirsk, Kazan, Chita; Chusovsky spring plant; factories of forgings and bar products in Krasnodar; plant of spare parts for cold-stamped and from a bar in Ryazan.

In support of the five-year plan for the creation in the East of a base for the production of agricultural machinery, for the assembly and repair of tractors, the 1940 plan provided for design and survey work for the construction of an agricultural machine-building plant in Krasnoyarsk in 1941, and a tractor assembly plant was being designed.

In the first three years of the third five-year plan, no agricultural engineering facilities were built in the East. Construction began in 1938. Kursk Textile Machinery Plant. Design and survey work is underway at the West Siberian Plant of Weaving and Finishing Machines. The first stage of the Saratov Ball Bearing Plant with a capacity of 6.5 million pieces will go into operation at the end of 1941. For new ball and roller bearing plants, design is under way for the construction of one plant in the Urals region and a second one in the Novosibirsk region. Construction of a paper machine plant in Ufa has begun. Currently, this construction is almost on hold.

The construction of the new steam locomotive plant, envisaged by the plan of the third five-year plan, has not begun. In 1940, it is planned to carry out design and survey work.

Chemical engineering plants are being built: a heavy chemical engineering plant in Sverdlovsk with the expectation of putting it into operation at the end of the third five-year plan. In 1940, design and survey work was carried out at the plant of medium chemical engineering. The design of plants for special mechanical engineering, simple chemical equipment, etc.

b) On electrification. Actual increase in capacity for 1938-1939 for thermal power plants Narkomelektro is 751 MW, of which 15 expandable thermal power plants 612 MW and at five newly built thermal power plants 159 MW. At the same time, the share of power of small units (from 3 to 12 MW) in the total power put into operation increases from 3.5% in 1938-1939. up to 8% in 1940 and in 1941 approximately up to 30-35%. In 1938, the construction of three power plants with a capacity of up to 25 MW each began, in 1939 - also three stations and in 1940 - 12 stations. 41 power plants with a

capacity of up to 25 MW are at the design stage. The average capacity of the power plants started by construction is: in 1938 - 24 MW, in 1939 - 30.5 MW and in 1940 - according to the plan - 27.8 MW.

The directive of the third five-year plan on strengthening the construction of hydroelectric power stations is not being sufficiently fulfilled. Of the total number introduced in 1938-1939. According to Narkomelektro, the capacities in the amount of 953 MW - 209 MW were commissioned for hydroelectric power plants, while, according to the third five-year plan, the annual commissioning for hydroelectric power stations was supposed to be 262 MW.

With regard to the construction of hydroelectric power stations provided for in the third five-year plan, the following should be noted: a technical project is being drawn up for the Kaluga hydroelectric station on the river. Oka with a capacity of 150 MW; the design of the Uglich hydroelectric power station planned for 1941 was completed; Rybinsk hydroelectric power station will be commissioned in 1941 -1942; the first two turbines of the Chirchik hydroelectric power station will come into operation in 1940; The construction of the Kanakirskaya hydroelectric power station ends in 1941; the launch of the Svir HPP II and the Khram HPP is scheduled for 1942.

The launch of the Niva-Z is also scheduled for 1942. Sukhum and other hydroelectric power stations are also being built, as provided for in the third five-year plan.
According to the new hydroelectric power stations, provided for in the third five-year plan, a project is being drawn up for the Verkhne-Kama hydroelectric station and a project for the Gyumush station is being drawn up.

In implementation of the directive of the third five-year plan on the widespread development of the construction of small hydroelectric power plants in 1938, 47 small agricultural communal hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 2,100 thousand kW were built in 1939, 56 stations with a total capacity of 4370 thousand kW, and

in 1940, according to the plan - 208 stations with a total capacity of 19,500 thousand kW. In addition, the 1940 plan provides for the start of construction of small hydroelectric power stations: Serebryanskaya on the river. Mias, North-Donetsk, Syasskaya, Svistukhinskaya.

The construction of thermal power plants by Narkomelektro is seriously lagging behind. The third five-year plan provided for the laying during 1938-1940. 38 CHP; in fact, during this period, 21 CHP plants were built. For the CHPP, the transitional construction from the second five-year plan to the third for 1938-1940. investments were envisaged in the amount of 1,486 million rubles, while in fact, 1184 million rubles were invested during this period. The Kurakhovskaya and Nesvetaevskaya CHPPs are under construction, scheduled to start up in 1942, Syzranskaya - with the start-up in 1940. The Orsk CHPP was launched in 1938, the second stage should come into operation in 1940. The start-up of the Karaganda and Krasnoyarsk CHPPs is scheduled for 1941. and in 1942 the Khabarovsk CHPP is being designed. The first stage of the Kuvasay CHP was launched in 1939. Construction of the Krasnodar CHPP started in 1940.

c) For the coal industry. In 1938, 74 new mines with a total capacity of 10.2 million tons were laid in Narkomugol, in 1939 - 145 mines with a total capacity of 24.1 million tons, and in 1940 93 mines with a total capacity of 21.7 thousand tons are expected. t. New areas are being developed and expanded. The overwhelming majority of coal mines in the third five-year plan are being laid in the Moscow region, in the Donbass, in the Urals and in the Far East. In general, the directive of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the construction of medium-sized and small-sized mines is being carried out [17] . The average capacity of the mined mines was 138 thousand tons in 1938 and 166 thousand since 1939 against 485 thousand tons of the average mine capacity in the second five-year plan.

On the whole, however, the third five-year plan for laying new mines is not being fulfilled satisfactorily. For three years, the

implementation of the third five-year plan is determined at about 36%. The plan for the commissioning of new coal mine capacities is also poorly implemented. According to preliminary estimates, 53-55 million tons, or 38% of the target of the third five-year plan, will be introduced in Narkomugl in three years.

For the oil industry. The third five-year plan for the commissioning of new capacities in the oil and oil refining industry is being unsatisfactorily fulfilled. Of the primary oil refineries with a total capacity of 15 million tons outlined in the third five-year plan, only 1.9 million tons, or 13% of the plan, will be commissioned over the three years of the five-year plan. For cracking units, the commissioning plan of 10.3 million tons in three years will be fulfilled in the amount of 3.3 tons, or 32% of the plan. The task of the third five-year plan to create a powerful oil base in the Ural-Volga regions is being unsatisfactory. With the plan to commission oil refineries with a capacity of 6 million tons in five years, in fact, only 1.5 million tons will be commissioned in three years, or 25% of the target of the third five-year plan. All refining capacity.

For the peat industry. The Boksitogorsk plant in the Leningrad Region is being built to artificially dehydrate peat, and the first stage of this plant will be put into operation at the end of 1940. The task of building coke plants is not being fulfilled. The construction of the factories provided for in the third five-year plan has not begun. The processing of chemical peat waste, provided for at the Novo-Tagil Combine, was introduced in 1940.

d) For ferrous metallurgy. During 1938 and 1940. for the construction of the facilities provided for by the third five-year plan for Magnitogorsk, Novo-Tagil, Petrovsko-Zabaikalsky, Ayurstalstroy, Zaporizhstal, Azovstal, Krivoy Rog, Novomoskovsk iron-rolling plant, Novo-Uralsky and Nikopol plants, including the plan of 1940, spent 4.6 billion. rubles, and for the implementation of the third five-year plan for these plants will require investments for '1940-1942: biennium. in the amount of 3.3 billion rubles.

The construction of new metallurgical plants in the South Urals (at the Khalilov and Bakal ores) and in Eastern Siberia has not begun. Design and survey work was carried out on the Khalilovsky plant, and in 1940 preparations for construction had just begun. Design and survey work is being carried out at the Bakalsky and East Siberian plants. At the pipe-rolling plant in Kemerovo in 1940, the completion of design work and preparation for the start of construction are envisaged. The directive of the third five-year plan on the construction of a small processing plant for local needs in the region of Central Asia on the basis of the use of scrap and metal waste is not being implemented. In Transcaucasia (Baku), in 1940, the construction of a pipe-rolling plant began on the basis of using local scrap.

Of the 20 blast furnaces scheduled for commissioning in the III five-year period, only 5 blast furnaces with a total capacity of 2330 thousand tons of pig iron were commissioned in 2 years 8 months; two of them at Azovstal - blast furnace # 3 and blast furnace # 4 with a capacity of 390 thousand tons each, at Zaporizhstal blast furnace # 3 - 560 thousand tons, at the Krivoy Rog Combine blast furnace # 3-560 thousand tons and at the Novo-Tagil plant - blast furnace No. 1 with a capacity of 430 thousand tons.

At the Magnitogorsk Combine, the 2 blast furnaces provided for in the third five-year plan have not yet been commissioned. 10 open-hearth furnaces with a total capacity of 1,323 thousand tons of steel were put into operation; of which 3 furnaces at the Magnitogorsk plant with a total capacity of 495 thousand tons, 3 furnaces at Zaporizhstal with a total capacity of 450 thousand tons, 1 furnace at the Stalin plant - 100 thousand tons, 1 furnace at Azovstal - 178 thousand tons, 2 furnaces at Petrovsk -Zabaikalsky plant with a capacity of 100 thousand tons.

6 coke-chemical batteries with a capacity of 2.6 million tons of coke were put into operation. Of the 17 sintering belts planned for commissioning, 4 were commissioned.
In the implementation of the task of the third five-year plan for the construction of mines in the region of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly

as an additional base for the ferrous metallurgy of the Center, preparatory work has begun on organizing the construction and deepening of a mine at the Korobkovsky mine with a capacity of 300 thousand tons of ore with commissioning in 1941

Exploration work at the Atasu and Karsakpay fields is not being carried out.

e) Non-ferrous metallurgy. In the first year of the third five-year plan, the Balkhash copper-smelting plant (part of the first stage of construction), the Tikhvin alumina plant, and the concentrating plant of the Sredne-Uralsky copper plant began to operate.

In 1939, the northern and southern Ural Nickel Combines and the Ural Aluminum Combine were launched. The Blyavinsky honey-sulfur plant began to work. The Dzhezkazgan Copper Smelting Plant and Kandalaksha Aluminum Plant are under construction. The construction of the Almalyk copper-smelting plant is underway.

f) For the chemical industry. The instructions of the third five-year plan for the construction of a number of sulfuric acid plants are not being fulfilled, and the construction of these plants has not yet begun. The decisions of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks regarding the construction of factories based on waste gases are especially poorly implemented [18] .
Although the construction of fertilizer plants is underway, it has not yet reached the size envisaged in the third five-year plan. For soda plants, 595 thousand tons of soda out of the total capacity under the plan of the third five-year plan were put into operation in 1938-1939. 55 thousand tons and it is planned to introduce 141 thousand tons according to the plan for 1940, including 166 thousand tons at the Povoslaviaisk plant. In 1940, in addition to the Slavyanskiy plant, the construction of the Sterlitamak soda plant is underway.

Of the 13-15 synthetic rubber factories envisaged by the construction of the third five-year plan, 6 plants are currently being built (SK-5, SK-6, SK-7, SK-Baku, SK - Sovren No. 2, SK - Sovren No. 1) , and one

of them is partially put into operation. Of the 16 tire factories, the construction of only four factories has been started so far: Omsk, Tambov, Tashkent and Moscow.

The tasks of the third five-year plan for the construction of 2-3 factories of asbestos products are not being fulfilled. Construction of only one plant has begun. Of the four natural rubber plants planned for the third five-year plan, two plants are being built - in Dankov and Livny. Of the two regeneration plants, one plant is currently under construction in Loiasne.

g) For the cement industry. During 1938-1939. new production facilities for 655 thousand tons of cement were commissioned. Including the following plants were commissioned: "Gigant" in the Moscow region, Khilkovsky plant in Central Asia, Ordzhonikidze plant in Ukraine, one furnace at Novospassky plant in Khabarovsk region and Magnitogorsk grinding plant. Cement plants are being built in the Siberian regions: Timlyui, Krasnoyarsk and Kuznetsk plants; in the Kazakh SSR - the Opass-Tyubinsky plant, in the Turkmen SSR - the Bezmeinsky plant, in the Tajik SSR - the Stalinabad plant. In the Urals, the following are being built: Pashi plant, Novo-Saldinskaya grinding plant, Kushvinskaya grinding plant, Sverdlovsk plant, Chelyabinsk plant and Ufa plant.

h) Of the most important cement plants planned for construction in 1938-1940, construction has not yet begun: Karaganda plant, Rukhlovsky (Chita region), Nizhniy Tagil grinding plant and a cement plant in the Volga region.

i) For the timber industry. The following enterprises of the timber and paper industry are being built and put into operation from the factories provided for in the III five-year plan: Solikamsk Pulp and Paper Mill - put into operation at full capacity in 1940; Kama Pulp and Paper Mill - put into operation at full capacity in 1938-1939; at the Konakovskiy Pulp and Paper Mill in 1940, additional capacity for newsprint and cellulose was introduced, and the capacity of the plant was brought up to the design capacity; at the Mari pulp and paper mill in 1940, the mill's capacity was brought to design, and the

complete completion of construction is scheduled for 1941; for the Krasnoyarsk Pulp and Paper Mill, commissioning at full capacity is scheduled for 1942, while the complete completion of construction is going beyond the third five-year plan; Solombala sulphate pulp mill in 1941 will be brought up to full capacity for the production of kraft pulp and wrapping paper, complete completion of construction is scheduled for 1942; at the Arkhangelsk Pulp and Paper Mill, it is planned to commission the cellulose section at full capacity in 1942, the paper mill will be commissioned no earlier than 1942; the commissioning of the Lgov pulp and paper mill at full capacity is scheduled for 1942. The construction of the Kotlas pulp mill is currently suspended; the construction of the Cherepetsk paper mill is supposed to begin in 1941.

During the first 3 years of the five-year plan, re-equipment was carried out. ' match factories for the production of plywood (Volkovsky plywood plant, Tyumen plywood plant and Vlast Truda plant), as well as the construction of the Tavdna plywood plant, which was transferred from the second five-year anniversary, was carried out. The construction of new sawmills during the past period of the third five-year plan was not carried out, since the existing capacity of the sawmills is not fully used due to the lack of sawn timber. In the districts of the Far Eastern Territory, the construction of a sawmill in Sovgavan continued, which had passed since the second five-year period, and the restoration of the Ussuri woodworking plant.

j) For light industry. For 1938-1940. put into operation: the Leninakan spinning mill, the 1st stage of the cotton factory in Barnaul and the 1st stage of the Tashkent cotton mill. From the 2nd stage of the Tashkent combine, 63.8 thousand spinning spindles were put into operation in 1939 and 1940. A rubber sole plant in Kalinin with a capacity of 16 thousand tons of rubber soles and an artificial leather plant in Kazan with a capacity of 3 thousand tons of insole material were put into operation.

The construction of the Novosibirsk cotton mill has been postponed due to the availability of more convenient points in the Kuzbass

region and the overloading of Novosibirsk by industrial enterprises. In 1940, construction began on a cotton mill in Stalinsk with a capacity of 78 thousand spindles, and the commissioning of the mill in terms of spinning is scheduled for 1941. In accordance with the decision of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the construction of small spinning factories [19] in old in textile districts, the Lyubertsy spinning mill and the Krasny Luch spinning mill are being built.

The Kiev Cloth Mill is scheduled to be put into operation at full capacity in 1942. The construction of the Semipalatinsk Cloth Mill has been postponed due to the fact that the group of Bialystok Cloth Mills is able to fulfill the five-year woolen fabric production program without building this mill.

In Central Asia, the construction of a spinning and weaving factory in Tashkent began with its commissioning and completion of construction in 1942. In Western Siberia, in addition to the construction of a cotton mill in Stalinsk, which began in 1940, design estimates were prepared for the construction of plants in Belovo and Prokopyevsk, and also the design of the plant in Kemerovo is being completed. In the Kazakh SSR, in 1940, the design assignment for a cotton mill in Alma-Ata ends. In accordance with the decision of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, small knitwear factories are being built in Kirovakan and Stepanovakan of the Armenian SSR, as well as hosiery factories in Feodosia, Orel and Kuibyshev.

In the field of the leather and footwear industry, the reconstruction of tanneries in Odessa, Semipalatinsk, Samarkand is underway. It is planned to start the construction of a leather factory in Novosibirsk, expand a leather factory in Vasilkov (Ukrainian SSR), reconstruct leather factories in Kharkov, Yerevan and Baku, and also start building a small shoe factory in Stanislav (Ukrainian SSR).
Research and design work has begun on the construction of a high-quality tableware and glass container plant in the Khabarovsk Territory.

k) For the food industry. Of the 19 meat-packing plants scheduled for commissioning in the III five-year plan, the construction of two was fully completed in 2 years and 8 months: Stalinabad and Ulanuden. The rest of the meat processing plants have been partially commissioned. Of the 8 sugar factories planned for commissioning, 3 have been commissioned: in Zherdevka, Elan-Kolenovsky and Shpole, with a total capacity of 74 thousand centners of beet processing per day. The construction of new bakery factories, confectionery and tea factories, butter factories, condensed milk and dry milk factories, refrigerators, tobacco factories, and soap factories has been widely developed in the third five-year plan.

For the alcohol industry, distilleries are being built in the town of Gryazi, Voronezh region, and the Mariinsky distillery in Novosibirsk (whose production facilities have already been put into operation).

In the fishing industry, the sea fishing fleet has been increased, the construction of a fish factory in Moscow and three refrigerators has been completed: Muynaksky, Balkhashsky and Ozerpakhovsky.

m) By local industry. For 1938-1940. organized up to 3 thousand small enterprises of the regional industry of the People's Commissars of the Union republics, mainly on the basis of local raw materials, such as furniture and cooper production, the production of a convoy, its repair, pottery, etc.

m) For 1938-1940. water pipelines were built in 28 cities and sewerage systems in 12 cities against 50 cities for water supply and 45 cities for sewerage according to the third five-year plan in 5 years. The development of gasification of cities both in terms of expanding the scope of their gasification and in terms of increasing gas supply is unsatisfactory. Insufficient allocation of funds for gasification in Donbass, as well as poor provision of work with pipes does not allow to sufficiently use the gases effluent from industry in the cities of Donbass, Dnepropetrovsk, Baku, etc. The construction of the Moscow Gas Plant is also carried out at a slow pace, and the

construction of the Leningrad Gas Plant is underway. has not yet begun.

The number of tram cars was increased in 1938-1939. by 684 pieces, or 24% of the III five-year plan. Increase in trolleybuses for 1938-1939 amounted to 399 units

The construction of baths and laundries lags sharply behind. For 1938-1939. 87 baths were put into operation, or 15% of the III five-year plan. In two years of the III five-year plan, 25 laundries were built, which is 11% of the five-year plan.

n) The Vakhsh irrigation system was built in 1940 and put into permanent operation. Work on drainage of the Kolkheti lowland was completed before 1940 to the amount of 68.87 million rubles. with an estimated cost of 184.9 million rubles. The volume of work on drainage of the Colchis lowland in 1940 was approved in the amount of 17 million rubles. and for 1941 - 30 million rubles. Along the Nevinnomyssk canal with an estimated construction cost of 189.5 million rubles. completed work before 1940 in the amount of 47.1 million rubles. In 1940, the collective farms completed work (up to September 15) in the amount of 18.2 million rubles. The volume of capital investments according to the state budget for the construction of the canal is determined: for 1940 - 45 million rubles, for 1941 - 55 million rubles. and for 1942 - 15 million rubles. In the Murghab oasis, the construction of the Tashkeprino reservoir ends in 1940 and in accordance with the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks No. 564 of April 21, 1940.[20] it is planned to expand the irrigated area in the Murghab oasis by 16 thousand hectares.

Irrigation systems have been built along the Trans-Volga: Pugachevskaya, Tolstovskaya and Domashkinskaya. It is planned to finish in 1941 the construction of the Kutuluk system and the Engel system. In addition, the collective farms of the Trans-Volga region are building small irrigation systems with the receipt of state budget funds for the construction of complex structures for

collective farm irrigation and for technical supervision of construction.

n) The third five-year plan for the construction of grain storage and elevators for 1938-1940. performed satisfactorily. The volume of capital works for three years, according to preliminary estimates, has been completed by 63%. Over the years, 7639 thousand tons of new elevator and storage capacity have been created, or 70% in relation to the target of the III five-year plan of 10955 thousand tons. However, the construction of a mechanized storage capacity is lagging behind. NKzag does not sufficiently take into account the regional distribution of grain turnover, in connection with which in some regions, especially in the east, there is a shortage of storage capacity, causing the storage of grain in riots.

The above data on the size of the construction of enterprises in the coal industry, power plants, textile and others indicate that there is a turn towards the construction of medium and small enterprises as a result of instructions from the party and government about a decisive struggle against gigantomania. The directive of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the introduction of high-speed methods of construction and development into practice in this regard, the construction industry [21] was not implemented enough. During 1938-1940. The People's Commissariat for Building Materials did not start a single building industry plant. As regards the People's Commissariat for Construction, the increase in capacity at enterprises in the construction industry, especially at factories of metal structures, plaster parts and products, lags behind the targets of the third five-year plan.

The mechanization of construction work is also lagging behind, especially for earthworks, concrete laying and plastering work (for plastering work, the degree of mechanization was 8% in 1939 instead of 40% envisaged by the plan for the third five-year plan at the end of 1942, for earthwork, respectively, 43% at 75% and for concrete placement 44% at 70%.).

The task of the third five-year plan to reduce the cost of construction is not being fulfilled. The third five-year plan sets a target to reduce the cost of construction at an average rate of 12% in the national economy against the level at the end of the second five-year plan. In fact, the cost of construction in 1938 was 106.9%, in 1939 - 110.2%, including the rise in prices, and 104.9% - without the rise in prices for building materials and equipment. Labor productivity of construction workers in capital construction for 2 years and 7 months of the third five-year plan, according to preliminary data, increased by 28.9% in relation to the actual level of labor productivity in 1937.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR N.A. Voznesensky

TsGANKh USSR, f. 4372, on. 38, d.79, ll. 28-42. Vacation.

No. 19 From the order of the USSR People's Commissariat for General Machinery No. 633 on the launch of the Chirchik nitrogen fertilizer plant

December 7, 1940

By the decree of the Economic Council under the USSR Council of People's Commissars of January 5, 1940 and the order of NKOM No. 34 of January 27, 1940, the Soyuzkhimmontazh trust was entrusted with the task of assembling and starting up the Chirchik nitrogen fertilizer plant.

On the basis of widespread socialist competition and the Stakhanov movement, the assembly team honorably fulfilled the task of the party and government on time. The chemical industry has been enriched by a new enterprise built according to the latest modern technology.

I congratulate the workers, engineers and technicians and employees of the Chirchik assembly department and the Soyuzkhimmontazh trust on the fulfillment of the government assignment. [22] To the head of the Chirchik assembly department, com. I authorize Goncharov to spend 50 thousand rubles. for bonuses for especially distinguished workers, engineers and employees of the assembly department. The manager of the Soyuzkhimmontazh trust comrade I authorize Zhavoronkov to spend 15 thousand rubles on bonuses for especially distinguished employees of the trust.

People's Commissar of General Engineering of the USSR
P. Parshin

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8123, on. 1, d. 325, ll. 229, 231. Original.

No. 20 From the report of Glavstroyproekt [4] of the People's Commissariat for Construction CCCH for 1940

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [23]

III. Providing high-speed construction methods

Construction observations have shown that the slow pace and poor organization of many of our construction projects depend to a large extent on poor use of the preparatory period, improper work order and frequent project changes, not only during design, but also during construction. To use the preparatory period, during which the possibility of the early deployment of all basic work must be ensured, it is necessary to build ancillary enterprises and dwellings for workers as soon as possible. For the use of the preparatory period, the creation of district construction bases is also of great importance, which make it possible to almost completely remove from construction projects that arise in the region, concern for the construction of auxiliary enterprises and procurement of local materials and immediately focus all attention on the deployment of the construction itself.

Designing of construction bases in the practice of Glavstroyproekt organizations is a new type of design and was first started in 1940. In the reporting year, Promstroyproekt developed projects for district construction bases in Kuibyshev, Ulyanovsk and Saratov, and began designing bases in Krasnoyarsk and Stalinsk. The experience of designing construction bases showed that they need to be designed on the basis of the prospects for the development of construction in the region. This method of design should become the main one for construction bases in 1941. Untimely design and construction of construction bases in areas with a large volume of construction can become a brake on the rapid development of this construction.

To speed up the construction of temporary buildings and reduce their cost for construction, Promstroyproekt, in accordance with Order No. 140 of the People's Commissar for Construction, developed standard designs of prefabricated buildings from typical

sections of 4.5x3 m and 5X3 m. These sections can be applied to buildings of various purposes, such as, formwork, carpentry, joinery, reinforcement and mechanical repair shops, all kinds of warehouses, offices, canteens, hostels, etc.

This list shows how important collapsible buildings can be for the rapid deployment of construction. The assembly of the building can be carried out within 24 hours, the dismantling of the building with the stacking of elements in stacks by brands and types will be carried out in about 10-12 hours.
Turning to the consideration of projects for high-speed industrial construction, it should be noted that in 1940 a much larger number of objects for high-speed construction were projected than in 1939. So, only in trust No. 46, 39 large objects were designed among projects for high-speed construction, the most important of which: the Transcaucasian Pipe-Rolling Plant and others.

Among the large objects designed for high-speed construction by the Promstroyproekt trust, it should be noted:

1. An object where metal roofing and lightweight insulation are the best solution to the problem of achieving the desired pace of work in winter conditions on a newly developed site that did not have ancillary enterprises.

2. The complex of factories of the facility, where the issues of building huge volumes in a short time are resolved in the same ways, the extremely intense cargo turnover is facilitated, temporary housing construction on the site is significantly reduced, etc.

3. Objects completed by the Kiev branch of Promstroyproekt and Dnepropetrovsk Promstroyproekt, where the design was carried out in parallel with the construction and on the basis of standard solutions of Promstroyproekt, high-speed construction was satisfied with good-quality design material. We have confirmation of this on the example of the construction in 1940 of the body shop of the plant. KIM in Moscow. The workshop is a multi-storey building with a monolithic reinforced concrete frame and ceilings. The cubic capacity of the building is 82500 cubic meters. m, the amount of

reinforced concrete masonry - 6900 cubic meters. m. During the construction of the building, standard panel formwork, reinforcement of beams with flat welded frames and ready-made mesh for slab reinforcement were used. All reinforced concrete structures were completed in the 3 coldest months (December 1939, January and February 1940), and up to 120 cu. m of concrete.

Noteworthy is the comparison of this building with the construction of cabins for the malleable iron foundry of the automobile plant named after V.I. Stalin (draft 1939). A three-storey building of cabins with a cubic capacity of 20 thousand cubic meters. m with a basement of 5 thousand cubic meters. m was decided in prefabricated reinforced concrete structures. Together with the construction, an option was chosen that best meets the high-speed construction methods. The total volume of precast concrete structures was 660 cubic meters. m. All structures were assembled in 50 days during the warm season (April - May 1940). This installation speed can be considered quite high, however, as can be seen from the comparison of the construction of the starting shop of the plant. CMM with this construction, the use of monolithic reinforced concrete also provided high-speed construction methods.

The design of artificial structures in transport for high-speed construction is directed towards the use of prefabricated structures. 265 prefabricated round reinforced concrete pipes from industry links and concrete blocks were designed for a number of unloading ramps.

V. Typification and standardization of construction

In the annual report of Glavstroyproekt for 1939, the task was set to develop standard projects, the implementation of which would allow in 1940 to cover 80% of housing, 40% of industrial and 40% of buildings for cultural and domestic purposes with standard projects and sections, with the revision and development of technical conditions, instructions and typical parts for high-speed construction. In support of this task, Glavstroyproekt compiled a standard design fee in the amount of 5 million rubles. Thus, the

volume of standard design in 1940 increased significantly, exceeding the volume of standard design in 1939 by 65%. On a number of topics of this plan there were significant delays, and the plan was fulfilled by 86.5%. Nevertheless, in 1940, 95 standard designs of buildings, 14 standard designs of bridges, typical sections of one- and multi-storey industrial buildings were developed,

These projects made it possible to fulfill the task of providing industrial construction of one-story workshops and mass housing construction with high-quality standard projects. The situation is worse with the provision of standard projects for buildings of cultural and domestic construction, since the projects of canteens and dormitories are very late.

Of the work performed, it should be noted:

1. Typical sections of one-story industrial buildings (Promstroyproekt).

2. Typical sections of multi-storey industrial buildings (design assignment of Promstroyproekt).

3. Typical sections of utility rooms and an extension to the workshop (Promstroyproekt).

4. Fire station for two, three, four, five auto routes (Promstroyproekt).

5. Typical designs of low-rise residential buildings (28 types) (Gorstroyproekt).

6. Typical sections of multi-storey housing construction (Gorstroyproekt).

7. Typical projects of dining rooms of 5 and 7 types (Gorstroyproekt and Architectural design workshop).

8. Garages for cars for 5, 10, 20, 30, 60 and 100 cars (Promtransproekt).

9. Areas for garage-free storage of vehicles with repair and maintenance for 30, 60 and 100 vehicles (Promtransproekt).

Typical sections of one-story industrial buildings have found wide application in the practice of Glavstroyproekt organizations and in other people's commissariats.

The area of industrial buildings designed in 1940 by Promstroyproekt is approximately 2,500 thousand square meters. m. Typical sections are used on 44% of this area, and they are fully used on 27% of the area, and partially on 17%. For trust No. 46, typical sections are used for the area of workshops 126964 sq. m. According to Dnepropetrovsk Promstroyproekt, typical sections are used for the workshop area of 82,200 sq. m. m. Accounting for the use of standard sections in other commissariats is set only partially. You can give the following, although not complete data [table. 1].

[TABLE 1]

Name of company	**Area of workshops in which typical sections are used, thousand sq. m**	**Used element of typical sections**
Giprosredmash	2401	completely
	148	tent
2nd GSPI	167	completely
Giprotyazhmash	150	completely
SCS NKB	185	partially
	32	completely
Total	922	

Year-long practice of using typical sections has confirmed the enormous positive value of typical sections both for design and construction. For multi-storey industrial buildings, 15 typical sections were developed with the number of floors from two to five and with a floor height from 3.5 to 6 m with spans of 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8

m and a column pitch of 4.5 and 6 m. standard sections were tested by 12 people's commissariats and, after making their amendments, were sent by the people's commissariat for construction for approval to the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

In 1941, work on typical sections of multi-storey industrial buildings should be completed with the preparation of technical specifications for the design, development of typical parts and partially working drawings.
For typical sections of household premises, a comparison was made of the cost of buildings depending on the size of the step, the depth of buildings from 7 to 10 ml from the nature of the main supporting structures.

As a result, the following schemes of typical sections were established, approved by Glavstroyproekt [table. 2]

[TABLE 2]

A type	**Number of floors**	**Grid**
II a	2 and 3	(6.0 + 2.0) x4 m
II-II a	2 and 3	(6.5 + 2.5) x4 m
III	2,3 and 4	(5.0 + 5.0) x2 m

For household appliances, the height of the premises is taken equal to 3.3 m, for office premises - 3.6 m, for warehouse premises of the workshop - 2.6 m, for production and auxiliary premises of the workshop located on the ground floor - 4 m

It is especially necessary to dwell on typical projects of garages. The development of factory garages in 1940 was continued by Promtransproekt in accordance with the instructions of the former Committee for Construction under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and an expanded meeting in July
1939 on reducing excesses in sites and cooperation with workshops of enterprises. The technical and economic indicators of new

projects provide significant economic efficiency. The savings achieved in new standard projects are on average:

a) for factory garages with warm parking lots: in terms of area - 27%, in terms of cost - 33% against the projects of Promtransproekt 1938;

b) for factory garages with open parking lots: in terms of area - 21% and in terms of cost - 45% against the projects of the People's Commissariat of Economy of 1940;

c) for temporary garages for construction sites: by area - 5% and by cost - 34% against the permanent ones of Promtransproekt.

Factory garages are designed in two types of flooring - in metal and in wood.

Further, it is necessary to note typical projects for mass housing construction. The development and timely release of 28 projects of low-rise buildings and standard sections made it possible in 1940 to reduce the cost and speed up the design and construction of dwellings, carried out not only by the People's Commissariat for Construction, but also by other People's Commissariats and departments (People's Commissariat of Armaments, People's Commissariat of Ammunition, People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, Narkomchermet, etc.).

These projects have yielded the following results [cost savings] compared to projects from previous years [tab. 3].

[TABLE 3]

Basic indicators	**Low-rise buildings**	**By typical sections**
Decrease in volumetric indicators	by 11%	8%
Reducing the cost of exterior decoration	by 20%	-
Increased collection capacity by 2.5 times	40%	-

The use of typical projects of low-rise buildings and typical sections in real design is characterized by the following figures:

	1939 g.	**1940 g.**
Low-rise houses	0%	85%
Multi-storey sections	39%	86%

By the order of the People's Commissar for Construction of June 13, 1940, Glavstroyproekt was entrusted with the development, as well as consideration and submission for approval of the People's Commissar of standard projects, including those developed by design organizations of other People's Commissariats. In this regard, Glavstroyproekt carried out work to streamline the standard design in the sectoral commissariats, as well as check the work on the preparation of standard projects. The audit showed that the work plans for which various design organizations carry out standard projects are not coordinated by anyone. In some people's commissariats, there are no approved plans for typification work at all (Narkomtsvetmet, Narkombshmash, Narkommestprom, etc.). As a result, the development of standard projects is duplicated to a significant extent. For objects such as fire and locomotive depots, offices, material warehouses, residential buildings, canteens, etc., standard projects are developed by dozens of organizations. This provision leads to a waste of funds and does not allow the introduction of uniform standard and standard elements into construction. Construction organizations of various People's Commissariats and, in particular, the People's Commissariat for Construction, are deprived of the opportunity to properly use the existing production base and subsidiary enterprises that produce standard and standard parts.

The typification work carried out by the People's Commissariats mainly covers buildings and structures of a subsidiary nature. There are no standard designs for production workshops. Thus, the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of February 26, 1938 [24] . obliging the people's commissariats to develop basic

types of buildings for each industry sector is not being implemented.

To eliminate these shortcomings, Glavstroyproekt has developed a number of measures, one of which is the drawing up of a perspective thematic plan for standard design. The plan stipulates that most of the standard projects should be drawn up on the basis of real projects and the modernization of standard projects already developed by one or another People's Commissariat for the needs of their organizations. Design incidents should be kept to a minimum. The standard design plan was agreed with the People's Commissariats and submitted to the government for approval.

In the implementation of standard projects and organization of reuse of projects (see the section "Design Methodology") [25] the work of the Central Library of Building Projects should be noted. After the revision and updating of the available projects, the PPSP had in its fund as of January 1, 1941, 2,950 projects in various sectors of the national economy. In 1940, the library distributed 31,349 copies of projects, of which 8,580 are standard housing projects and 12,804 albums of typical sections of one-story industrial buildings. In addition, over 78 thousand copies of the guidance materials of the Promstroyproekt trust have been distributed. According to the information collected by the Central Bank of the USSR in 1940, 1389 objects were built according to the projects it distributed. PPBP is gradually moving to the distribution of mainly standard projects. To streamline this matter, at the end of 1940, the CDSP began to compile a consolidated annotated list of standard projects for all people's commissariats and departments.

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d.79, ll. 12-13, 18-20. Script.

No. 21 From the order of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR No. 66 N on the implementation of the program of construction and installation works in 1940.

8 February 1941

In the past 1940, a number of construction organizations of the People's Commissariat for Construction achieved positive results in fulfilling the program of construction and installation works, as well as in fulfilling and overfulfilling tasks for increasing labor productivity and reducing costs. These results were achieved as a result of the widespread use of the methods of socialist competition, the development of the Stakhanov movement, the introduction of high-speed construction methods, the improvement of the mechanization of construction processes, and the involvement of the entire team in an energetic struggle to fulfill and overfulfil plan targets. The construction sites and industrial enterprises indicated below have become the leading organizations of the People's Commissariat for Construction.

For the best performance indicators obtained as a result of socialist competition, I order:

To present the passing Red Banners of Naokomstroy and the Central Committee of the trade union to the advanced teams of the following organizations ... [26]

The People's Commissariat for Construction welcomes the advanced teams of construction projects and industrial enterprises, who received the honorary right to hold the rolling Red Banners for their successful work in 1940.

The People's Commissariat of Construction calls on the leaders, Stakhanovites-workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of construction sites and industrial enterprises, aligning with the experience of advanced collectives, to expand socialist competition, the Stakhanov movement and high-speed construction methods in 1941, to improve the use of construction machines, to increase labor productivity, reduce the cost of construction,

strengthen labor discipline, introduce advanced technology into construction with Bolshevik persistence, and achieve in 1941 a general rise and improvement in the progress of construction and the fulfillment of the established work plan.

People's Commissar for Construction
S. Ginzburg

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d. 97, ll. 183, 185. Original.

No 22 From the report of Glavtsentrostroy [5] of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR for 1940

March 11, 1941 [27]

Industrial working methods and new technology

The technical guidance (Order No. 77 of the People's Commissariat for Construction) is based on the technical measures developed by Glavtsentrostroy in the 1st quarter of 1940 for each trust and individual construction sites in the direction of:
a) decisive use of high-speed work methods in construction based on strengthening the industrial base of the trusts;
b) replacement of scarce building materials;
c) the introduction of Stakhanov's methods of work, Stakhanov's tools and inventory construction equipment (scaffolding, scaffolding,
stands, etc.);
d) individual measures for the introduction of new technology.

Industrialization of construction

1. The state of the industrial base of the Glavtsentrostroy trusts as of January 1, 1940 makes it possible to carry out about 8-10% of the total volume of work from construction sites (ie, industrialize production) to production enterprises.

2 Glavtsentrostroy drew up a plan for the long-term development of manufacturing enterprises for trusts and central administrations in 1941 and 1942, from which it can be seen that in 1940 construction parts and semi-finished products are provided up to 15% and for 1941 it is projected to increase the coverage by industrial methods of work to 23 %.

3. By revising the projects in 1940, a number of changes were made in the direction of introducing prefabricated structures in buildings, replacing scarce materials, for example, brick and metal are being replaced by slag concrete and reinforced concrete (the construction of the People's Commissariat of Steel in Skopin, the People's Commissariat for Chermet in Tula, etc.).

4. In accordance with the concentration of available resources at priority facilities (ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, defense industry), the supply of semi-finished products and construction parts is directed, which made it possible to bring the industrialization of priority construction facilities to 20-25%

5. In 1940, the following major work was carried out to strengthen the industrial base of the trusts: a) the central installations of inventory concrete plants in Tula (Trust No. 1) and in Noginsk (Trust No. 11) with a capacity of 40-60 thousand cubic meters each were being equipped. m with their launch in the first quarter of 1941; b) the construction of the Combine of reinforced concrete building parts in Moscow ("Stroitel" trust) with a capacity of 8O thousand cubic meters has been started. m of ready-mixed concrete and 32 thousand kuo. m of reinforced concrete building parts; -c) the construction of a reinforced foam concrete plant for 12 thousand cubic meters has been completed. m in Lyubertsy with its launch in the first quarter of 1941; d) the construction of the Central Construction Plant in Moscow (Luzhniki) for the Zhilstroy Trust was completed in 1940: e) the construction of the central construction plants in Vladimir and Murom for the Trust No. 37 and in Ryazan and Skopin for the Trust No. 15 is completed;

6. In addition, plots have been allocated and design work has begun, as well as the development of plots has begun: a) the Central Construction Plant and the warehouse base of the Tsentrozhilstroy trust in Moscow (Cherkizovo); The Central Construction Plant and Warehouse Base of the Zhilpromstroy Trust in Koptev; c) a shop of silicalcite reinforced concrete building parts in Lyubertsy with a capacity of 6 thousand cubic meters. m with commissioning in 1941; d) a gypsum and partition slabs plant (50 thousand sq. m.) based on the waste of the Voskresensk chemical plant, commissioned in 1941; e) reconstruction of mosaic plant No. 2 in Moscow, Magistralny proezd (capacity 4 thousand cubic meters of products) with the commissioning of this capacity in the third quarter of 1941; f) standard projects were drawn up for workshops

for the production of cinder-concrete stones and a plant for concrete products from awakened slag.

Rapid construction

The following volume of high-speed construction was set for 1940: a) according to the list of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR - 26.18 million rubles; b) according to the additional list of the People's Commissariat for Construction - 7.45 million rubles; c) residential construction - 9.7 million rubles.

Total - 43.3 million rubles. The average percentage of completion as of January 1, 1941 is 79.7%, i.e. "And the amount is 34.5 million rubles, for industrial construction the average percentage of completion is 80.7%.

The construction of the KIM plant, the workshops of the Krasny Proletary plant, the ZIS engineering building and other plants was carried out in a high-speed way, at a total of 15 industrial construction sites. Industrial methods of work at high-speed facilities have been brought to 30-45% of the construction cost. The output per worker was reached from 85-90 rubles. up to 132 rubles.

There are examples of exemplary organization of work - construction of a workshop of 65 thousand cubic meters. m (Moscow) was carried out in winter conditions in two months; workshop of 27 thousand cubic meters m was built in 35 days (Kolomna and others).

In 1939, the volume of high-speed construction amounted to about 7.5 million rubles. against 34.5 million rubles., executed in 1940, an increase of 4.6 times.

Replacement of scarce materials

Popov's masonry was applied in the following quantities:

Trust "Builder"	1960 cc m
"" Mospromstroy "	1907 ""

"" Zhilstroy "	1800 ""
"" Zhilpromstroy "	1340 ""
"" Tsentrozhilstroy "	3919 ""
Trust No. 1	54 cc m
"No. 9	2750 ""
"No. 10	150 ""
"No. 15	4980 ""
"No. 17	2100 ""
Total	20,960 cc m
Or brickwork walls in two bricks	41,097 sq. m

The use of Popov's masonry gave a saving of bricks in the amount of 2,874 thousand pieces, which is about 11% of the amount of bricks laid in the case.

The brickwork was replaced by the brickwork of cinder-concrete stones, the brickwork was made of cinder-concrete stones 77,500 cubic meters. m, which displaced 35 million bricks.

In 1940, various lime substitutes were used in mortars for masonry and plaster. So, ash from thermal power plants, clay and carbide waste were used. In the "Stroitel" trust, the total amount of solutions prepared with substitutes is 15842 cubic meters. m, i.e. about 50% of the total amount of solutions; in this number of cement-ash solution- 10 178 cubic meters. m, clay-cement - 324 cubic meters. m and using carbide waste 5340 cubic meters. m,
which gave a saving of cement in the amount of 745 tons and a saving of lime in the amount of 655 tons. In the Mospromstroy trust, the use of CHP ash gave a saving of lime in the amount of 260 tons. m and saved 132 tons of lime. In trust No. 15 for masonry bricks, 3750 cubic meters of mortar was laid with the addition of clay. m, which saved 370 tons of lime and 20 tons of cement.

Achieved metal savings as a result of the use of bar runs in trusts No. 15 and 17 - about 250 tons.
Asbestos filler was widely used in klebemass when installing soft roofs. So, in Mospromstroy the use of filler on a volume of work over 400 thousand square meters. m of rolled roofs and 100 thousand sq. m of laid peat slabs saved more than 1000 tons of klebemass (in comparison with the old standards for klebemass). In addition, slag-lime partition slabs were used instead of prefabricated wooden slabs, on average by 20% of the total volume. The awakened slags were used for the preparation of floors, as well as in the foundations; instead of buta (trust No. 15) - 4000 cubic meters. m, in total on the main board - about 12 thousand cub. m.

Introduction of new technology

In 1940, the following number of construction tools and Stakhanovite devices were used on construction sites:

Slesinger formwork panels	14,500	sq. m
Inventory formwork made of waterproof plywood	500	"
Artemenko, Maltsev and Maslennikov construction sites	4840	PC.
Buildings such as the "Builder" trust	4,000	"
Metal tubular scaffolding	11 300	sq. m
Metal wheelbarrows	2236	PC.
Maltsev's frames for bricks	15,000	PC
Maltsev's shovels	2,000	"
Shaulsky buckets	1,000	"
Velichko hammers	50	"
Universal beacon holders	1,000	"
Erokhin and Mishchenko staples	1,500	"
Wrapping	800	"

In 1940, the introduction of flat welded frames began to replace conventional reinforcement. In the Stroitel trust, welded frames and meshes with a total weight of 125 tons were made.

The introduction of soft roofs, laid on cold klebemassa, has begun. In the Mospromstroy trust it was made on cold klebemassa 1,500 sq. m of the roof, given in one layer, and 500 sq. m roofs made

of two-layer roll pre-glued materials. A machine was made and tested for the production of two-layer roll carpets.

Used (trust No. 15) standard metal formwork, which significantly reduces the cost of making reinforced concrete structures (about 15 rubles per 1 cubic meter). In order to introduce metal formwork, the commander in chief organized its production in a centralized manner in the amount of 2.2 thousand square meters. m.

Concreting using the vacuum method was used by the Stroitel trust at the reinforced concrete products plant, where about 2 thousand cubic meters were made. m of reinforced concrete roofing slabs. A production experience was made for evacuating concrete in monolithic structures at the construction of the plant. KIM; stripping was done on the fifth day and the concrete quality was found to be excellent. The application of the vacuum method was prescribed for the manufacture of prefabricated reinforced concrete floor slabs in the Mospromstroy trusts, no. 9, no. 10, no. 11, no. 15, no. 37. The implementation was delayed due to the lack of vacuum pumps and the necessary equipment.

A technical design for the construction of a workshop for reinforced silicate slabs (6 thousand cubic meters) at the Lyubertsy silicate brick plant was drawn up and approved. The commissioning of the IB operation of the workshop was established by July 1, 1941.

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d.82, ll. 35-40. Script.

No. 23 From the report of Glavyugstroy [7] of the People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR for 1940

March 13, 1941 [28]

... [29] As a result of the widespread use of assembly with enlarged elements during the period of normal delivery of metal structures to the Zaporozhye site for the blast furnace No. 4 complex, the output of installers increased by 2.5 times. The enlarged assembly of elements on the ground has increased the labor productivity of installers by 2-3 times. As a result of the enlargement of elements on the ground, the number of ascents on cowpers decreased: instead of 92 there were 16 ascents, instead of 98 on scrubbers there were 9.

All measures for the enlargement of installation elements led to a significant reduction in labor costs against the estimate: for cowpers, instead of 2572 man-days, 1103 man-days were spent, which is 43%; for scrubbers, instead of 1687 man-days, 1 238 man-days were spent, or 73%, etc.
At the construction of a blast furnace No. 4 Azovstal with a volume of 1300 cubic meters. m were also widely used methods of assembly with enlarged elements. As a result, labor costs have been significantly reduced both for pre-assembly and assembly of pre-fabricated structures. So, a 17-ton candle with a lining was installed in place using a full-revolving screw derrick with a lifting capacity of 25 tons, a height of 72 m, an boom with a reach of up to 40 m in 2-3 hours, an inclined Kalashnikovy bridge weighing up to 100 tons. blast furnace, was raised in 8 hours. using two masts.

Widely applied methods of enlargement assembly ensured an increase in the output for construction works up to 85 rubles. and for assembly up to 160 rubles.
On the open-hearth furnace No. 6 of Azovstal, the methods of enlarged assembly were also applied: 60-ton columns and 100-ton crane girders were raised as a whole. The enlarged installation of the gas pipeline in whole sections has completely replaced the expensive supporting scaffolding.

According to Gosstroytrest, when replacing the wooden roof of the industrial workshop with a volume of 158 thousand cubic meters. m "and reinforced concrete on metal farms with a rise in the height of the workshop by 2 m (roof area 13200 sq. m.), the work was carried out within 5 months; production amounted to NO rubles. 46 kopecks against the plan 80 rubles; labor consumption amounted to 33,470 man-days versus an estimate of 46,225 man-days.

At Sevkavtyazhstroy, the Taganrog office has built two industrial workshops using a high-speed method:

a) a workshop with a volume of 11 835 cubic meters. m with an estimated cost of 696 thousand rubles; actually spent 578.9 thousand rubles. It was estimated that 4,353 man-days were required; it actually took 2,960 man-days. Actual production amounted to 110 rubles. against the plan 75 rubles;

b) a workshop with a volume of 16450 cubic meters. m with an estimated cost of 803 thousand rubles; actually spent 587 thousand rubles. It was estimated that 7,410 man-days were required, and only 4316 man-days were used; in fact, the output of workers was 125 rubles. against the plan 72 rubles. 60 kopecks

According to the estimates, the high-speed facilities of the Sevkavtyazhstroy Sanitary Engineering Office required 1183 man-days, in fact, 774 man-days were required; the actual output of workers was 108-116 rubles. against the plan of 70-73 rubles.

According to estimates, the high-speed facilities of the Electrostroy work required 3500 man-days, in fact, 2150 man-days were spent. Development according to estimates - 44-67 rubles; actually, amounted to 70-114 rubles.

For the Dopbasstyazhstroy trust, object 7 $ 3/519-a, the output was 88 rubles. against the plan of 68 rubles, which is 130%. Compliance with the norms is on average 170 - 180%. The estimated cost of the object is 175,515 rubles, the actual cost is 174,145 rubles, the decrease in value was 1,370 rubles. and is equal to 1%. For object No. 16/418-a, the estimated cost is 70,891 rubles, the actual cost is 65,800 rubles,

the decrease was 5091 rubles, which is 7%.
Labor productivity of workers is 160-190%.

According to Azovstalstroy, 5 two-storey residential buildings with a total cubic capacity of 23,600 cubic meters were built by the flow-speed method. m in 4 months 20 days. According to the estimate, it was required to spend 26 thousand man-days, in fact, 18 145 man-days were spent.

According to Kievpromstroy, high-speed methods were used to build: a) a dormitory for 120 beds, estimated at 272 thousand rubles, the actual cost is 243,572 rubles; b) the administrative building at an estimated cost of 288.3 thousand rubles, actual - 280 thousand rubles. The dormitory and office building were completed in 38 days instead of 40 days on schedule.

According to the Yuzhspetsstroy trust, the blast furnace tunnel - Azovstal CHPP - the section from the well "8-12" was commissioned two days ahead of schedule, according to estimates, 4622 man-days were required, the actual costs amounted to 4300 man-days.

TSGLNH USSR, f. 8756, on. 2, d.8, ll. 30-32. Script

No 24 Information of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR on the fixed assets for 1939-1940.

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [30]

Indicators	Average for the corresponding year			As of the beginning and end of 1940		
	1940	1939	1940, % to 1939	January 1, 1940	January 1, 1941	%
Fixed assets						
1. Own:						
construction organizations	1,039,095	777 826	133.6	946640	1 131 549	119.5
production and logging enterprises on an independent balance sheet	330,486	302 707	125.7	340937	420,036	123.2
design organizations	20906	11,070	188.9	19259	22556	117.1
other organizations of the system	77,277	61,990	124.7	72,873	81681	112.1
Total own fixed assets	1,517,766	1 153 59	2 131.0	1,379,709	1 655 320	120.0
2. Rented						
Total	172,437	121,867	141.5	141,939	202,915	143.0
Including:						
construction organizations	152 477	105 115	5145.0	123 237	131 666	147.4
production and logging enterprises on an independent balance sheet	19611	16 610	1 118.1	18 425	20793	112.9
Total fixed assets	1,690,253	1,275,460	132.6	1,521,695	1 853 807	122.1
Including:						
construction organizations	1,191,572	882,941	134.9	1,069,927	1,313,215	122.7
production and logging enterprises on an independent balance sheet	400 093	319 318	125.3	359 362	440 834	122.7
From the total of own fixed assets						
1. Production fixed assets	1 194 099	862 890	134.4	1,011,926	1,306,272	120.7
Of them:						
buildings and constructions	317,092	245 882	129.0	294 180	340,003	115.6
construction machines	277 123	166 466	166.5	244 220	310,025	126.9
equipment	154938	110640	140.1	141730	163,197	113.6
vehicles	265 823	213,903	125.7	239346	293,300	124.6
other production fixed assets	176,073	125,994	139.7	162,400	159,747	116.8
2. Non-productive fixed assets	320,764	287,259	111.7	295,204	346,323	117.3

"The main indicators of the work of the People's Commissariat for Construction in 1940". M., 1941, pp. 34-35.

No 25 Information of the People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR on the mechanization of construction work for 1939-1940. [8]

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [31]

Indicators	Completed in%, to the total amount of work					
	mechanized at the site		from ready-made semi-finished products received from		Total	
	1940.	1939	1940.	1939	1940.	1939
Land excavation	64.7	43.4	-	-	64.7	43.4
Concrete preparation	76.3	73.6	20.7	22.7	97.0	96.3
Concrete placement	59.0	51.3	-	-	59.0	51.3
Crushed stone	46.3	46.2	49.3	49.2	95.6	95.8
Solution preparation	81.4	80.0	10.9	12.7	92.3	92.7
Wooden construction parts	39,7	55.5	47.1	29.4	86.8	84.9
Plastering works	10.1	7.8	2.4	-	12.5	7.8
Painting works	31.5	22.8 [32]	-	-	31.5	22.8 [33]

"The main indicators of the work of the People's Commissariat for Construction in 1940." M "1941, p. 3

No 26 Information of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR on the volume of construction work performed for 1939-1940

No earlier than January 1, 1941 [34]

Indicators	**Units**	**1940.**	**1939**	**1940, % to 1939**
Earthworks [35]	thousand cubic meters s	45 703.7	23 120.9	162.5
Including:				
general construction trusts	Also	16,823.7	13,953.1	120.6
specialized trusts	""	23880.0	14167.8	203.8
Natural stone laying	""	945.6	772.3	122.4
Including:				
general construction trusts	""	799.2	703.1	113.7
specialized trusts	""	146.4	69.2	211.5
Brickwork	""	1,670.8	1,532.1	105.6
Including:				
general construction trusts	""	1,555.4	1 505.9	103.3
specialized trusts	""	115.4	76.2	151.4
Reinforcement works [36]	thousand tons	76.1	83.3	91.4
Including:				
general construction trusts	Also	70.5	79.3	88.9
specialized trusts	""	5.6	4.0	141.7
Formwork	thousand sq. m	5 673.6	5,228.1	103.5
Including:				
general construction trusts	Also	5371.3	5,023.9	106.8
specialized trusts	""	302.3	199.2	151.8
Concrete placement [37]	thousand cubic meters m	1597.1	1,337.1	119.4
Including:				
general construction trusts	Also	1416.6	1,237.9	114.4

specialized trusts	""	180.5	99.2	181.9
Walls and partitions	thousand sq. m	2 623.6	2160.7	121.4
Including:				
general construction trusts	Also	2276.8	2030.4	112.1
specialized trusts	""	347.3	130.3	266.6
Interfloor coatings	""	1 805.4	1,634.2	107.2
Including:				
general construction trusts	""	1,551.8	1,430.3	104.8
specialized trusts	""	253.6	203.9	124.4
Installation of metal structures	thousand tons	260.0	241.2	107.8
Including:				
general construction trusts	Also	103.1	110.9	97.5
specialized trusts	thousand tons	151.9	130.3	116.6
Rigid roof deck [38]	thousand sq. m	1,610.2	635.6	-
Including:				
general construction trusts	Also	1 121.3	428.0	-
specialized trusts	""	48.9	207.6	-
Soft roofing	thousand sq. m	4 391.8	6,042.6	72.7
Including:				
general construction trusts	Also	2 715.1	4 437.2	60.5
specialized trusts	""	1,676.7	1,555.4	107.8
Plastering works	""	12,939.6	13 328.9	97.1
Including:				
general construction trusts	""	11,212.4	12,078.6	92.8
specialized trusts	""	1,727.2	1,250.3	138.1
Oil painting	""	8 352.3	-	-
Including:				
general construction trusts	""	6,227.9	-	-
specialized trusts	""	2,154.4	-	-
Adhesive painting	""	11,028.9	-	-
Including:				

general construction trusts	,,,,	8 811.8	-	-
specialized trusts	""	2 217.1	-	-
Windows and lights	""	810.8	-	-
Including:				
general construction trusts	,,,,	730.9	-	-
specialized trusts	""	79.9	-	-
Doors and gates	""	488.2	-	-
Including:				
general construction trusts	,,,,	432.7	-	-
specialized trusts	""	55.5	-	-

"The main indicators of the work of the People's Commissariat for Construction in 1940." M., 1941, pp. 32-33.

No 27 Information of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR on the output of production enterprises for 1939-1940

At the earliest January 1, 1941 [39]

The gross output of industrial enterprises of the USSR People's Commissariat for Construction, allocated to an independent balance, in 1939-1940:

Years	**RUB million at constant prices 1926/27**
1939	319
1940	364

The release of the main building materials, parts and structures by production enterprises of the USSR People's Commissariat for Construction, allocated to an independent balance, in 1939-1940.

[TABLE 1]

Name of materials, parts and structures	**Units**	**1939**	**1940.**
Steel structures	thousand tons	176	- 200
Brick red	million pcs	222	256
Silicate brick	""	48	45
Brick substitutes	thousand cubic meters m	No information	No information
Reinforced concrete products	""	42	63
Concrete	""	268	345
Cement	thousand tons	8	fourteen
Lime	""	44	58
Alabaster	thousand tons	3	five
Lumber	thousand cubic meters	604	793
Window sashes	thousand sq. m	397	609
Door leaves	""	180	265
Boxes	thousand running meters	940	1523

The release of the main building materials, parts and structures by the production enterprises of the People's Commissariat for Construction, not allocated to an independent balance, in 1939-1940.

[TABLE 2]

Name of materials, parts and structures	**Units**	**1930**	**1940.**
Steel structures	thousand tons	74	111
Lumber	thousand cubic meters	405	327,284
Window sashes	thousand square meters	240	284
Window and door frames	thousand running meters	No information	673
Doors	thousand square meters	""	124
Concrete	thousand cubic meters	287	561
Armature	thousand tons	fifteen	35
Concrete and reinforced concrete products	thousand cubic meters	27	29
Brick red	million pcs	nine	nine
Gravel and crushed stone	thousand cubic meters	212	421
Rubble stone	Also	422	445
Lime	thousand tons	No information	sixteen
Brick substitutes	thousand cubic meters	""	No information

"Construction industry (systems of the People's Commissariat for Construction)" 1939-1942. Collection of statistical materials and economic indicators ". M., 1944, pp. 85-86

No 28 From the information of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on capital investments in industry for the first, second and three and a half years of the third five-year plan

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [40];

	The first five-year plan	**Second five-year plan**	**Three and a half years of the third five-year plan**
Million rubles			
Capital investments in the national economy	6 611	14922	14801
Including by industry:			
industry, total	2757	6143	5,914
group "A"	2 307	5,052	4960
group "B"	450	1091	954
construction industry	63	111	171
As a percentage of the total			
Capital investments in the national economy, total	100	100	100
Including by industry:			
industry, total	41,7	41.2	40.0
group "A"	34.9	33.9	33.5
group "B"	6.8	7.3	6.5
construction industry	1.0	0.7	1,2

"Country of Soviets for 50 years. Collection of statistical materials ". M., 1967, p. 204.

No. 29 From the information of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the commissioning of fixed assets for the first, second and three and a half years of the third five-year plan

At the earliest January 1, 1941 [41]

	In total, fixed assets were introduced by state and cooperative enterprises and organizations, collective farms and the population	**Including state and cooperative enterprises and organizations**
	RUB bln	
The first five-year plan (1929-1932, including the IV quarter of 1928)	7.8	7.1
Second five-year plan (1933-1937)	14.5	13.0
Three and a half years of the third five-year plan (1938-first half of 1941)	15.6	13.2

"Country of Soviets for 50 years. Collection of statistical materials ". M., 1967, p. 187.

[1] Dated from a note on the document

[2] SP, 1938, No. 9, Art. 58

[3] Information about the reasons for the failure to fulfill the capital construction plan for 1938 is omitted.

[4] Items on measures for the development of projects and organization of production of light standard metal structures at enterprises have been omitted

[5] Information about the awarding of the builders of the KIM automobile plant with the badge "Excellent worker of socialist competition"

[6] Items on measures for organizing the production of structures from wire reinforced concrete have been omitted.

[7] The lists of those awarded with the badge "Excellence in Socialist Competition of the People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR" and the "Certificate of Merit of the People's Commissariat for Construction"

[8] Omitted chapter III "Remains of unfinished construction and terminated construction"

[9] Information about the implementation of the capital work plan for individual sectors of the national economy has been omitted

[10] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee, vol. 5. M. 1971, p. 361

[11] The list of those awarded with the badge "Excellence in Socialist Competition of the People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR" and the "Certificate of Merit of the People's Commissariat for Construction"

[12] Omitted § 2 on awarding builders with the badge "Excellence in socialist competition of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR" and "Certificate of Merit of the People's Commissariat for Construction"

[13] Chapters I and II see doc. No. 38

[14] Departure date

[15] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee", vol. 5. Moscow, 1971, pp. 354, 355

[16] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee", vol. 5. Moscow, 1971, p. 359

[17] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee" v. 5. M "1971, p. 357

[18] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee" v. 5. M-, 1971, p. 358

[19] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee", vol. 5. Moscow, 1971, p. 359

[20] SP. 1940, no. 10, art. 253

[21] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee", 5. M., 1971, p. 361

[22] The list of those awarded with the badge and certificate "Excellence in Socialist Competition" has been omitted

[23] Dated by content

[24] SP. 1938, no. 9, cm, 58

[25] The section is not published (TsGANKh USSR, f. 8590, on. 2, d. 79, pp. 28-31).

[26] The list of awarded organizations has been omitted

[27] Dated 110 to the transmission relation (TsGANKh USSR, f. 8590, on. 2, a. 82, l. 98)

[28] Dated from a note on the document

[29] Information on the implementation of the work plan for all construction projects has been omitted

[30] Dated by content

[31] Dated by content

[32] In an incomplete circle. - Approx. document

[33] In an incomplete circle. - Approx. document

[34] Dated by content

[35] Including dredging. - Approx. document

[36] Without precast concrete works.- Approx. document

[37] Without precast concrete works. document

[38] In 1939 - only iron roofing, in 1940 - all types of rigid roofing. - Approx. document

[39] Dated by content

[40] Dated by content

[41] Dated by content

Part I

No 30 From the memorandum of the USSR People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry to the Economic Council under the USSR Council of People's Commissars on the results of revising the production rates and prices at the enterprises of the People's Commissariat

April 13, 1939 [1

... [2] The government decree on the revision of the production standards and the regulation of wages was implemented at the enterprises of NCTM in full and on time [9].

The task to raise the norms and reduce the prices was somewhat overfulfilled in each of the branches of heavy engineering and in the NKTM as a whole, namely: the task to increase the production rates was 28.7%, in fact the increase in the norms was 31.7%; the task to reduce piece rates was 14.6%, in fact, rates were reduced by 15.7%.

The main conditions for the fulfillment of the government assignment were: extensive mass explanatory work carried out by party and professional organizations and engineering and technical workers; active joint participation of engineering and technical personnel, foremen and workers-Stakhanovites not only in the discussion of new production standards, but also in the development of new standards.

The result of the increase in the norms is a decrease in the standard labor intensity of machines. So, for the production of screw-cutting lathe No. 26 at the Krasny Proletary plant, according to the old standards, it took 1034 hours, and according to the new standards, 735.5 hours were required, the time reduction is 28.9%; the production of the DIP-200 machine according to the old standards took 678 hours, according to the new standards - 534 hours, a decrease in time by 21.8%; for the production of the P5-C revolving machine at the plant named after S. Ordzhonikidze according to the old standards - 3500 hours, according to the new standards - 2420 hours, a decrease in time by 30.9%; for the tender capacitor of the

Kolomna plant - 10,475 hours according to the new standards - 7,464 hours, a decrease in time by 28.8%; for a steam locomotive with coal heating at the Krasny Profintern plant according to the old standards - 16 618 hours, according to the new standards - 13 425 hours, a decrease of 19.2%.

A direct consequence of a decrease in the standard labor intensity of machines should be a decrease in the consumption of labor time required to fulfill the 1939 program, and a reduction in the cost of production.

Simultaneously with the revision of the production rates at the factories, the organization of wages was streamlined. On February 1, all factories have introduced new tariff rates and tariff scales, which together constitute a much simpler tariff system compared to the one that operated at enterprises in 1938. Instead of many different tariff scales, the overwhelming majority of factories have one taoshp scale with the ratio ratios of extreme digits 1: 3.2.

Bonus systems that mechanically increase wages have been canceled at all factories. All layers and distortions in wages have been canceled. The People's Commissariat has developed standard bonus provisions covering the main categories of skilled time workers (saddlers, lubricators, crane operators, slingers, adjusters).

Progressive piecework wages are applied on the basis of the instructions developed by the People's Commissariat of the Union for all factories. As a result of the elimination of the misapplication of the progressive piecework system, the number of workers paid under this system, according to the sections approved by me for each plant, is: at the Krasny Profintern plant - 1500 people instead of 10 thousand people before February 1, at the Voroshilovgrad plant named after October Revolution - 756 people instead of 5247 people before February 1, at the Uralmash plant - 1316 people instead of 2224 people, at the Novo-Kramatorsk plant - 1399 people instead of 3939 people, etc.

Currently, progressive piecework is used by NKTM plants, as a rule, only at narrow production sites. Narkomtyazhmash approved the system of bonuses for the main categories of engineering and technical personnel working in the shops. This system is based on bonuses for overfulfillment of the program while observing the established quality, nomenclature and completeness of products, as well as overfulfillment of one of the main quality indicators (saving on the wage bill, reducing scrap, reducing costs, etc.)

The correct application of this bonus system, introduced on March 1, should serve as a further incentive to fulfill and overfulfill the production program.

In order to timely monitor the implementation of the plan for the average output per worker and for wage funds, operational reporting of factories has been established, which allows already on the 14th-15th of each month to know how the tasks for these indicators were completed in the previous month, and to take appropriate measures.

The overwhelming majority of workers are fulfilling the new production standards. In February, the new standards were exceeded by an average of 49% for the group of machine-tool factories against an overfulfillment of 70% in January, for tool factories - by 32% against 49% in January, for factories of lifting and transport facilities - by 50% against 75% in January , according to Glavsredmashina 36% versus 70% in January, etc. However, along with this, a significant number of workers still do not fulfill the production standards, which is a consequence of the lack of due attention of the command staff of the factories to the timely implementation of organizational and technical measures that ensure the prompt development of the new standards by all workers. The number of workers who do not fulfill the new standards for the group of machine-tool factories in February is 16% of the total number of pieceworkers instead of 10.8% in January, at Glavdizel plants - 13.4% instead of 11.

An immediate reflection of the revision of the norms of production and the streamlining of the organization of wages is the improvement in labor productivity and the implementation of the plan for wage funds in February and March of this year. Thus, in February, the average output per worker increased by 12.5% against January, in March there was a further increase in labor productivity: the average output per worker in March rose by 16.9% against February, and the plan for output per worker was fulfilled by 107 ,4%.

For the first time after the whole of 1938, in February, not only was the workers' wage fund not overspent, but on the whole, the NKTM achieved savings in the wage fund. The plan for gross output was fulfilled in February by 87.6%, and the spent wage fund of workers amounted to 83.6% of the plan, the amount of savings amounted to 2,600 thousand rubles. The majority of NKTM plants will also achieve salary savings in March. So, at 25 plants of Glavstankoprom, while fulfilling the plan for gross output by 95%, the wages fund of workers was spent by 90.4%. At seven plants of the Glavinstrumenta, the plan for gross output was fulfilled by 100.7%, and the workers' wages fund was spent by 92.6%. For Glavdizel plants, respectively - 95.3% and 87.5%. There are positive results for GUPTO, Glavsredmash and Remmashtrest.

The improvement in labor productivity indicators in heavy engineering is largely the result of the implementation of the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of December 28, 1938 on labor discipline [3] .

In January and February 1939, the number of absenteeism due to absenteeism at NKTM plants decreased by 60% against December 1938. Absenteeism with the permission of the administration in February decreased by 31% compared to December. So, the number of absenteeism due to

absenteeism in December 1938 was 184/4 man-days, and in February 1939 - 7260 man-days, a decrease of 11 214 man-days. The number of days lost due to absenteeism from the administration in December 1938 was 65,287 man-days, and in February 1939 - 45,139 man-days, a decrease of almost 30%.

Characteristic data of photographs of the working day, held in the serial shops of the plant. S. Ordzhonikidze. In December 1938, the loss of working time due to organizational and technical problems amounted to -8.5%, and in March at the same sites 3-4%. But at the same time, the number of workers dismissed for absenteeism increased: in December it was 1934 people, in January 1939 - 5206 people, in February - 7212 people and in March - 7932 people.

At the end of February with. An order was issued, directed to the full 11 fastest implementation of organizational and technical measures and work proposals. In order to ensure the full fulfillment of the planned targets for the growth of labor productivity [11] in terms of wage funds for 1939, the following measures are planned:

1. The introduction of solid discipline in the implementation of plans for organizational and technical measures. The establishment of a procedure according to which plans for organizational and technical measures developed by factories must be approved by the heads of the heads of other directorates at the same time as an integral part of the quarterly production plans established by the commander-in-chief for the factories. Establishing a monthly check at factories of the implementation of plans for organizational and technical measures.

2. Organization of special briefing for workers who do not meet production standards.

3. Improving the formulation of technical work rate setting by: a) strengthening the work of the People's Commissariat for the development of guidelines for the technical rate setting of labor in order to provide factories with standards for the most important work already this year; b) improving the organizational structure of factory apparatuses for the technical regulation of labor and the

organization of wages, for which departments of labor organization are created at all factories, the main functions of which should be: operational regulation, research work on the regulation of labor and the organization of wages; c) the introduction of a bonus system of remuneration for workers in technical regulation and wages for achievements in increasing labor productivity and in saving on wage funds.

4. Organization of special incentives for workers and engineering and technical personnel, aimed at reducing the time required for mastering new machines and meeting the deadlines set for the production of some of the most important machines (machine tools, high-performance machine tools, machines for defense purposes, etc.).

At the same time, I consider it necessary to submit the following measures to the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR:

1. Establish a procedure according to which organizational and technical measures at machine-building plants should be simultaneously accompanied by a corresponding increase in production rates and a decrease in piece rates.

2. To carry out a partial increase in production rates and a reduction in piece rates at the Kirov plant, in areas where, as a result of organizational and technical measures, production rates are currently being significantly processed. The need for this measure is caused by the fact that the revision of the production standards at the Kirov plant was carried out before the approval of the national economic plan for 1939. Due to this, in connection with a significant increase in the calculation conditions, the reduction in piece rates was only 7%, which does not ensure the fulfillment of the plan for wage funds for this plant for 1939 (the overrun of the workers' wages fund in the first quarter of this year amounted to 2,150 thousand rubles .).

3. To streamline the organization of wages for engineering and technical personnel, clerks and junior maintenance personnel of

factories through the implementation of salary schemes for the payment of these categories of workers.

4. Develop a unified tariff and qualification guide for cross-cutting professions of workers employed at machine-building plants NKTM, NKSM and NKOM.

5. Establish a unified system of remuneration for workers in cross-cutting professions, time workers employed in all industries, such as laborers, storekeepers, cleaners, etc.

6. Establish the start of work for tool storekeepers and tool distributors half an hour before the start of the work of the corresponding workshop, section.

7. Eliminate the payment of the so-called interdigit difference.

8. Introduce in technical colleges and engineering-economic institutes, starting from the 1939/1940 academic year, a special course on technical regulation of labor and the organization of wages in mechanical engineering with the establishment of special departments in this discipline.

9. To instruct the Committee for Higher Education to organize the compilation and publication of textbooks and manuals on the issues of technical regulation of labor and wages.

The draft resolution of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on this issue is attached herewith [4].

People's Commissar of Heavy Engineering of the USSR
Malyshev

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8115, on. 1, d. 506, ll. 11-16. Glass log. copies

No 31 From the report of the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry of the USSR for 1939.

No earlier than January 1, 1940 [5]

The plan of 1939 was fulfilled in terms of gross output in the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry as a whole by 95%, which is 112.6% of the actual level of 1938, the main implementation of the plan was expressed in the following amounts [tab. 1

For individual department

[TABLE 1]

Main departments	**% to the plan of 1939.**	**% to the actual production in 1938.**
The main directorates that fulfilled and exceeded the plan of 1939		
Glavgorkhimprom	100.4	116.5
Glavkhimplast	104.7	122.0
Main Directorates Approaching the Plan		
Chapterzot	99.5	119.2
Glavkhimprom	93.4	109.7
The main departments, which did not fulfill the plan, but gave a large increase in production in 1939		
Glavkauchuk	94.9	112.0
Glavshinprom	93.8	117.5
Glaviobrom	86.7	112.8
Main departments lagging behind Glavrezin	90.0	102.0
Glavanilprom	90.4	104.8
Glavkrask	89.1	95.9

The implementation of the 1939 plan in assortment (by nature) can be seen in the following data [table. 2].
The failure to fulfill the 1939 plan is due to the following main reasons:

Difficulties in supplying factories with raw materials (pyrite, non-ferrous metals, alcohol, etc.), fuel and electricity. The supply of NKHP enterprises with fuel in 1939 is characterized by the following indicators [tab. 3].

[TABLE 2]

	% to the plan of 1939.	**% to actual production in 1938**
Sulphuric acid	84.7	104.4
Including:		
Contact acid	80.6	129.8
Synthetic ammonia	95.9	118.1
Nitrogen fertilizers in terms of ammonium sulfate	100.5	117.4
Strong nitric acid	73,7	160.2
Phosphate fertilizers in terms of 100% P_2O_5	83.8	102.6
Soda ash	88.2	103.4
Caustic soda	85.4	100.9
Barium chloride	89.6	123.8
Silicofluorinated sodium	100.7	139.9
Calcium arsenate	72.9	118.3
Sylvinite, crude, 22%	33.1	100.3
Apatite concentrate	97.9	112.2
Dyes	89.7	95.2
Including:		
Sulfur colored	113.8	114.2
Cubic	76.8	189.1
Accelerators.	86.4	107.9
White zinc dry	83.7	92.5
White lead	80.0	100.5
Lithopon dry	49.9	82.2
Litter and red lead	91.4	101.4

Nitrolacs	79.2	86.0
Oil varnishes	85.2	97.1
Plastics	95.0	128.8
SC	89.4	114.9
Rubber Shoes	78.0	93.9
Car tires	96.6	113.2

[TABLE 3]

Fuel name	**Requirement thousand tons**	**Received**	**% satisfaction**
Prefuel	1610	1212.3	75.3
Coal near Moscow	1251	1138.4	91.0
Kuznetsk coal	180	146.95	81.0
Kizelovsky coal	844	705.4	89.5

The situation with fuel was especially unfavorable during the IV quarter of 1939. Thus, the need was satisfied:

Sub-fuel by 57.9%

For Kuznetsk coal by 70.5%

For coal near Moscow by 81.0%

For Kizelovsky coal by 75.0%

This situation with fuel had a particularly negative effect on the work of the rubber industry (Red Triangle, Kauchuk plant, Krasny Bogatyr), nitrogen industry (Bereznikovsky and Stalinogorsk plants), soda industry (Slavsoda), potash industry, etc.

To ease the tense situation with fuel, the People's Commissariat for Khimprom in 1939 carried out a number of measures:

1. Self-procurement was organized, as a result of which 303 thousand tons of coal fuel were procured, of which about 80 thousand tons were extracted at their mines. In addition, waste was used as fuel, in particular, about 18 thousand cubic meters m of

sawdust, shavings, etc., at the Khrompikovo plant - about 10 thousand tons of coke waste, "and the Voskresensk chemical plant - about 3 thousand tons of coal waste from the dumps of Moscow region.

2. Work was carried out to save fuel consumption, as a result of which, in only 8 months of 1939, 21.2 thousand tons were saved.
But all these measures still did not cover the existing gap between the need for fuel and its satisfaction. However, great difficulties with fuel, which the chemical industry experienced in 1939, forced workers in the chemical industry to actively take up the use of local fuels. Therefore, the 1940 plan provides for a significant development of local coal mining (up to 600 thousand tons) and peat extraction.

The supply of electricity to the enterprises of the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry in 1939 was extremely unsatisfactory. During the III and IV quarters of 1939, the enterprises of the NKHP were provided with electricity as follows.

According to the Mosenergo system, in the third quarter, the limit for KBdP tal was set at 81,280 thousand kWh, with a demand of 108,753 tonnes. kWh.

The situation with the supply of electricity to the NKHP enterprise in the jy quarter through the Mosenergo system was even worse: with a monthly demand of 44.5 million kWh, a monthly limit of 27.4 million kWh was approved. According to the Lenenergo system, for the IV quarter of 1939, a limit on electricity for the enterprises of NKHP was set in the amount of 27.8 million kWh against the demand of 38.7 million kWh. Moreover, the actual supply of electricity in the IV quarter was significantly lower than the established limits, especially in December. Due to such an unsatisfactory situation with the supply of electrical energy, the plants located in the Mosenergo and Lenenergo systems suffered especially. In particular, the Red Triangle plant in Leningrad operated at 50-60% of its capacity.

The situation was the same at the Nevsky Plant, Krasny Khimik, Okhtensky Combine, and others.

In the Mosenergo system, significant difficulties with electricity were experienced by: Voskresensky chemical plant, Shchelkovo plant, then Moscow enterprises - Krasny Bogatyr, Kauchuk. Moreover, it should be noted that even the very limited limits allocated to Moscow enterprises by the Mosenergo system were violated. For example, the Krasny Bogatyr plant during November was shut down or extremely limited for six days (from 20 to 28), the Kauchuk plant for four days (from 19 to 26).

On the part of the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry, measures were taken to ensure economical consumption of electrical energy. For example, the plants of Glavkauchuk saved about 6 million kWh of electricity. However, there are still overruns at a significant number of enterprises, in particular, at YARAK. Glavshinprom cost overruns in only 9 months amounted to 2.6 million kWh, or 2.5% of the total electricity demand.

The People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry has outlined a number of measures for 1940 to eliminate the causes of excessive consumption of electricity and ensure maximum savings in its consumption. However, all these measures could not eliminate the systematic shortage in electricity during the 3rd and 4th quarters. [6]

At the same time, the chemical industry achieved significant results during 1939.

First, in the area of production of products that have direct defense significance: the production of strong nitric acid in 1939 increased by 60.2%, the production of contact sulfuric acid - by 29.8%. In addition, vitriol oil was obtained directly from the tower systems and thereby significantly increased the resources of strong acid in the country. Moreover, recently it was also possible to obtain oleum directly on the same tower systems, which is a huge achievement in the development of the sulfuric acid industry. The results achieved in the operation of the sulfuric acid industry in 1939 made it possible, in the 1940 plan, to provide for the production of sulfuric

acid in the form of contact acid and vitriol oil in an amount of about 50% of the total production of sulfuric acid. Such a large proportion of strong acid brings us closer to the structure of the sulfuric acid industry in Germany and the USA. The production of tires in 1939 increased in comparison with 1938 by 650 thousand units, which is an increase of 18.2%. The production of synthetic rubber has also increased significantly. The growth of SC in 1939 amounted to 13.5 thousand tons, or 14.9%.

Second, there has been a sharp increase in the output of products that are of great importance for agriculture. Thus, the production of nitrogen fertilizers in 1939 increased by 17.4%, giving an increase in comparison with 1938 by 135 thousand tons of fertilizers in terms of ammonium sulfate. The production of insectofungisides for pest control of agricultural crops has also been significantly increased. The production of fluorosilicate increased by 39.9%. Such a large increase in the production of fluorosilicate is the result of mastering production and a significant increase in the removal of fluorosilicate - up to seven or more kilograms per 1 ton of superphosphate. The production of barium chloride increased by 28.8% and calcium arsenate by 18.3%, etc. The apatite industry also achieved great results, which increased the production of apatite concentrate by 160 thousand tons, or 12.2%.

Thirdly, serious results have been achieved in improving the range of dyes and increasing the production of plastics. In 1939, 29 new types of dyes were mastered and the production of 14 new intermediate products was launched. The significant growth in the production of vat dyes should be especially emphasized. The output of vat dyes in 1939 increased by 89.1% - The production of plastics in 1939 increased in comparison with 1938 by 28.8%.

Fourth, in 1939 the chemical industry achieved significant results in improving technology and introducing new technical production methods. In the production of rubber footwear, the development of the production of galoshes by stamping was completed, an experimental stamping shop with a capacity of 8 thousand pairs per day was built and the production of galoshes on stamped hydraulic

presses was mastered in one stroke. At the same time, in the same 1939, an experimental shop of cast galoshes with a capacity of 3 thousand pairs per day was built on the "Red Triangle". At present, work on the design of a continuous vulcanization unit is being completed using this method of mechanized production of galoshes. After solving this problem, the production of galoshes by the casting method will represent a complete industrial method of making shoes,

In the production of sulfuric acid, vitriol oil and oleum are practically obtained on tower systems, work has been carried out on further intensification of tower and contact systems. At the same time, the possibilities of increasing the intensity of operation of contact systems at least 2 times by forcing the operation of furnaces and introducing weak sulfuric acid into the tail of the system were revealed. Also, great results have been achieved in the further intensification of tower sulfuric acid systems. Experiments carried out on a factory scale at the Vinnitsa sulfuric acid plant showed the possibility of bringing the removal of sulfuric acid to 1 cubic meter. m of tower systems in lead up to 250 kg.

In the synthetic rubber industry, a new SOK-DU catalyst has been developed and introduced, which made it possible to increase the percentage of alcohol contacting and the divinyl yield, as a result of which the alcohol consumption per 1 ton of rubber during 1939 decreased from 3.29 tons in 1938 to 2.4 tons at the end of 1939, the average consumption of alcohol in 1939 was 2.8 tons against 3.1 tons according to the plan. This made it possible, already in 1939, to save 30.8 thousand tons of alcohol against the planned norms.

Work is ongoing to improve catalyst activity to further reduce alcohol consumption.

In the same industry, it was possible to find ways to obtain SC without cartilage, which will allow one to largely get rid of the refining of synthetic rubber and will make it possible to free up equipment for refining rubber and significantly reduce the cost of processing it.

In the tire industry, especially in the fourth quarter of 1939, serious results were achieved in the development of synthetic rubber in tires. The proportion of SC in tires as of September 15, 1939 was 65.8%, respectively, of natural rubber -34.3%. On November 9, 1939, the specific weight of the IC rose to 86.7%, and the NK consumption fell to 14.3%.

In the aniline paint industry, during 1939, continuous methods were introduced into the production of the following products at the Rubezhsky plant: production of nitrobenzene, aniline salt, methylene urea.

The paint and varnish industry has mastered the production of glip-thallic varnishes, which are of great importance in replacing scarce oils, and also mastered the production of nitro enamels for leather "Extra", the production of solvents for enamels "Extra", nitro varnish for the plant "Electrosignal", etc.

In the plastics industry, serious results have been achieved in replacing the scarce phenol in the production of plastics. Completely mastered and introduced into production: betanaftol resin, cresol, peat resin, peat oils, brown coal, gliptals and others replacing phenol. Thanks to the introduction of phenol substitutes for 11 months of 1939, 846 tons of phenol were saved, which corresponds to 1350 tons of caustic soda.

In the field of labor in 1939, the work of the chemical industry is characterized by the following indicators [tab. 4].

[TABLE 4]

The name of indicators	**Reporting data 1939, %**	
	by 1938.	**1939 (to the plan)**
Gross output	112.6	95.0
Number of workers	93.8	91.4
Average output per worker	113.9	103.9
Average annual salary of one	113.6	104.7

The unsatisfactory ratio between the growth of the average annual wage and the output per worker is the result of the above reasons for the non-fulfillment of the production plan, as well as the large proportion of auxiliary workers, whose number during the period of abnormal operation of the factories not only did not decrease, but often even increased to carry out repair work and etc. It also had an impact on the faster growth of the average wage in comparison with the output and the fact that the main workers in the period of downtime in a significant number were employed in auxiliary and auxiliary work with their payment according to the average earnings.

The labor plan was fulfilled for Glavkhimplast, where the growth of output per worker was 26.8% against 1938 and exceeded the set plan of 1939 by 14.6%. According to Glavgorkhimprom, output per worker increased by 19.5% against 1938 and by 5.7% against the plan of 1939. Particularly unsatisfactory fulfillment of the labor plan was for the Glavkhimprom, Glavanilprom and Glavvodobrom.

Throughout 1939, there was a significant turnover in the labor force.

The dynamics of the number of workers in the NKHP by quarters of 1939 can be shown by the following data:

I quarter.	**II quarter.**	**III quarter.**	**IV quarter.**
173 627 people	170,900 people	168 757 people	168 122 people

During the first three quarters of 1939, due to the fluidity of the labor force, there was a shortage of it.

TsGAN USSR, f. 349, on. 1, d. 1164, m. 30-35, 40-46. Vacation.

No. 32 From the order of the USSR People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metals No. 38 on the mechanization of labor-intensive work at ferrous metallurgy enterprises

January 11, 1940

As a result of the implementation of the order of the NKChM dated April 14, 1939, No. 196 at the NKChM enterprises, there are some achievements in the mechanization of labor-intensive work. The direction of mechanization defined in this order was justified in practice.

By carrying out measures for mechanization, a significant number of workers have been freed from heavy manual labor. For the first 9 months of 1939, 5113 workers were released in six main central administrations, including 1340 workers in the GUMP of the South and Center, 1311 workers in the GUMP of the East, 1311 workers, Glavtrubostal - 578 workers, Glavspetsstal - 556 workers, Glavogneupor - 640 workers, Glavkoks - 688 workers.

The following mechanization measures are especially widespread at the NKChM enterprises:

1. Application of scraper winches for feeding ore and stone and bunkers for coke in blast furnace shops.

2. Introduction of filling machines and bunkers for filling the thresholds of filling windows in open-hearth shops.

3. The use of pushers for ingots from heating furnaces and friction rollers for the delivery of metal to warehouses in rolling shops,

4. The use of dump cars and other types of self-unloading cars, as well as containers for the mechanization of loading and unloading operations in transport shops.

Some factories, where attention was paid to the implementation of Order No. 196, have significant achievements in mechanization.

For three quarters of 1939 at the plant. Petrovsky due to mechanization, 417 workers were freed, the Ordzhonikidze plant -

215 workers, the plant. Dzerzhinsky - 235 workers, Chusovsky plant - 225 workers, Lysva plant - 192 workers, Nizhne-Saldinsky-134 workers, Kuznetsk plant-199 workers, Magnitogorsk plant - 299 workers, Dnepropetrovsk metallurgical plant named after Lenin. Lenin - 135 workers, Sinarsky pipe foundry - 122 workers, Makeyevsky pipe foundry - 130 workers, Stalin plant (in Donbass) - 84 workers, at the Zaporizhstal plant - PO workers, at the plant. Serov - 84 workers, the "Red October" plant of the Order of Lenin - 104 workers, the Dinas plant named after Dzerzhinsky - 60 workers, Bryansk Coke Plant - 77 workers, Mushketovsky Coke Plant - 110 workers. [7]

People's Commissar of Ferrous Metallurgy
F. Merkulov

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8875, on. 40, d.47, l. 109. Typographic copies.

No 33 From the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks "On the work of the coal industry of Donbass"

March 31, 1940

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) consider the work of the coal industry in Donbass unsatisfactory. Coal production over the past 3 years in the Donbass, despite the continuous growth of the technical equipment of mines and the improvement of material and technical supply, increased by only 6%. The coal mining plan set for 1939 was not fulfilled. The situation with the mining of caking coal is especially intolerable. The production of these coals, which are the main fuel base for the development of metallurgy in the South and Center, has not only not increased over the past 3 years, but, on the contrary, has fallen.
The lagging behind the Donetsk Basin, which accounts for 58% of all coal production in the Union and therefore is crucial for the country's coal supply, is the result of the unsatisfactory leadership of the former. People's Commissar and the regional party organizations of Donbass, and especially the poor organization of the verification of execution both at the economic bodies and in the party organizations of the Donetsk basin.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) establish that the well-known decisions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of April - May 1933 on the work of the Donbass coal industry by the leaders of the coal industry, starting from fir trees and ending with the People's Commissariat, in the last 3 years were forgotten [10] . Moreover, contrary to these decisions, in the Donbass, in practice, in the organization of wages, in providing engineering and technical personnel for underground work and in managing the work of mines, the same perversions were revealed and condemned by the

decisions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in 1933 g.

As a result, the Donetsk coal basin in matters of wages, the alignment of engineering and technical forces in the management of coal mining returned to the shortcomings indicated in the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in 1933 and at one time corrected on the basis of this decision.

Contrary to the specified decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) - on the elimination of the multiplicity and inconsistency in the production rates and prices, the elimination of their fragmentation and the complexity of calculating the progress, in fact, in the Donbass at the same jobs, even inside the same mine, there are different rates and rates, which confuses production management and prevents workers from determining the possibilities of their earnings. Both output rates and tariff rates are sharply understated, which slows down the rise in labor productivity and the use of advanced technology. Along with this, many additional payments and bonuses have been introduced, which have turned into a mechanical increase in wages. Progressive pay to workers in mines is charged not for overfulfilling the monthly norm for the main profession, but for overfulfilling the norms as for the main, and for jobs not related to this profession. Such a system of payment and rationing of workers' labor has led to the fact that basic wages have lost their main importance and amount to no more than 40-50% of the total wages of workers, and the importance of progressive piecework in raising labor productivity has been undermined.

Contrary to the decisions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of April-May 1933 on the creation of preferential living and material conditions for engineering and technical workers in underground work in mines, these conditions have not

been created. As a result, out of 3,095 engineers working in the coal industry of Donbass, only 964 engineers, or 30%, work in the mines, and only 320 engineers, or 10% of the entire engineering and technical staff, work directly underground. This was facilitated by the unacceptable practice of frequent removal, transfer and administrative penalties in relation to engineering and technical workers, widely used by economic, party and trade union leaders of the coal industry. With a total number of 1550 section chiefs in Donbass, the number of removals and transfers in 1939 amounted to 1200 people. As a result of this abnormal situation, engineering and technical workers tend to leave underground work in the office of trusts, factories, design and research organizations. The mines, equipped with the latest machinery, found themselves without sufficient technical guidance. This is one of the most important reasons for the poor performance of the Donbass mines.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) consider it a big omission of the heads of the combines and trusts of the Donetsk Basin that the completely unsatisfactory use of the available reserves of the production capacities of the mines to increase coal production. Of the 285 old mines of Donbass, 145 mines in 1939 not only did not increase production, but, on the contrary, due to untimely opening of new horizons and due to neglect of mine workings, they reduced production against 1938 by 3 million tons, or 10 %. On the other hand, it should be admitted that it is absolutely unacceptable that the new mines, which have been put into operation in Donbass since 1930, have not yet mastered their design capacities. 90 new mines with a capacity of 53 million tons of production per year in 1939 yielded 32 million tons of coal, which is only 60% of their design capacity.

Repair and putting in order of mine workings in mines are not organized. As a result, mine workings at many mines in Donbass turned out to be neglected, a significant part of them require repair and restoration. Out of 1960 lavas in Donbass, over 450 lavas, or more than 20%, are curved, and 49 lavas are filled up.

The use of the face line has deteriorated. The movement of the faces due to the unsatisfactory state of mine workings and the shortage of longwalls with coal workers decreased to 22 m per month in 1939 against 27 m in 1937. As a result, the increase in the face line in Donbass, achieved over the past 3 years, could not be used for increasing in production.

The productivity of mechanisms in Donbass is extremely low, and over the past 3 years, it has not systematically increased, but decreased. The productivity of the cutting machine in 1939 was 3444 tons per month in Donbass against 3650 tons in 1937.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), at the same time, establish that in connection with the organization of the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry and the existence in the Donbass of plants that manage coal trusts, the current multistage structure of management of the Donbass coal industry: People's Commissariat-Glavk-Combine-Trust - Mine - is cumbersome and does not improve mine management. The practice of the work of the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry has shown that in the presence of combines that manage coal trusts locally, the Main Directorate of the Donbass Coal Industry is an unnecessary link, alienates the People's Commissariat from the direct management of the basin and reduces the importance of the combines, relieving them of responsibility for the operation of mines and trusts. With the existence of the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry, Glavugol turns into an unnecessary clerical authority,

To ensure the established state plan for coal mining in the Donbass in 1940 at 87 million tons and to ensure a further increase in coal production, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (b) decide:

I. On wages

1. Eliminate the existing in the coal industry of the Donetsk basin the multiplicity and variety of production rates and prices for the same work.

2. To approve the standard-setter for mining work for the main professions of workers, developed by the Narcomugl and coordinated with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Donbass Coal Industry Workers. To approve the tariff rates of wages of workers in the coal industry of Donbass and to introduce them simultaneously with the introduction of the standardizer.

3. To approve the order of the People's Commissariat on streamlining the wage system and on revising the production rates and prices in the Donbass coal industry.

4. Allow Narkomuglyu in cases where there are sharp discrepancies between the current production rates and the newly introduced ones according to the standardizer, to deviate from the standard, both in the direction of increasing the norms, and in the direction of decreasing them.
These deviations from the standard-setter should be allowed only for the period of revision of the output standards in agreement with the Central Committee of the coal industry workers' trade union.
To prohibit the managers of mines, managers of trusts and chiefs of combines, after revising the production standards, any deviations from the established norms and the standard setter.

5. To establish for the leading professions of underground workers the following system of progressive wages [tab. 1].

6. Establish that the accrual of progress is made for exceeding the monthly production rate only for the main profession. The monthly production rate shall be determined on the basis of the total number of working days in a month, minus the time of vacations, illness and fulfillment of state and public duties.

Pay for piecework that does not belong to this profession at the direct piecework rates for this work.

7. Abolish the current system of bonuses and additional payments to workers

[TABLE 1]

Name of professions	Payment for overfulfillment of production standards is made	
1. Operators of combines and cutting machines, their assistants, bulk cutters, cutters on shallow seams, bulkers, coal cutters from braces and wagons manually	When overfulfilled to 10%. When overfulfilled by more than 10%	At doubled rates At triple rates, starting from the first percent overfulfillment
2. For steep seam miners and ledge cutters	All overfulfillment	At rates increased by 2.5 times
3. For woodcutters, drillers and rock cleaners at preparatory work, repairmen for repairs, horsemen, electric locomotive drivers, butchiks, coal drillers, escorting mechanical haulage, conductors of underground electric locomotives, loggers-bonfires on steep and inclined lava beds, in trailers from under the hatches and conveyors, scrapers, rock cleaners for repairs and shaft sinkers	Overfulfillment up to 20% Overfulfilling over 20%	At prices increased by 1.5 times At doubled rates, starting from the first percent of overfulfillment of norms.

Set bonuses only for overfulfillment of the coal production plan for a serviced longwall, site or mine for the following worker professions:

a) on the longwall and the site - for longwall operators, conveyor carriers, loggers on shallow seams, electric fitters, shredders, coal passers, blastmen (igniter), conveyor operators, air fitters;

b) in the mine - shafts and their assistants, handlers and their assistants, underground winches and slab winders, shafts near the shaft, surface haulers, heap operators, locksmiths and carpenters along the shaft, underground electric fitters, heap winders and surface haulmans, surface pump operators of underground pumps and , compressors and umformers, gas meters, road (track) and underground grooms.

The amount of premiums should be set as follows: in case of overfulfillment of the production plan for a month up to 10% - in the amount of 15 to 30% of the monthly tariff rate, in case of overfulfillment of the production plan for a month over 10% - in the amount of up to 50% of the monthly tariff rate.

Establish that the determination of the amount of bonuses to workers working on a site is made by the head of the site on the proposal of a mining foreman (foreman), and for workers serving the mines as a whole, by the head of the mine.

Payment of bonuses shall be made simultaneously with the payment of monthly salaries.

Maintain the existing system of bonuses for operators of hoisting machines, coal loaders in railway cars, rock pickers, mechanics (mechanics) of sorting, as well as a collective bonus for overfulfillment of the cyclic norms.

8. Pay extra payments to workers for work at night and overtime at the rate of 55% of the wage rate assigned to the profession.

9. The existing system of monthly additional payments to underground workers who have entered into contracts with the obligation to work at one mine for 5 years, as unjustified, to cancel.

Introduce underground workers who have entered into contracts with the obligation to work in one mine for 5 years, an additional one-time remuneration in excess of wages, paid once a year, in the following amounts.

a) workers working on piecework wages who have continuously worked underground in one mine for 1 year - in the amount of three weeks' average earnings; who have worked continuously for 2 years or more - in the amount of the monthly average earnings;

b) workers who work on a time-wage basis who have continuously worked underground in one mine for 1 year - in the amount of 100% of the monthly wage rate, who have worked for 2 years or more - in the amount of 150% of the monthly wage rate.

When a worker is transferred from mine to mine by order of the administration, the length of service to determine the amount of a one-time remuneration is preserved

The payment of a one-time additional remuneration should be made in the period from October 1 to October 15 of each year.
Workers who entered during 1940 should be paid a one-time additional remuneration in accordance with the time worked in 1940.

II. Staffing engineering and technical personnel and improving the material and living conditions of engineers and technicians in mines

1. To oblige the Narcomugol and the leaders of the coal industry of Donbass, the secretaries of the Stalin and Voroshilovgrad regional committees of the CP (b) U and the Rostov regional committee of the VKP (b), the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Donbass coal industry workers' trade union to eliminate the practice of frequent removals, transfers and administrative penalties in relation to engineering and technical workers and explain to all economic leaders and party and trade union organizations that their most important duty is to provide all-round support and assistance to conscientiously working engineers, technicians and business executives, to educate and train technical and economic managers who are well-versed in the assigned task.

2. To create preferential conditions in the remuneration of engineers and technicians working in underground work, and to improve their material and living conditions:

a) to increase the wages of engineers and technicians working in underground work, and mining foremen (foremen) in mines, establishing from March 1, 1940, official salaries in accordance with the appendix.

b) To establish for engineers and technicians who have worked continuously in underground work in the same mine for one year, payment in excess of wages of a one-time remuneration in the

amount of a monthly official salary; those who have worked from two to three years - a one-time remuneration in the amount of one and a half months of the official salary and those who have worked for 4 years or more - in the amount of two months of the official salary.

The calculation of the length of service begins on January 1, 1940.

For engineering and technical workers who have concluded individual contracts with the obligation to work at the mine for 5 years, the calculation of the length of service should be carried out from the moment of conclusion of the contract;

c) to allow Narkomugly to issue up to 2 thousand rubles to the engineers and technicians arriving at the mines on account of their salaries for economic establishment. with monthly repayment over two years.

3. To oblige Narkomugol to transfer 600-700 engineers and technicians from apparatuses, design and research organizations and educational institutions to work in mines within a month, equipping them, first of all, sections of 92 large mechanized mines.

To oblige the managers of trusts and managers of mines to provide the engineers and technical workers arriving at the mines with apartments and transport.

4. To oblige Narkomugol and the Committee for Higher Education under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR:

a) revise, within two months, the graduation plan for mining engineers and technicians and bring it in line with the development plan for the coal industry;

b) to ensure the output for the coal industry in 1940 at least 1300 engineers and at least 800 technicians;

c) establish that engineers and technicians who graduate from mining institutes and technical schools and are sent to work in the coal industry must work for at least two years directly at the mine.

To prohibit Narcomugol and other people's commissariats and departments before the expiration of the specified period to transfer engineers and technicians to management bodies, design and research organizations.

5. To oblige all the People's Commissariats and departments to send all mining engineers and technicians who are not currently working in their specialty at the disposal of the People's Commissariat within a month.

III. On increasing coal production at existing mines, developing the design capacity of new mines and on further mechanization of coal mining

1. To oblige the Narcomugol, the heads of the plants, trusts and mines of Donbass:

a) to restore the filled-in lavas within 3 months and repair the mine workings;

b) to complete by June 1, 1940 the following amount of preparatory work [tab. 2].

[TABLE 2]

	unit of measurement	Donbass	Including:		
			Voroshilovgradugol	Stalinugol	Rostovugol
Crosscut main	running meters	10 300	5 100	4,700	500
Bias	""	22,000	8 500	10,000	3,500
Bremsbergs and stingrays	""	22,000	12,000	8,000	2,000
Indigenous and field drifts	""	180,000	72,000	85,000	23,000

c) In order to increase production at the existing mines, in 1940, to introduce 22 new horizons, including 20 horizons in mines producing sintered and gas coals.

2. To improve the use of the face line, increase the productivity of mechanisms and increase the production of coal, it is necessary to oblige the Narcomugol, combines and trusts of Donbass to bring by May 1, 1940, the number of miners and headers in mines to 43,000 people.

3. To oblige Narkomugol to develop a technical plan for the development of mining operations, increasing production and mechanization in mines; by August 1 p. d. for mines producing coal for coking; by October 1 with. in mines with production over 1000 tons per day and by December 1 of this year. in all other mines of Donbass.

4. To oblige Narkomugol, within two months, to develop a technical plan and measures for the development of the design capacity for each new mine, ensuring that the production of these mines by the end of 1940 is at least 75% of their design capacity, and in 1941 - full development by new mines of their design capacity.

5. To oblige Narkomugol to build 100 thousand square meters in 1940. m of living space with new mines.
To approve the proposal of Narkomugul to increase loans for housing construction at new mines in Donbass by 50 million rubles. due to the redistribution of capital investments established by Narkomuglya for 1940.

6. To oblige Narcomugol in 1940 in Donbass:

a) to put into operation 41 new mines with a capacity of 7850 thousand tons of production per year, of which 29 mines with a capacity of 5370 thousand tons are fired and gas coals;

b) to lay 20 mines with a capacity of 6 million tons of production per year, of which 17 mines for the production of 4350 thousand tons per year on caking and gas coals.

7. For further mechanization of coal mining, establish the following program for the production of the most important types of equipment by the Narkomugol factories for 1940:

1. Combines for cleaning works	1,000 pcs.
2. Heavy cutting machines	300 "
3. Light cutting machines	600 "
4. Bump bars	1 200 "
5. Demolition hammers (pneumatic and electric)	21,000 pcs.
6. Bulk filling machines	100 "
7. Loading machines	200 "
8. Conveyor drives	3,500 "
9. Filling machines	300 "
10. Transporters	1 520 "

V. On organizational issues and mass work

1. To bring the leadership of the People's Commissariat closer to the combines, trusts and mines of Donbass and to strengthen the role and responsibility of the Donbass combines for the implementation of the plan for coal production and for the technical condition of the mines, establish the following management structure for the coal industry in Donbass: People's Commissariat - Combine - Trust - Mine.

According to this:

a) liquidate the Main Coal Directorate of Donbass and the Caucasus, as an unnecessary intermediate link that complicates the operational leadership of the People's Commissariat;

b) subordinate coal trusts in all respects (production, technical, financial, supply) to coal combines, which, in turn, in all their

activities, subordinate directly to the People's Commissariat of the coal industry.

Subordinate the Tkvarchelugol and Tkvibilugol trusts directly to Narcomugol.

2. Considering the situation with the organization of management in other coal basins similar to that of Donbass, to liquidate the Main Directorate of the Urals Coal Industry, the Main Directorate of the Coal Industry of the Moscow Region Basin and the Main Directorate of the East Coal Industry.

In connection with the liquidation of the main directorates, create the following factories with direct subordination to Narcomugl:

Uralugol Combine with headquarters in Sverdlovsk, Moskvougol Combine with headquarters in Tula.

The trusts Karagandaugol, Vostugol, Vostsibugol and Khakasugol shall be directly subordinated to Narcomugol.

3. To create in Narkomugl instead of the main departments, production departments for the basins and a technical department with the tasks of technical management of all coal departments.

All other functions of the main directorates shall be transferred to the corresponding departments of the People's Commissariat.

4. To oblige the Narcomugol in connection with the liquidation of the main directorates in every possible way to raise the role of the Main Directorate for the supply of the coal industry and the Central Accounting Office of the People's Commissariat. Establish the position of chief accountant in Narcomugl, who will be entrusted with the management of all accounting and the organization of control over the implementation of savings throughout the entire system of the coal industry - from the People's Commissariat to the mine

5. To instruct the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR to approve the states of the People's Commissariat within a ten-day period.

6. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, no later than May 1, 1940, to discuss the report of the Central Committee of the Union of Donbass Coal Industry Workers on practical measures to improve cultural work and consumer services for workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of Donbass coal, submitting a report on the work done by May 15, 1940 in the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

7. To oblige the economic, party and trade union organizations of Donbass to widely develop mass socialist competition for overfulfillment of production standards, for high productivity of mechanisms, for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plan for coal mining.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the USSR (b) express confidence that workers, employees, engineering and technical workers and economic leaders of the coal industry of Donbass under the leadership of party and Soviet organizations will quickly overcome the lagging behind the basin and on the basis of the full implementation of the decisions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party) of 1933 and this decree will ensure the implementation of the 1940 state plan for coal mining and a further powerful rise in the coal industry of Donbass.

"Decisions of the party and government on economic issues", vol. 2. M., 1967, pp. 732-741.

No 34 Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the organizational structure of the supply agencies of the economic people's commissariats"

April 5, 1940

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR establishes that there are a number of major shortcomings in the organization of material and technical supply in the people's commissariats. The main flaw in the organization of supply is the presence in the People's Commissariats of a multitude of parallel and redundant trusts, offices and branches containing huge, unjustifiable staffs of workers.

Almost all the people's commissariats have main supply departments (glavsnabs) with a wide network of offices, branches and local agencies. Despite the fact that the Glavsnab has this widely developed network of supply agencies, the main sectoral administrations of the people's commissariats have their own supply organizations, which also maintain their own parallel branched network of offices and branches. There are 3550 supplying organizations subordinate to the chiefsnabs in 26 allied people's commissariats alone, with a staff of 81 thousand people. and an annual wage fund of 332 million rubles. Along with this, the branch central administrations have 1370 supply organizations with a staff of 23 thousand people. and an annual wage fund of 106 million rubles.

Glavsnabs and branch administrations maintain offices and branches in the same cities. For example, Narkomsredmash has in Moscow Glavsnab, the All-Union Supply Trust "Soyuzsredmashsnab" with four offices and along with this 8 supply offices of the main directorates; in Leningrad, Narkomsredmash has 6 supply organizations, in Gorky - 7, in Sverdlovsk - 6, in Rostov - 8, in Kharkov - 7. Narkomtsvetmet maintains in Moscow along with Glavsnab and the All-Union Trust "Tsvetmetsnab" 13 supply organizations of the main departments. In Leningpat, this People's Commissariat has 9 supply organizations, in Sverdlovsk 8, in

Kharkov-6. All of these supplying organizations have their own warehouses to which a large number of goods are imported instead of sending these goods from manufacturing plants directly to consumer enterprises.

A major drawback in the organizational structure of supply agencies is also the parallel existence of the chief supplies and all-Union supply trusts. In the majority of the People's Commissariats, the Glavsnabs manage their network of offices, branches and agencies not directly, but through the all-Union supply trusts, which are, thus, an unjustifiable medium between the Glavsnab and the local supply authorities.

At the same time, existing supply organizations widely practice, in order to artificially inflate their operations, buying materials from each other, violating state prices, allowing commodity exchange operations, illegal supply of certain organizations with funded materials, which leads to squandering scarce materials.

All this testifies to the fact that the people's commissariats underestimate the importance of the correct organization of material and technical supplies and do not pay the necessary attention to this matter.

In order to streamline the organization of material and technical supply in the people's commissariats, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR decides:

1. Establish the following organizational structure of supply agencies in the economic people's commissariats of the USSR: a) the main supply departments (chief executive officers) on cost accounting, entrusting them with all the work on the material and technical supply of enterprises, including decentralized procurement;

b) the offices and agencies of the chief security officers at the local level; c) small supply departments on a self-supporting basis (without a peripheral network) in the largest branch main directorates

2. To liquidate, as superfluous and parallel, the following organizations: a) all-Union supply trusts of the people's commissariats (see appendix) [8]; b) all local supply bodies of sectoral central administrations (offices, departments, agencies, representations).

The functions of the liquidated supply trusts and local supply bodies of the branch central administrations should be assigned to the chief executives and their offices.

3. In order to accelerate the turnover of material resources and reduce the cost of materials for the enterprise: a) establish that warehouse operations of the main supply departments and their local authorities cannot exceed 25-30% (instead of the existing average of 50%) of the total turnover; b) establish that the marginal markups for services for the sale of funds and decentralized procurement cannot exceed: for warehouse operations, including all procurement, overhead and organizational costs - 6% (instead of the existing 10-11%) to the cost of goods (at industrial prices), released from the warehouse, in transit - 1% to the value of goods at industrial prices.

Prohibit supplying organizations from charging any other charges for their services, except for the actual costs of paying for rail and water transport, as well as road transport from decentralized procurement points.

4. To oblige the People's Commissars and the Council of People's Commissars of the Union republics to establish the strictest control over the exact observance of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated December 9, 1935 "On the procedure for opening and registering branches and representative offices of economic organizations and enterprises" (SZ USSR, 1935, No. 64, Article 518).

5. To oblige the People's Commissars of the USSR to submit to the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, within a ten-day period, draft orders on the reorganization of supply agencies in accordance with this decree, providing in these

orders a reduction in the staff of the remaining supply agencies and the rational placement of the network of local bodies of the main supply offices and their warehouses.

To propose to the People's Commissariats in points with a small volume of supply operations not to organize their own offices, but to entrust these operations on a contractual basis to the supply organizations of other People's Commissariats that have a significant amount of work in these points.

Allow the supplying organizations, when fulfilling the instructions of the economic bodies of other people's commissariats, to increase the amount of the margin for warehouse operations established by clause 3-b by 1% of the value of goods at the selling prices of the industry.

6. To oblige the People's Commissars to take measures to use directly in production and in construction 30 thousand workers who are dismissed from the supply bodies in connection with their reorganization, while prohibiting any increase in the supply apparatus of enterprises, construction projects and production trusts.

7. Instruct the USSR Naokomfin to withdraw 300 million rubles into the state budget. savings as a result of reorganization of the supply apparatus and reduction of warehouse operations.

8. Instruct the Council of People's Commissars of the Union Republics within a month to revise the structure, staffs and network of supply bodies of republican and local subordination in relation to this resolution.

SP, 1940, No. 10, Art. 255.

No 35 Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks "On increasing the role of foremen at heavy engineering plants"

May 27, 194

The tasks of correct management of an enterprise in socialist industry require a decisive strengthening of the role of foreman in production. The foreman must have all the necessary rights in order to successfully carry out his duties as a direct organizer of production.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) state that due to the wrong practice of economic organizations and the obvious underestimation of the important role of the foreman on the part of many economic managers, the foreman at the heavy machine-building factories is not a true organizer of production, since he does not control the distribution of the labor force. does not have the right to establish tariff levels, encourage subordinate persons and impose penalties on them, does not participate in the acceptance and delivery of finished products. The foreman is not responsible for the regulation of labor and stands aside from the revision of the norms of production and prices. The foreman does not manage the wage fund in his area of work and is not financially interested in its economical spending.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks consider the established order to be completely abnormal and unacceptable, when in order to fulfill their main duties - the correct placement of workers in production, instructing each worker, control and supervision over the operation of equipment, control over the progress of the technological process, over the quality of products, timely prevention of marriage - the master spends only a smaller part of his working time. The foreman unproductively spends most of his working time on obtaining parts, tools and

materials, as well as on performing various kinds of office work, which leads to long absences of the foreman and to the abandonment of the workers supervised by him without technical supervision.

The existing system of remuneration for foremen does not interest them materially in improving production indicators. In many cases, the wages of a foreman are lower than those of skilled workers. As a result of such an incorrect ratio of the wages of foremen and workers, the promotion of the best Stakhanovists and the appointment of engineers and technicians to the positions of foremen are inhibited, while the high level of technical equipment in our industry, the rapid cultural and political growth of workers require highly qualified workers to work as foremen.
The leaders of many factories and workshops, with their indifference to the work of the foreman, belittle his authority, do not consider it necessary to consult with him on the most important production issues, interfere in his functions, give orders to the workers through the foreman's head. Quite often, completely correct actions of foremen, aimed at combating violators of labor discipline, do not receive adequate support from the higher managers of the enterprise. Planned workers, dispatchers and technologists in workshops often independently, without agreement with the foreman, make changes to the production task, the technological process, to the work procedure and the distribution of the workforce.

Thus, the conditions in which the foreman is placed often do not give him the opportunity to become a true organizer of production, diminish his role, reduce his responsibility for the state of labor discipline, for the implementation of the production program, for improving product quality.
The belittling of the role of the master is detrimental to the interests of socialist industry and the state

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decide:

1. Establish that the foreman is a full-fledged manager at the assigned production area and is responsible for the task in all respects.

2. Establish that the foreman is directly subordinate to the head of the shop. In workshops where there are senior foremen or shift supervisors, the foreman reports to the senior foreman or shift supervisor, respectively. The heads of the shops are obliged to timely give the foremen production assignments with quantitative and qualitative indicators and establish wage funds for the assignment. All orders of the shop administration are transmitted to the workers only through the foreman, who is responsible for their implementation.

3. To relieve the foreman from functions unusual for him and, if necessary, to establish with the foreman the position of a clerk-accountant, who keeps production documentation, takes into account the receipt of materials, raw materials, tools, etc.

4. Grant the foreman the right to impose disciplinary penalties on violators of labor discipline and disorganizers of production. Provide the foreman with the right, with the approval of the shop manager, to accept and dismiss workers.

5. Provide the foreman with the right to dispose of the wage fund established for the performance of the production task, to establish tariff categories in accordance with the tariff and qualification reference book and the sample passed by the workers. To restore at all plants of heavy engineering when the category is established by the workers and during the transition from category to category the delivery of a sample

6. Provide the foreman with the right to reward workers for high production performance, exemplary work and fulfillment of tasks on time, for which purpose to allocate a bonus fund from the established wage fund in the amount of 2% of the total wage fund of the state subordinate to him; to spend this bonus fund in the absence of overspending of the wage fund established for the performance of the production task

7. Establish that the foreman is obliged to timely revise the norms of production and prices, especially in cases of organizational and technical measures that increase labor productivity.

8. To assign duties to the master:

a) to arrange the workers correctly;

b) issue work orders to workers in a timely manner;

c) monitor the complete and timely provision of workers with tools, raw materials and materials;

d) instruct and assist the worker in performing the task given to him;

e) bypass workplaces and check the compliance of workers with the technological process and safety rules;

f) monitor the provision of high-quality products and prevent defects and deficiencies;

g) observe the technically correct operation of the equipment

h) hand over manufactured products to the Quality Control Department;

i) make acceptance and delivery of shifts.

9. To establish that the foreman is obliged to introduce Stakhanov methods of work and to assist young, newly hired workers in improving their qualifications.

10. To make the foreman responsible for the state of labor discipline and for the full and productive use of the working day by the workers he supervises.

11. Establish that the foreman is responsible for the correct use and full utilization of equipment, for the correct use of wages, materials, raw materials and the use of tools.

12. Establish that the foreman is appointed from among engineers, technicians and highly skilled workers. Persons without technical

education are appointed to the post of foreman only after checking in the certification commission of the enterprise.

13. To establish that the appointment, transfer and dismissal of foremen are made by directors of enterprises on the proposal of the heads of shops

14. To increase, from June 1, 1940, the wages of foremen of heavy engineering plants so that their wages are higher than the average wages of skilled workers.

Set the following salaries for the foremen per month (in rubles): a) for factories: Kirovsky, Uralmashzavod, Kolomensky, Novo-Kramatorsky, "Krasny Profintern", Voroshnlovgradsky them. October Revolution, Kramatorskiy them. Ordzhonikidze.

	Shop categories		
	I	**II**	**III**
Salaries for senior craftsmen	950-1100	900-1000	800-900
Salaries for craftsmen	800-900	750-800	650-750

b) for factories: "Red Proletarian", machine-tool plant them. Ordzhonikidze, "Russian Diesel", milling, machine tools (Gorky), "Fraser", them. Kalinin, "Caliber", them. Sverdlov, them. Voskov, "Engine of the revolution", them. Kirov (Leningrad), them. January Uprising, grinding machines, "Komsomolets", Stankolit, Tsentrolit (Leningrad), them. Central Committee of Mechanical Engineering, them. Lenin (in Odessa), Kharkov, automatic machines (Kiev), Machine-building, them. Stalin (Voronezh), "Red Metallist", "Lift", Moscow Instrumental, Vyksa, Ilyich Plant (Leningrad)., Chelyabinsk Abrasive, Krasnodar, them. Kalinin (GUKPO).

	Shop categories		
	I	**II**	**III**
Salaries for senior craftsmen	850-950	800-900	700-800
Salaries for craftsmen	700-800	650-750	550-650

c) for all other Narkomtyazhmash factories:

	Shop categories		
	I	**II**	**III**
Salaries for senior craftsmen	750-850	700-800	600-700
Salaries for craftsmen	600-700	550-650	500-550

The I category of workshops includes workshops:

Steel, rolling, mechanical, mechanical assembly, metal structures shops, manufacturing bridge structures 11 cranes; thermal shops producing heat treatment of alloy steels. In addition, at the factories: Kirovsky, Uralmashzavo-Kramatorsky them. Stalin, Kramatorsk them. Ordzhonikidze, Kolomenskoye, Voroshilovgrad steam locomotive building and "Krasny Profintern" - iron foundry, press-forging, instrumental, thermal power plants.

The II category includes workshops:

Iron foundries, copper foundries, blacksmiths, tool, model, armature-mechanical, boiler, thermal, electric power. In addition, transport and mechanical repair shops of factories: Kirovsky, Uralmashzavod, Kramatorsky them. Stalin, "Red Profintern",

Voroshilovgrad locomotive building, Kolomenskoe.

All other workshops belong to category III.

15. Introduce a bonus payment system for senior foremen and other foremen according to the following indicators

a) for overfulfillment of the monthly production program with full compliance with the quality and completeness of products: for each percentage of overfulfillment of the program from 3% to 5% of the monthly salary. Provided that the production output is uniform over decades, the premium for overfulfillment of the production program increases by 20%.

Pay the premium to the foreman on a monthly basis according to the results of his work, regardless of the results of the work of the entire workshop;

b) pay the foreman an additional bonus in the amount of 25 to 50% of the savings in the wage fund for saving the wage fund within a month, subject to the full implementation of the program.

16. To grant the right to the head of the shop for non-compliance with the established norms for the consumption of materials, fuel, as well as wage funds, to deprive the foreman in part or in full of the established bonus.

17. To grant the right to the director of the plant to pay the foremen targeted bonuses for completing the assignment for the development of new industries.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) express confidence that the correct implementation of this resolution will provide the foremen with a leading role in production, increase their responsibility for the state of labor organization and create all the necessary conditions for fulfilling and overfulfilling the production program at heavy machine-building enterprises.

"Decisions of the Party and Government on Economic Issues" vol. 2 M. 1967, pp. 752-757.

No 36 From the order of the People's Commissariat of the USSR No 243 on the work of the Kirov plant

June 3, 1940

During the past 1939 and the first quarter of 1940, the Kirovsky plant successfully coped with the tasks assigned to it to fulfill the program and certain government tasks.

This period should be considered a turning point in the work of the plant in the struggle for a better use of production capacities, a better organization of production and labor on the basis of the broad development of the Stakhanov movement and multi-station service.

Fulfilling the program every month, the plant in 1939 and for four months in 1940 achieved performance and quality indicators. The cost of production was reduced in 1939 by 6.32% against the plan of 6%; workers were 98.2%; the payroll is kept at the plan level.
In 1940, the program for the first quarter was fulfilled in relation to the original plan by 101.7% for marketable output and 110.3% in terms of gross output, and for 4 months, respectively, by 104.6% and 111.6%. The worker in the first quarter had 110% and spent 109.1% on the general wage fund and 107.3% on the workers' fund.

The output per worker was 5917 rubles. and reached 111% of the plan.

The plant launched a struggle against marriage, as a result of which the marriage at the plant, which reached 5.17% in 1938 and 4.43% in 1939, was reduced in the first quarter of 1940 to 3.35%. [nine]

People's Commissar of Heavy Engineering of the USSR
A.I. Efremov

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8243, on. 1, d. 1101, l. 71. Original.

No. 37 Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and SNKSSSR "On state all-Union standards and the procedure for their introduction"

July 9, 1940

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decide:

1. To consider it wrong and abolish the existing procedure in which the state all-Union standards for products are approved by the people's commissariats producing these products.

2. Create an All-Union Committee for Standardization under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

3. To entrust the All-Union Committee for Standardization under the USSR Council of People's Commissars with the development and approval of state all-Union standards, mandatory for use in all sectors of the USSR national economy.

4. Instruct the USSR State Planning Committee, together with the All-Union Committee for Standardization under the USSR Council of People's Commissars, to submit to the USSR Council of People's Commissars for approval the Regulation on the All-Union Standardization Committee [11].

SP, 1940, No. 20, Art. 48

No 38 From the memorandum of the State Planning Committee of the USSR in the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the progress of the implementation of the third five-year plan for the development of the national economy

October 4, 1940 [10]

I. General results

The implementation of the third five-year plan for 1938-1940. characterized by a further general rise in the socialist national economy of the USSR, the strengthening of its defensive power and a further rise in the material and cultural level of the working people.

The growth of socialist industry has been the basis for the upswing of the national economy in the past years. The industry of the USSR grew from 95.5 billion rubles. in 1937 to 138.5 billion rubles. in 1940, i.e. by 45%, and the production of the defense industry has increased over the years by 2.8 times.
The development of agriculture is characterized by the rise of the social, socialist economy, the further strengthening of collective farms and collective farm property in all branches of agriculture.

The volume of capital work on the national economy of the USSR will amount to about 107 billion rubles in three years (1938-1940), according to preliminary estimates, including about 90 billion rubles under the basic plan of capital work (without extra-limited costs). Over the past two years - 1938 and 1939 - the commissioning of new and reconstructed enterprises is determined by the amount of 64.9 billion rubles, including 11 billion rubles. at the expense of extra-limited costs (at actual cost).
Freight turnover of railway, river and sea transport has increased over the past years of the third five-year plan from 424 billion t-km in 1937 to 458 billion t-km in 1940, or by 8%, with an obvious lag in water transport and an increase in the freight turnover of railways. transport by 12%.

The general upsurge in the national economy of the USSR has been achieved in the past years of the third five-year plan as a result of further growth in labor productivity. Labor productivity in industry for 1938-1940 increased, according to preliminary estimates, by 36.8% compared with 1937.

The number of workers and employees in the national economy increased by the end of 1940 by 3.4 million people, or 12% compared with 1937. The wage fund for the national economy increased from 82.2 billion rubles. in 1937 to 126.5 billion rubles. in 1940, i.e. by 54%.

The volume of trade turnover of the state and cooperative retail trade, in prices of 1937, increased from 125.9 billion rubles. in 1937 to 155-156 billion rubles. in 1940, i.e. by 24%, thus lagging behind the tasks of the third five-year plan

With the general upsurge and strengthening of the socialist national economy of the USSR, in the course of fulfilling the assignments of the third five-year plan, a number of lagging branches and sectors of the national economy emerged that did not fulfill the third five-year plan.

Fulfillment of the program of the third five-year plan for the growth of production, new construction, its placement and for the further increase in the material and cultural level of the working people in 1938 and 1939. and, according to preliminary estimates, for 1940 is characterized by the following

II. Fulfillment of the plan for the growth of production in the III five-year plan

1. Fulfillment of the third five-year plan for the volume of production of the entire industry of the USSR for 1938-1940. characterized by the following data:

Production of the entire industry of the USSR (in prices of 1926/27)

	Average annual rate							
	1937	**1942**	**1938**	**1939**	**1940.**	**for the III five-year plan**	**for 1938-1939.**	**1938-1940.**
Bln. rub.	95.5	184	106.8	123.9	138.5	114.0	113.9	113.2
% by 1937.	-	192	112	130	145	-	-	-

The increase in industrial production in 1938 was 12%, in 1939 - 16% and in 1940, according to preliminary estimates, it will be 11-12%. Accordingly, the average annual growth for 1938-1939. is 13.9% and for 1938-1940 - 13.2%, i.e. does not yet reach the average annual growth established by the third five-year plan.

At the same time, the average annual growth rate of the defense industry for 1938-1940. amounted to 141.5% instead of 127.3% envisaged by the five-year plan. The total volume of defense industry production in three years increased by 2.8 times, while the third five-year plan was set to increase it by 3.3 times in five years. This ensures the early fulfillment of the third five-year plan for the industry of the defense people's commissariats.

2. By the most important industries, the output in 1939 and 1940. in comparison with the task of the third five-year plan for 1941 is [tab. 1].

[TABLE 1]

Types of products	**1942**			**Performance**		**1940. % by 1937**
	units	**abs.**	**% by 1937**	**1939 report**	**1940. expected**	
Main locomotives	pieces	1790	153	1011	1050	90
Wagons of commercial type NKPS	physical	60	201	17.9	35.3	119
Cars	pieces	400	200	201.9	153	77

Electricity	billion kWh	75	208	43.2	47.5	129
Coal	million tons	243	190	143.1	163.0	127
Crude oil with gas	""	54	177	32.6	34.2	112
Peat	""	49	206	23.5	30.2	127
Cast iron	""	22	152	14.5	15.0	103
Steel	""	23	158	17.6	18.5	105
Rental	""	21	162	12.7	13.2	102
including quality		five	199	3.0	3.3	132
Cement	""	eleven	202	5.2	5.4	99
Removal of commercial timber	million cubic meters m	200	180	122.2	119.0	107
Lumber	""	45	156	23,7	23.8	100
Paper	thousand tons	1500	180	793	786	95
Cotton fabrics	million m	4900	142	3734.0	3858.0	112
Woolen fabrics	""	177	167	119.6	125.6	118
Leather footwear	million pairs	253	143	204.7	209.3	116
Granulated sugar	thousand tons	3500	144	1826.0	2250	93
Canned food	million cans	1800	206	1031.6	1095	126

Industries such as ferrous metallurgy and a number of the most important branches of mechanical engineering (car building, energy, metallurgical, chemical equipment) lag behind the level of development provided for in the third five-year plan, on whose success the solution of the main economic problem of the USSR depends. The fuel and energy bases of the USSR also lag behind the development of the national economy. The cement industry, the timber industry and a number of light and food industries (woolen, fish catch) are not fulfilling the tasks of the third five-year plan.

3. Mechanical engineering.

The total size of the products of mechanical engineering and metalworking for 1938 and 1939 increased by almost one and a half times compared with 1937. At the same time, the following should be noted in the production of the main types of mechanical engineering products:

a) In machine-tool building - some lag in the production of metal-cutting machine tools. When setting the third five-year plan to bring the production of metal-cutting machine tools in 1942 to 70 thousand units, i.e. increase in comparison with 1937 by 1.9 times, the actual production of machine tools increased from 36.1 thousand units. in 1937 up to 40.9 thousand pieces. in 1939 and 42.5 thousand in 1940 (according to preliminary estimates), i.e. increased by 1.2 times at a faster rate of growth in the production of automatic machines and special machine tools.

When the third five-year plan was set to double the output of the instrument by 1942, the actual output of the instrument in 1939 increased by 34%, and in 1940, according to preliminary estimates, it increased by 58% in relation to 1937. In particular, new types of prefabricated and combined designs of cutting tools - broaches, indications - have been mastered.

b) In power engineering, the unsatisfactory fulfillment of directive III of the five-year plan to overcome the relative lag of power engineering from the growing needs of the national economy. With the assignment of the III five-year plan to increase the output of steam turbines in 1942 by 5.9 times and steam boilers by 5.2 times in comparison with 1937, the actual output of steam boilers in the circle of the third five-year plan was 147% in 1939 [11] and in 1940 it was 143% in relation to 1937, and the production of steam turbines was 168% and 149%, respectively.

Turbine generating plants, starting from 1939, switched to the production of medium-sized turbines and generators, and in accordance with the government's instructions, the production of powerful units (50 and 100 thousand kW) was stopped. The

manufacture of units with a capacity of 25 thousand kW was retained in 1939 and 1940 solely out of the need to complete the already built power plants. The production of locomotives, diesels and oil engines lags behind the growth rates envisaged in the third five-year plan.

c) In transport engineering, there is a sharp lag in the implementation of the plan of carriage building. According to the plan of the third five-year plan, the production of freight cars of the NKPS type is to increase from 28.9 thousand in 1937 to 60 thousand in 1942, i.e. more than twice (in physical terms) and the release of steam locomotives, also in physical terms, from 1,171 to 1,790 units, i.e. 1.5 times.

In 1938 and 1939. the output of steam locomotives and especially freight cars was below the level of actual production in 1937. Over the past 9 months of 1940, the production of freight cars amounted to 17.3 thousand cars against 14 thousand cars in the corresponding period of the last year. Subject to the fulfillment of the plan for the fourth quarter, the output of freight cars for the year will amount to 35.3 thousand cars against 17.9 thousand cars produced in 1939, and in comparison with 1937 it will increase by only 19%.
The production of steam locomotives in 1940, subject to the fulfillment of the plan for the fourth quarter, will amount, according to preliminary estimates, to 1,050 units, will remain at the level of the previous year, and in relation to 1937 it will amount to approximately 90%. The plan for the production of tender-capacitors and steam locomotives with tender-capacitors is not being fulfilled, especially for NKOM, which in 8 months 1940 produced only 4 steam locomotives with steam condensation against the plan of 175 units.

d) For metallurgical equipment, the third five-year plan provided for an increase in the production of metallurgical equipment by 3.6 times compared with 1937, including the production of blast-furnace equipment by 5.5 times, open-hearth equipment - by 3.5 times and rolling equipment - by 3 times. ,4 times. In 1938 and 1939. the production of metallurgical equipment increased quite

insignificantly, amounting to 109% in 1939 in relation to 1937. The 1940 plan envisaged a sharp increase in the output of equipment for ferrous metallurgy. However, NKdyazhmash, NKchermet and other people's commissariats are failing this program, and therefore the overall implementation of the 1940 plan will not exceed 45-50%.

4. Fuel industry.

Coal. The production of coal in the USSR increased from 128 million tons in 1937 to 145.6 million tons in 1939 and, according to preliminary estimates, to 163 thousand tons in 1940, with the assignment of the third five-year plan to bring coal production to 1942 to 243 million tons, i.e. increase it by 90% compared to 1937.
With an average annual growth rate of 113.7% according to the III five-year plan, the actual average annual rate for 3 years will be 108.4%, and in general, coal production in 1940 will amount to 127% in relation to 1937 g.

The growth of coal production in the main basins over these years is presented in the following form (for NKugol) [tab. 2].

[TABLE 2]

Pools	**% by 1937.**		**1940. (expected execution), %**
	1942 to III (five-year plan)	**1939 (report)**	
Donbass	251	100	112
Kuzbass	147	103	120
Ural	3.1 times	118	148
Podmoskovny	3.7 "	103	129
Far East	2.7 "	99	117
middle Asia	4.4 "	122	185

Below the rates provided for in the III five-year plan, it developed in 1938 and 1939. coal mining in the Donbass, the Moscow region, the Urals, the Far East and Central Asia. During the first two years

of the third five-year plan, the share of Donbass and Kuzbass in total coal production in the USSR decreased from 75% in 1937 to 72% in 1939, which is, on the one hand, the result of an increase in coal production in new regions (Ural, Dalny East, Central Asia, Eastern Siberia, Kazakhstan), and on the other, the poor performance of Donbass over the years.

The reasons for the lag in coal mining were revealed in the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the rise in coal production in the Donbass. In the second half of 1940, implementing the measures envisaged by the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the coal industry noticeably improved its work. The average daily production of PS NKuglyu amounted to 423 thousand tons in September against 363 thousand tons in September 1939 and 330 thousand tons in the corresponding month of 1937.

The laying and commissioning of new mines are lagging behind the tasks of the III five-year plan. Donbass, Kuzbass, Karaganda, Vostugol, Vostsibugol and the Far East are especially behind in mine laying, and Mosbass, Karaganda, Vostugol, and the Far East are lagging behind in the commissioning of new mines.

Oil. Fulfillment of the III five-year plan for oil production in the USSR as a whole in the Ural-Volga regions (Second Baku) for 1938-1940. are characterized by the following data (in million tons without gas) [tab. 3].

[TABLE 3

	1937	1942 on the III five-year plan	1942, % to 1937	1938	1939	1940.			
						plan	expected execution	1939 % by 1937.	1940, % expected by 1937

Total for the USSR	21.5	41.5	170	30.2	30.3	34,7	31.2	106	110
Second Baku Trusts	1.0	7.0	7 times	1.3	1.95	2.95	2.0	191	200
The share of the regions of Second Baku in the total production of the USSR	3.5	14.4	-	4,3	6.5	8.5	6.4	-	-

Particularly noteworthy is the systematic failure to fulfill plans for oil production and drilling operations in the regions of Second Baku. In three years, oil production in the Ural-Volga regions doubled (compared to 1937), while in 5 years it should increase by 7 times. The reasons for such an unsatisfactory progress in the implementation of the plan for the Ural-Volzhsky regions are the extremely poor technical equipment of these regions, especially Syzranneft, the high turnover of workers due to poor housing conditions, and the lag in geological exploration and prospecting works

The progress in the implementation of the third five-year plan for drilling operations and the commissioning of new oil wells is unsatisfactory. The number of new wells put into operation from drilling over the past years has decreased from year to year, amounting to 1523 units in 1937, 1313 units in 1938, 1208 units in 1939 and 607 units in the first half of 1940. wells with the plan of the III five-year plan for 1942 in 3880 units.

It should also be noted a systematic decrease in speeds in production and exploration drilling, which in the first half of 1940 in meters per machine-month were 451 m against 617 m in 1937 for production and 221 m against 263 m for exploration drilling.

Peat. Average annual growth rate of peat production in 1938-1940 is 108.3% against 115.5% provided for by the III five-year plan. With the assignment of the third five-year plan to increase the extraction of peat from 23.8 million tons in 1937 to 49.0 million tons in 1942 (206% in relation to 1937), the actual production of peat in 1939 was 28, 5 million tons, or 120%, and in 1940, according to preliminary estimates, it will amount to 30.2 million tons [12] , or 127% in relation to 1937. The
production of oil shale, which increased in 1939, is developing completely unsatisfactorily. . only 13% compared with 1937 and about 15% in relation to the level provided for 1942.

5. Electricity.

The decisive task set by the third five-year plan in the field of electrical facilities is to eliminate the existing partial imbalance between the large growth of industry and the insufficient increase in the capacity of power plants so that the growth of power plants outstrips not only the growth of industry, but also ensures the creation of significant reserves of electrical power. The implementation of this directive of the third five-year plan is characterized by the following data (in% by 1937) [Table 4]

[TABLE 4]

	1937	**1938**	**1939**	**1940. (expected)**	**1942 (plan)**
Power plants capacity	100	103	119	133	212
Power generation	100	109	120	129	206
The number of hours of use of the average annual installed capacity	100	100	100	100	103
Including district stations	100	103	101	100	93

With an increase in 1938-1940. of electrical capacities of 2850 thousand kWh and annual electricity generation of 11.85 billion kWh in 1940, there is a lag behind the targets of the III five-year plan for the capacity of power plants by 1200 thousand kWh and for

electricity generation by 4.5 billion kWh. As a result of this lag in terms of capacity growth, the situation with energy supply and reserves in the country as a whole has not improved, as evidenced by the constant number of hours of using the power of the stations. Some reserves of capacities formed in certain regions do not change the general conclusion, since in the most important industrial regions (Moscow, Leningrad) the situation with power supply remains tense.

6. Chemical industry.

The XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks provided for the transformation of the chemical industry during the third five-year plan into one of the leading industries that fully meets the needs of the national economy and the country's defense [13]. Accordingly, the production of the chemical industry should increase 2.4 times in the third five-year period, i.e. significantly higher than the industry as a whole.

In 1938 and 1939. the chemical industry grew at the general level provided by the third five-year plan. In 1940, the growth of chemical production declined, which created the threat of non-fulfillment of the third five-year plan for the chemical industry. Compared with 1937, the production of the chemical industry in 1940 increased by less than 1.5 times. Of the most important types of chemical industry, the production of sulfuric acid, soda ash, synthetic rubber, car tires and mineral fertilizers for agriculture lags far behind the targets of the third five-year plan. The average annual growth rates for these types of products are in percent [tab. five].

[TABLE 5]

	Ammonia	**Sulphuric acid**	**Soda ash rooted**	**Syntheti - czech rubber**	**Auto- cover**	**Phosphate fertilizers**
According to the III five-year plan	120.1	118.9	116.8	127.4	127.3	118.7

For 1938-1939.	118.7	107.7	103.2	121.2	125.3	105.4
For 1939-1940. (expected)	113.8	106.4	101.0	113.0	104.7	-

To ensure the fulfillment of the third five-year plan for the chemical industry in the plan for 1941, it is necessary to specifically envisage measures to increase the production capacity of the nitric, sulfuric acid and rubber-rubber industries, as well as to develop the raw material base for the natural and synthetic rubber industries.

7. Ferrous metallurgy.

Over the past two and a half years, ferrous metallurgy has worked extremely unsatisfactorily, sharply failed to fulfill the plan of the third five-year plan, being one of the most lagging branches of industry, slowing down the growth of the national economy and, above all, machine building and capital construction. Only starting from the second half of 1940, as a result of the implementation of measures adopted by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in the work of ferrous metallurgy, a turning point and an increase in metal production were outlined. The fulfillment of the third five-year plan by ferrous metallurgy for the smelting of pig iron, steel, the production of rolled products and the development of the ore base is characterized by the following data (in million tons) [tab. 6].

[TABLE 6]

	1937	1942 according to the III five-year plan	Performance			Average annual rate		
			1938	1939	1940.	on the III five-year plan	actually for 1938-1939.	actually for 1938-1940.
Cast iron	14.5	22.0	14.7	14.5	15.0	103,7	100.1	101.1
Steel	17.7	28.0	18.1	17.6	13.5	109.6	-	101.6

Rental	13.0	21.0	13.3	12.7	13.2	110.1	-	100.8
including quality	2.5	5.0	2.7	3.0	3.3	114.8	103.8	109.7
Iron ore	27.8	44.0	26.6	26.9	29.9	109.6	-	102.6
Coke	19.8	29.0	19.4	19.9	20.9	107.9	-	101.8

From this it can be seen that the fulfillment of the tasks of the III five-year plan and bringing the smelting of iron, steel and rolled products to the sizes established by the III five-year plan falls on the remaining two years of the third five-year plan, in connection with which in 1941 and 1942. special attention should be paid to increasing the production capacity of the ferrous metallurgy and to the development of the fuel and ore economy in accordance with the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the development of ferrous metallurgy [12] .

One of the reasons for the non-fulfillment of the production plan by the ferrous metallurgy is the unsatisfactory progress of capital construction at the People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metals. The commissioning of new units lags sharply behind the targets of the five-year plan. Of the 23 blast furnaces envisaged by the commissioning in the five-year period, only 4 blast furnaces were actually commissioned in 2.5 years, out of 56 open-hearth furnaces, 10 open-hearth furnaces were commissioned during the same time, and out of 34 rolling mills, only 7 mills were commissioned.

Non-fulfillment of the production plan is also explained by the deteriorated use of the capacities of the existing units. The utilization rate of the useful volume of blast furnaces in 1937 amounted to 1.10, in 1939 - 1.20 and for 8 months of 1940 - 1.26.

Removal of steel from 1 sq. m of the hearth area of the open-hearth furnace in 1937 was 4.33, in 1939 - 4.27 and for 8 months of 1940 - 4.03. Since the second half of 1940, the use of the domain and open-

hearth furnaces has improved. The domain volume utilization ratio was 1.13 in June and 1.12 in July, and the average daily steel removal was 4.46 and 4.45, respectively.

The task set by the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (Bolsheviks) to double the output of high-quality rolled products and ensure an all-round increase in the production of special steels is also being unsatisfactorily fulfilled [14] , although the production of high-quality rolled products over the past years has been developing at a faster pace compared to the overall output of rolled products. ... In 1938, the output of high-quality rolled products amounted to 106% in relation to 1937 with a total output of rolled products of 102%, in 1939 in relation to 1938 - 112% and 96%, respectively, and in the first half of 1940 in relation to by the 1st half of 1939 - 111% and 90%.

Directive III of the five-year plan on the broad development of charcoal metallurgy is not being fulfilled. Smelting of charcoal cast iron is decreasing from year to year, amounting to 567 thousand tons in 1937, 468 thousand tons in 1938, and 407 thousand tons in 1939. measures to raise the smelting of pig iron on charcoal.

8. Non-ferrous metallurgy.

The directive of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on increasing the production of non-ferrous metals in the third five-year period to a size that would meet the rapidly growing needs of the national economy and the country's defense for a number of metals [15] is being unsatisfactory. Aluminum production should be increased fourfold in the third five-year period. In fact, in two and a half years, aluminum smelting increased by only 33%. The planned pace of construction of new aluminum smelters (the Ural [smelter], the Stalin smelter in Kuzbass and the Kandalaksha smelter) is not being maintained. The accelerated creation of new capacities for aluminum electrolysis is limited by electricity.

The smelting of blister copper in 1942 should be increased by 2.8 times compared with 1937. Over the past period, copper smelting

has increased by 1.6 times. Prospects for the growth of new blister copper capacities give reason to expect the implementation of the third five-year plan for copper production. However, the increase in copper electrolysis capacity lags behind blister copper smelting.
Due to a slow increase in raw materials capacity, the growth in the production of lead, tungsten and molybdenum is delayed. Zinc smelting is also delayed due to the slow increase in the capacity of zinc plants.

For other non-ferrous metals - nickel, antimony, mercury, tin - we should expect the III five-year plan to be fulfilled.

9. Timber industry

The plan of the third five-year plan for the timber industry is being unsatisfactorily fulfilled, in connection with which for 1938-1940. there has been no progress towards liquidating its lag. Moreover, some branches of the forest industry have worsened their work in comparison with 1937, as can be seen from the following data [tab. 7].

[TABLE 7]

	1937	1942 according to the III five-year plan	1938	1939	1940. (expected execution)	Average annual rate		
						according to the III five-year plan	for 1938 - 1939.	for 1938 - 1940.
Removal of industrial timber and firewood (million	201.5	360.0	212.7	252.6	244.0	112.3	111.8	107.1

cubic meters)								
Industrial timber haulage (million cubic meters)	111.3	200.0	110.8	122.2	119.0	112.5	104.9	101.6
Lumber (million cubic meters)	28,80	45.0	28.1	28.7	28.8	109.3	-	-
Paper (thousand tons)	831.6	1500	832.8	799.8	786.0	112.5	-	-

The mechanized haulage of timber lags behind especially significantly due to the poor use of mechanisms and the lag in the construction of timber roads. According to the People's Commissariat for Forestry, the removal of timber by a mechanized method was 32.2% of the total removal in 1937 and 36% in 1939 when the third five-year plan was set for 1942 at 62%.

Failure to fulfill the five-year plan for sawmilling and reducing the volume of production of sawn timber against 1937 is the result of the lack of raw materials for the factories.

The third five-year plan for the paper industry is being carried out most poorly. Unlike other branches of the timber industry, the paper industry has significantly increased its capacity over the past years of the third five-year plan (from 920 thousand tons in 1937 to thousand tons on January 1, 1940). At the same time, the output of paper in 1938 did not increase, and in 1939 it even decreased by 4% against 1937.

The main reason for the non-fulfillment of the five-year plan by the paper industry is the poor organization of production and the unsatisfactory supply of fuel and electricity, and for a number of enterprises (Balakhna, Syas, Mari and Solombalsky combines) also raw materials.

10. building materials industry.

The implementation of the third five-year plan for 1938-1940 for the production of building materials is characterized by the following data [Tab. 8].

[TABLE 8]

	1937	**1942**	**1942, % to 1937**	**1938**	**1939**	**1940. (expected execution)**	**1939, % to 1937**	**1940, by 1937.**
Cement [thous. t]	5454	11,000	202	5688	5197	5400	95	99
Wooden parts {thous. sq. m)	3997.6	10,000	250	4190.3	5951.1	6500	149	163
Reinforced concrete parts (thousand cubic meters)	135.4	520.0	385	141	163.2	210	121	155

The output of cement, brick, alabaster in 1939 decreased compared to 1937. According to preliminary estimates of the State Planning Committee, the production of cement in 1940 will also be lower than the level of 1937. The production of other types of building materials will exceed the level of 1937, significantly lagging behind. however, on the growth necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of the III five-year plan.

It should be noted, however, an increase in the production of high-quality cement, despite a decrease in its total output in 1939. Accordingly, the share of high-quality cement increased from 24% in 1937 to 29.6% in 1938 and to 40% in 1940.

11. Production of consumer goods.

Light industry. The increase in the volume of production of light industry products for 1938-1940 is characterized by the following data [tab. nine].
Failure to fulfill the targets of the third five-year plan for the production of fabrics in the cotton and paper industry was caused mainly by the slow growth of spinning capacities.

The third five-year plan for the entire textile industry provided for the installation of 3869 thousand cotton spindles. Installation of 1,152 thousand spindles is expected in the first three years. 1941-1942 thus more than 2700 thousand spindles remain to be commissioned. The preparation of new areas for spindle insertion is unsatisfactory. Of the 25 facilities provided for in the third five-year plan, only 6 are currently under construction.

Due to the slow growth of capacity, cotton resources significantly exceed the production capacity of the cotton industry. The stocks of cotton in the warehouses are currently reaching the nine-month demand of industry, and the stocks of cotton from Egyptian seeds are reaching the one and a half-year demand of the industry.

[TABLE 9]

Types of products	**1937**	**1942**	**Actual release**		**Average annual rate**		
			1939	**1940. (expected)**	**according to the III five-year plan**	**1939**	**1940.**
Cotton fabrics, million m (NK textiles)	3359.9	4693.8	3664.5	3730	103.9	104.4	104.0
Linen fabrics, million m (NK textiles)	252.8	392.7	255.4	263.0	106.8	-	-

Woolen fabrics, million m (NK textiles)	99.2	165	110.1	117.0	110.7	105.4	105.7
Silk fabrics, million m (NK textiles)	51.6	65.9	60.5	63.1	104.6	103.2	106.9
Leather footwear, million pairs (NKLP)	135.8	190.3	148.1	152.3	107.1	104.7	104.2

The elimination of imbalances between spinning and weaving is slow. Until now, there are about 4% of unprinted looms in the industry.

The failure to fulfill the plan of the III five-year plan for the production of fabrics by the woolen industry was caused by a shortage of raw materials. In 1940, tissue surrogation was brought up to 52% of the mixture. The main reason for the lagging of the linen industry is the weak growth of new capacities and poor organization of work at existing enterprises. The industry is experiencing a large labor shortage. The new spindles of the Zworykin system installed in factories, due to the unsuccessful design of the blocks, have large downtime, reaching 7% in relation to the entire spinning equipment.

The third five-year plan for the production of silk fabrics is being implemented. However, the bottleneck is still the production of artificial fiber, which lags behind due to the lack of soda. A backlog of natural silk production can also threaten the silk industry to fail to meet the plan. In the plan for 1941, therefore, it is necessary to provide for special measures to raise natural sericulture.

The production of leather footwear is ensured by the production capacity of footwear factories in the amounts provided for in the III

five-year plan. The bottleneck in the fulfillment of the III five-year plan is leather goods and the lack of tanning-extract products.

Over the past three years of the third five-year plan, the People's Commissariat for Legal Industry has not fulfilled the plan for the production of hosiery. The main reason for the lag is weak capacity growth. Without a serious increase in capacity, the third five-year plan for hosiery is under threat of failure.

Food industry. Fulfillment of the III five-year plan to increase the production of food products is characterized by the following data [tab. ten].

[TABLE 10]

Types of products	1937	1942	1939	1940.	Average annual rates, %		
					according to the III five-year plan	1938-1939gg	1939-1940gg
Fish (catch), million centners	16.1	21.6	15.7	14.1	106.0	-	-
Meat, thousand tons (NKMMP)	797.2	1500.0	1321.3	1135.0	113.5	123.8	112.4
Granulated sugar, thousand tons	2421.0	3500.0	1826.0	2250.0	107.7	-	-
Canned food, mln. Conventional cans	872.4	1800.0	1031.6	1095.0	115.6	111.4	107.9
Crude alcohol, mln.	76.1	148.0	93,7	83.0	114.2	110.8	102.9

At a level that ensures the overall implementation of the III five-year plan, it grows in 1938-1940. production of meat, bread, vegetable oil and soap. The plan for the production of sugar, alcohol, canned food

and especially for the production of animal oil and fish catch is not being fulfilled. The main reason for the non-fulfillment of the plan for the sugar industry was the lack of raw materials caused by the failure to fulfill the plan for the yield of sugar beet, as well as large losses of sugar beet (during storage) and sugar (during processing). In 1939-1940. losses of beets and sugar have increased by 3-4 times compared to previous years. The main reasons for the failure to fulfill the plan for the alcohol industry were also the lack of raw materials and partly fuel; for the canning industry - lack of provision of tin containers;

The decision of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to increase the catch of fish in all basins, especially in the Murmansk and the Far East [16], is being unsatisfactory. The share of the Northern Basin in the total fish catch decreased from 20.6% in 1937 to 19.9% in 1939 and in the Far East, respectively, from 25.2% to 24.4%.
The decision of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the development of fisheries on the basis of reservoirs of local importance is also not being implemented.

Flour and cereal industry of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. According to preliminary estimates, the plan of the III five-year plan by the flour-and-cereals industry will be overfulfilled in terms of production. The main task in the field of flour milling is to create reserves of production capacity at the mills of the Narkomzag, increase the range and quality of flour by freeing the milling enterprises of the Narkomzag from coarse grinding and attracting to a greater extent the mills of the NKPP for grinding state grain. At the same time, measures should be developed to develop agricultural and especially collective farm flour milling.

12. Local industry and trade cooperation.

In terms of total output, the local industry is fulfilling the third five-year plan with some excess.

In 1938, local industry grew by 16%, in 1939 - by 20%, and in 1940, according to preliminary estimates, the output will amount to about

12% compared to 1939. The average annual growth rate was for 1938-1939. 118% and for 1938-1940, according to preliminary estimates, 116.3% while setting the third five-year plan at 115.8%. At the same time, the regional industry is developing at a much faster pace, the output of which increased by 34% in 1938, by 38% in 1939 and, according to preliminary estimates, in 1940, will increase by 20%. At the same time, it should be noted that the local industry lags behind in fulfilling the third five-year plan for a number of important consumer goods, especially consumer metal goods and glassware.

Local fuel industry 1938-1940 has significantly increased the production of coal and peat, but does not fulfill the tasks of the five-year plan. According to the NK goproms of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR, coal production in 1940 will increase, according to preliminary estimates, 2.5 times against 1937. At the same time, production in 1940 does not even reach half of the level that the local fuel industry of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR should reach the end of the third five-year plan.
Industrial cooperation for 1938-1940 the plan of the third five-year plan is also fulfilling with some excess. The average annual growth rate of the production of industrial cooperatives will be, according to preliminary estimates, for 1938-1940. 115.7% for the assignment. III five-year plan - 115.1%.

The production of cotton fabrics, furniture, certain types of metal consumer goods, stockings and socks, knitted linen, yarn, and building materials lags behind the task of the III five-year plan.
The third five-year plan provided for the widespread development of a network of workshops for servicing the household needs of the population (repairing shoes, etc.). For 1938-1940.

The Vsekopromsovet organized 22.1 thousand workshops with 41 thousand units in the III five-year plan. According to the All-Union Union of the RSFSR, the five-year plan for the organization of new workshops in 1940 will be overfulfilled. With the plan for organizing new workshops for the III five-year plan in the amount

of 1400 units, the expected completion for 1938-1940. estimated by the State Planning Committee in 1823 workshops.

Technical advances in industry

Mechanical engineering. Machine-tool factories have mastered new high-performance and special metal-cutting machine tools and significantly expanded the production of automatic and semi-automatic machines. In 1940 the production of 7.2 thousand special machine tools is expected, which is 17% of the total production of qualified machine tools. The proportion of automatic and semi-automatic machines increases in the total output of qualified machine tools from 2.5% in 1937 to 5.9% in 1940. In 1940, 614 standard sizes of machine tools out of 800 approved according to the third five-year plan for 1942 were accepted for production. ...

In the electrical industry, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the instructions of the 18th Party Congress on the construction of medium and small power plants, for the first time in 1938, the production of heating turbines with an average capacity of 6 thousand kW, 4 thousand kW and 2.5 thousand kW was mastered. During 1938-1939. new types of single-drum boilers of medium power, with a capacity of 60/75 tons / hour and 40/50 tons / hour with a pressure of 34 atmospheres, have also been mastered. In transport engineering, prototypes of steam locomotives, all-metal 25-meter passenger cars, samples of tender capacitors with iron pipes instead of copper ones have been manufactured.

In the automotive industry, mass production of gas-generating vehicles and tractors has been organized. In the automotive industry, the preparation for the transfer of cars of the Gorky Automobile Plant named after V.I. Molotov on a six-cylinder motor. Preparations for the production of small cars are nearing completion

In textile engineering, the production of a number of new types and brands of equipment has been mastered: watercloths for long-staple cotton of D grade of various sizes; bank-brooches of various types, including wool and linen; fine-cloth and silk watercloths; automatic

looms up to 200-220 beats per minute instead of 180-190 beats of the previous types; automatic looms ATS-L5 for light fabrics, etc. The general production of textile equipment and the release of new machines is developing at a rate lower than that provided for by the plan of the third five-year plan.

Ferrous metallurgy. The instruction of the 18th Party Congress on a sharp increase in the production of special steels and ferroalloys [17] has so far been carried out unsatisfactorily by ferrous metallurgy, mainly due to the lack of alloying elements (tungsten, molybdenum and nickel).

The output of stainless steels in 1940 will amount to 9.7 thousand tons against 6 thousand tons in 1938 and 8.1 thousand tons in 1939. In 1940, compared with 1939, the output of dynamo iron increased by 30 % and transformer iron by 10%.

Smelting of ball bearing steel in open-hearth furnaces was mastered, for which at the plant named after Serov were transferred to a sour one for two open-hearth furnaces and one furnace at the Krasny Oktyabr plant. Smelting in open-hearth furnaces of special grade KhNM steel has been significantly increased.

The production of naturally alloyed cast irons was increased from 123 thousand tons in 1938 to 300 thousand tons according to the plan for 1940. In 1940, smelting of red-chrome-nickel cast irons for the production of natural-alloyed steels began.

The production of steel pipes by the method of centrifugal casting has been mastered only at factories of the defense industry in terms of obtaining steel billets, and the production of cast iron pipes is in the experimental stage.

Fuel industry. In the coal industry, haulage and loading of coal are still lagging behind in the complex mechanization of coal mining. In 1939, loading of coal by hand was 19% in the basins of the USSR, and haulage (including horse haulage) was 43%. In the oil industry, the tasks of the XVIII Congress on the introduction of technically improved drilling methods [18]performed unsatisfactorily. The

share of turbine drilling in 1939 amounted to only 1.1% of the total drilled oil wells. The problem of drilling under pressure is under investigation. The works on sealing the fields are being carried out unsatisfactorily. Underground coal gasification has not yet become an independent industry. A pilot industrial station near Moscow and the Lisichansk station of underground coal gasification are under commissioning. The Kurakhovskaya station is under construction.

The production of natural gases increased in 1939 by 15% and in 1940. (according to plan) by 33% compared with 1938, with an increase in the III five-year plan by 3.5 times.
In the peat industry, the machine-forming method of peat extraction has been partially replaced by the scraper-elevator method. Artificial peat dewatering was started. In the IV quarter

1940 in the Leningrad region at the Laryansk bog, a plant for artificial peat dehydration with a capacity of 300 thousand tons per year will be launched.
Electricity, in accordance with the tasks of the XVIII Congress of the Party, the commissioning of heating turbines is widely carried out [19] . For 1938 and 1939. 11 heating turbines and 9 condensing turbines were put into operation. In 1940, 15 heating and 11 condensing turbines will be put into operation.

The directive of the congress on the development of high-pressure technology and steam superheating is being unsatisfactorily fulfilled. For three years (1938-1940) only one high-pressure turbine with a capacity of 25 thousand kW will be commissioned (at the Krasnogorsk CHPP).

Timber industry. The assignment of the XVIII Party Congress on the comprehensive mechanization of all production processes of logging • is being performed unsatisfactorily. The mechanization of the processes of harvesting, transporting and loading timber is especially lagging behind. Better work is being done to introduce gas-fired tractors and vehicles in logging. As of January 1, 1939, the People's Commissariat for Forestry had 227 gas-generating tractors

and 711 gas-generating vehicles, and as of January 1, 1940, 2158 tractors and 2903 vehicles.

Saving metals. In pursuance of the decisions of the 18th Party Congress on the economy of ferrous and non-ferrous metals on the introduction of their substitutes into production [20], many people's commissariats published lists listing parts for the manufacture of which the use of non-ferrous or ferrous metals is prohibited. A significant number of parts previously made from copper are now made from brass, cast iron, steel, non-metallic metals and other substitutes. The use of secondary metals made it possible to significantly increase the savings in electrolytic copper, tin, and primary aluminum.

High-tin bronzes are replaced by low-tin and tin-free, as well as antifriction cast irons, aluminum antifriction alloys, plasticized wood and plastics. According to the NKPS, as a result of these measures in 1939, the savings amounted to about 3500 g of bronze casting. Lead savings are achieved by the use of acid-resistant cements, stone casting, acid-resistant ceramics, etc. In 1939, as a result of these measures, lead savings according to NKhimttrom amounted to 913 tons. The
study and industrial development of such alloying elements as niobium and zirconium, available in the USSR, is completely insufficient . in large quantities and can replace the scarce molybdenum and vanadium.

13. Labor productivity and the cost of industrial products [21].

a) Labor productivity.
In industry as a whole, the rate of growth of labor productivity in the three years of the third five-year plan is slightly higher than the rates envisaged in the plan of the third five-year plan. In 1938, labor productivity in industry increased by 10.1% in relation to 1937 and in 1939 by 13.3% in relation to 1938. According to preliminary estimates, the growth of labor productivity in 1940 will amount to 10 %. In general, over three years, labor productivity has increased by 36.8% in comparison with 1937.

The most successful in fulfilling the task of increasing labor productivity are the people's commissariats: shipbuilding, ammunition, weapons, heavy engineering, light industry, food industry, People's Commissariat for Zag. These people's commissariats have every opportunity to fulfill ahead of schedule the task of the third five-year plan to increase labor productivity.

The most lagging behind in the fulfillment of the tasks of the III five-year plan in terms of the growth of labor productivity are the people's commissariats: the coal industry, the chemical, fish and forestry (logging) industries. In these sectors, the average annual growth rate of labor productivity is much lower than that provided for in the third five-year plan.

With an increase in labor productivity over 3 years (1938-1940) by 36.8%, an increase in the average wage throughout industry for the same period will amount to 52.8%. The third five-year plan provided for an increase in the average wage in industry for 5 years by 49%. The ratio of growth in labor productivity and wages over the years as a percentage of the previous year is in industry [tab. eleven].

[TABLE 11]

Years	**Labor productivity growth**	**Average salary growth**
1938	110	120.0
1939	113	117.0
1940 (pending)	110	109.5

Faster growth of wages compared with the growth of labor productivity in 1938-1939. and in a number of industries in 1940 is explained by weak control over the spending of wage funds, the unsatisfactory state of labor rationing, the practice of postscripts, guaranteed earnings and excesses in the bonus systems for workers and employees [22]

Chairman of the State Planning Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR N.A. Voznesensky

TsGANKh USSR. 4372, on. 38, d.79, ll. 1-18. Vacation.

[1] Date of receipt

[2] Information about the overspending of the payroll in 1938 is omitted

[3] SP, 1939, No. 1, art. 1

[4] The draft resolution is not published (TsGANKh USSR, f. 8115, on. 1, d. 506, pp. 9-10)

[5] Dated by content

[6] Information on the supply of raw materials, product quality and the transportation of raw materials and finished products of the chemical industry has been omitted

[7] Items on measures for the further development of mechanization of labor-intensive work in individual shops have been omitted

[8] Appendix is not published (SP, 1940, No. 10, p. 332)

[9] The list of measures to further improve the work of the plant and eliminate deficiencies has been omitted

[10] Departure date

[11] Taking into account the production of boilers by factories for which the III five-year plan did not provide for tasks (NKneft, NKrechflot, NKmestprom, Vsekopromsovet, etc.), the actual output of boilers in 1939 will be 158%. By 1940, there are no reported data on the production of boilers by these factories. document

[12] Without mining in the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR and BSSR.- Approx. document

[13] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee" vol. 5. Moscow, 1971, pp. 345, 346

[14] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee" v. 5.M. 1971, p. 346

[15] Ibid, p. 347

[16] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee" m.5.M., 1971, p. 348

[17] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee", vol. 5. Moscow, 1971, p. 346

[18] CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses of conferences and plenums of the Central Committee ", v. 5. M" 1971, p. 344

[19] Ibid., P. 345

[20] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee vol. 5. M" 1971, p. 347

[21] The paragraph "Cost and quality of products" is omitted

[22] For Chapter III see doc. No. 18

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION. INDUSTRY RESULTS

No. 30 From the report of the USSR People's Commissariat for Fertility in 1940

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [1]

... [2] In the second half of 1940, on the basis of the implementation of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of June 2 and the implementation of the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26 and July 10, 1940, the work of the ferrous metallurgy improved significantly.

Metal output in the second half of the year as a percentage of the annual plan was: cast iron - 50.1, steel - 49.8, rolled products - 47.7, iron pipes - 51.4. Production output increased in comparison with the first half of 1940 and the corresponding period of the last year [tab. 1].

[TABLE 1]

Types of products	II half of 1940, % to the first half of 1940	II half of 1940, % of the II half of 1939	% to the corresponding quarter of the last year			
			I quarter.	II quarter.	III quarter.	IV quarter.
Gross output	120.5	118.9	89.1	106.0	115.2	122.5
Cast iron	127.5	117.8	80.8	95.2	112.5	123.2
Steel	125.1	118.9	84.9	96.8	115.2	123.4
Rental	114.9	120.2	79.1	100.8	113.9	126.2
Pipes	110.9	114.9	94.2	105.1	109.8	119.5

The average daily output of pig iron, steel and rolled products was systematically increasing from month to month and reached the highest level in the fourth quarter of 1940, exceeding the annual target. Insufficient preparedness of some factories for the winter and protracted major overhauls led to a decrease in pig iron production in November and December 1940. The dynamics of average daily production is presented in the following graph. Quarterly implementation of the plan is as follows (in percentage) [tab. 2].

[TABLE 2]

Types of products	I quarter.	II quarter.	III quarter.	IV quarter.
Cast iron	74.6	88.5	93.8	98.9
Steel	76.9	85.9	81,7	98.8
Rental	77.2	91.6	83.4	99.5
Pipes	73.2	95.3	86.7	101.2

The number of workshops and factories fulfilling the production plan has increased [tab. 3].

To eliminate the major shortcomings in the work of ferrous metallurgy noted in the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Narkomchermet has developed and is implementing a number of measures to improve technology, organization and production planning. The most important of these measures is the introduction of solid technological discipline into production and operational planning of production, ensuring the production of standard products, and the fulfillment of the plan for orders.

Number of factories and workshops that completed the plan

[TABLE 3]

	I quarter.	II quarter.	III quarter.	IV quarter.	December 1940
Metallurgical plants	2	nine	4	23	27
Blast-furnace shops	3	6	8	sixteen	fourteen
Steel workshops	4	8	nine	26	22
Rolling shops	7	eleven	6	23	31
Coke shops	1	eleven	fifteen	20	21

In the orders of the Narkomchermet, specific instructions were given on the main issues of preparation for production, technology, operational planning of production, organization of technical quality control of semi-finished and finished products, operation and maintenance of equipment. To improve the management of

enterprises, production and technical departments were organized in the main departments. A technical department was organized in the Narkomchermet and the reorganization of the technical council was carried out.

In the rise of ferrous metallurgy, the improvement of the work of the ore and nonmetallic industries and the increase in the supply of power-generating and coking coals were of the greatest importance. The increase in the extraction of iron ore and limestone made it possible not only to fully satisfy the production demand in the second half of the year, but also to create 45-day reserves at metallurgical plants. The reserves of coking and power-generating coals also increased significantly.

The supply of stocks in days increased as follows [tab. 4].

In the second half of 1940, the Narkomchermet carried out a lot of work to repair the units. In 1939, 8 blast furnaces were overhauled, and in 1940 - 18 furnaces, including 13 furnaces in the second half of the year. 16 open-hearth furnaces were overhauled, including 11 furnaces in the second half of the year. 86 rolling mills were repaired in 1940, 70 of them in the second half of the year.

[TABLE 4]

	On 1 / I 1940.	**On 1 / IV 1940.**	**Ha 1 / VII 1940**	**Ha 1 / X 1940**	**On 1 / I 1941.**
Coking coals	2	2	4.7	five	five
»Energy	8	five	23	31	thirty
Coke	2	3.6	2.2	1.6	2.2
Ore	24.5	23.5	33	43	44
Limestone	8	five	thirteen	34	46

Pig iron production.

Lack of necessary reserves of iron ore and limestone, interruptions in the supply of coke, as well as the unpreparedness of blast furnace shops at a number of factories to operate in the extremely harsh winter of 1939/40 caused large downtime of blast furnaces in the first

quarter (9.5% of the nominal time). In addition, for the same reasons, the furnaces were running quietly for a significant part of the time. Interruptions in the supply of coke plants with coals of the required quantities and of the required grades led to the supply of poor-quality coke to blast furnaces. All this caused, in conditions of unsatisfactory technical management and lack of solid labor discipline, a breakdown in the operation of a large number of furnaces, incompleteness of blast furnaces (tight running, hanging, precipitation, lance burning), deterioration of the condition of these furnaces and, as a consequence, low productivity.

The utilization factor of the useful volume of blast furnaces has sharply deteriorated and averaged 1.50 in the NKChM in the first quarter, with an annual plan of 1.08. A slight increase in the extraction of iron ore and limestone, as well as an increase in the supply of coking coal, created more favorable conditions for the operation of blast furnaces in the second quarter. Blast furnace downtime was down to 3.3%, and the utilization rate was 1.17. Further significant improvement in the operation of blast furnaces did not come until the second half of the year

On the basis of the implementation of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of June 2 and the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26 and July 10, technological and labor discipline was strengthened in the shops, a stable mode of the technological process was developed, and the constancy of the blast furnace charge was ensured by creating ore and limestone reserves. As a result, the average utilization rate of the useful volume of blast furnaces was 1.10 in the third quarter, 1.09 in the fourth, and 1.05 in November. In the IV quarter, 23 blast furnaces achieved a utilization rate of less than one

(Magnitogorsk, Kuznetsk, them. Dzerzhinsky, Makeevsky, etc.). The best indicator was achieved by blast furnace No. 1 of the Kuznetsk plant: 0.79 in the IV quarter and 0.75 in December.
In the second half of the year and especially in the fourth quarter,

the use of fuel and materials in the blast furnace shops has been significantly improved. Coke consumption per ton of pig iron was reduced from 1.046 in the first half of the year to 0.993 in the third quarter and to 0.984 in the fourth quarter. However, the planned rate of coke consumption - 0.965 tons per ton of pig iron - has not yet been achieved due to not yet completely eliminated cases of violation of technological instructions (incomplete furnace loading, reduced blast heating) and insufficient preparation of raw materials. In the first half of the year, coke burnout amounted to 492 thousand tons, in the third quarter - 91.4 thousand tons and in the fourth quarter the burnout was reduced to 66.8 thousand tons

Limestone consumption in the III and IV quarters per ton of pig iron is below the planned norms, as a result of which not only the overconsumption of limestone in the first half of the year (357.5 thousand tons) was eliminated, but also a small saving was achieved (10.1 thousand tons in the third quarter and 77.4 thousand tons in the IV quarter). Limestone consumption per ton of pig iron in the IV quarter was 0.487 instead of 0.539 in the first half of the year. The iron ore consumption throughout the year continues to remain above the norm, mainly due to the significant removal of silt ores through the top and the use of poor ores. Dust removal is high due to insufficient development of ore agglomeration, as well as the course of blast furnaces with precipitation and poor quality of sinter in terms of mechanical strength.

The unsatisfactory performance of blast furnace shops in the first half of the year, especially in the first quarter, includes the production of a significant amount of substandard cast irons, which amounted to 1123 thousand tons, or 17.6%. The creation of a stable technological regime in the operation of furnaces and the strengthening of technological discipline in the third and fourth quarters led to a sharp decrease in the number of substandard cast irons smelted (3.9% in the second half of the year). Separate storage of charge materials is organized at the factories and control over weighing, loading of charge materials and their loading into the furnace is established. The first installations for blowing blast

furnace dust into the blast furnace shaft by the method of engineer Nekrasov (plant named after Dzerzhinsky) were put into operation. Similar installations are being built at a number of factories. Some southern factories, in order to increase the productivity of blast furnaces and reduce the consumption of coke, worked on more acidic slags, followed by desulfurization of pig iron in a ladle by adding soda ash. Strict monitoring of the completeness of blast furnaces has been established. Compliance with the schedules of pig iron and slag production for each furnace is monitored.

To improve the quality of cast iron, a procedure has been established in which each release of non-standard cast iron is personally investigated by the head of the blast furnace shop, and each re-release is analyzed by the chief engineer of the plant. To provide blast furnace shops with good quality coke, especially in terms of physical and mechanical properties, the coking regime is improved, and constant monitoring of the coke quality is introduced.

A major achievement in blast-furnace production is the development in 1940 of the smelting of high-quality pig irons, pure in terms of sulfur and phosphorus, on Kryvyi Rih ore and Donetsk coke. In 1940, the smelting of this pig iron amounted to 174.6 thousand tons, including especially pure class "A". This makes it possible to ensure an increase in the production of special steels in sour open-hearth furnaces, previously based exclusively on charcoal iron.

The Ural metallurgy in 1940 mastered the smelting of vanadium iron on raw titanomagnetite ores, which eliminated the bottleneck in the production of ferrovanadium (enrichment and agglomeration of titanomagnetites) and reduced vanadium losses in the process of ore beneficiation.

Smelting of charcoal iron in 1940 amounted to only 386 thousand tons, an increase in comparison with 1939 by 21 thousand tons. The plan was fulfilled by 77.3%. The reason for this, along with poor organization of production in the blast furnace shops, is the lagging

behind the charcoal base, especially in the first half of the year. The 1940 plan for coal burning was fulfilled only by 76.5%.
During 1940, 38.8 thousand tons of high-alumina slags were smelted for the aluminum industry.

A further significant improvement in the operation of blast furnace shops (by 20-25%) and an increase in the use of blast furnaces to the best, so far only single record indicators, should go along the line of improving the quality of iron ore (increasing the iron content), widespread development of ore beneficiation and agglomeration processes, a sharp increase in the quality of coke and the implementation of mechanization of ore yards at all factories, which makes it possible to organize the correct storage of ore by grades and classes and to ensure the constancy of the averaged charge for blast furnaces

Steel production.

Steel shops worked especially poorly in the first quarter of 1940. The smelting of open-hearth steel in the first quarter amounted to only 18.8% of the annual plan, Bessemer - 12.9%, Thomas - 21.1% and electric steel - 19.5% - The main reasons for non-fulfillment open-hearth workshops in the first half of the year were: a low level of technological discipline, fluctuations in the composition of pig iron, incorrect mixing (often "by eye" and without analyzing the cast iron), delaying the filling process, incorrect slag smelting regime, violation of instructions for deoxidation and casting of steel, non-compliance with steel production schedules. In addition, improper operation of furnaces (poor maintenance of furnaces, poor-quality repairs, improper heat conditions) caused large downtime of open-hearth furnaces (hot and cold), which amounted to 30.4% in the first quarter and 22 in the second quarter. 8% against the target of 14.9%. In many factories, large furnaces were repaired after 40-50 heats instead of the normal life of 150-200 heats. The poor quality of the refractories also mattered here.

An important role was played by interruptions in the supply of iron and steam coal to steel-making shops. The supply of open-hearth

furnaces with blast furnace and coke oven gas was interrupted due to the deterioration in the operation of blast furnace shops and coke plants. The unsatisfactory work of the pile-up shops of the metallurgical plants, which did not ensure the cutting of the required amount of scrap, as well as the poor work on the procurement of scrap and its processing, caused interruptions in the supply of scrap to the open-hearth shops. Steel removal from one square meter of open-hearth furnaces was 3.71 tonnes in the first quarter, 4.34 tonnes in the second quarter, while the annual plan was 4.87 tonnes., phosphorus and silicon due to the unsatisfactory operation of blast furnace shops.

A significant improvement in the operation of steel shops was achieved in the second half of the year. Downtime of open-hearth furnaces was reduced in the III quarter to 21%, and in the IV quarter - to 18.2%. Removal of steel from 1 sq. m of area of hearth furnaces in calendar time was increased in the III quarter to 4.54 and in the IV quarter to 4.84, with an annual plan of 4.87. The converter shops have dramatically improved their work, exceeding the plan of the IV quarter. In the 4th quarter, steel removal for 33 open-hearth furnaces amounted to over 6 tons, and in December the number of such furnaces increased to 46. The consumption of metal charge and fuel in open-hearth shops in 1940 was higher than the established norms, although it decreased slightly in the second half of the year. On average, the consumption of metal charge in the Narkomchermet was reduced in the IV quarter to 1.151 instead of 1.169 in the first half of the year. The average consumption of fresh pig iron has also been reduced (in the IV quarter).

Fuel consumption in the 4th quarter was reduced to 0.250 kg per ton of steel, in December - to 0.236 while the actual consumption in the first half of the year was 0.258 kg.

The main measures taken by the Narkomchermet to improve the work of steel-making shops in the field of technology are as follows: The charge economy of the open-hearth plants was improved and the strictest control over the quality of charge materials and the correctness of the charge was organized in accordance with the

technological instructions. Responsibility has been established for the quality of pig iron sent to steelmaking shops, and factory technical specifications for pig iron have been introduced.

To improve the quality of steel, it was proposed to smelt on more basic slags (not less than 40% CaO), to maximize slag loading and to establish strict technical control at all stages of the technological process.

Technological instructions have been developed for the smelting and casting of all grades of steel smelted in electric furnaces, and the main grades of high-quality steel smelted in open-hearth furnaces.

Particular attention is paid to the issues of the correct organization of steel casting, which decides the quality of the metal (preparation of ladles and molds, the correct set of ditches, regulation of the casting speed by monitoring the behavior of the metal in the molds, careful preparation of molds, etc.). At a number of factories, siphon casting on trolleys is organized (Lzovstal plant, named after Dzerzhinsky, Magnitogorsk, Zaporizhstal, named after K. Liebknekh-ta, etc.), casting from above through an intermediate ladle (Kuznetsk and Magnitogorsk plants) and casting of calm steel into expanding upward molds.

Measures to improve technology and improve technological discipline (NKChM order No. 393 dated October 2, 1940 [3]) have already yielded significant positive results - an increase in the yield of good ingots and a decrease in ingot consumption per one ton of rolled products.

In the field of steelmaking, the People's Commissariat for Chermery is faced with the task of further improving the quality of steel and, in particular, the Bessemer metal of the Krivoy Rog plant and the Tomassov metal of the Voikova.

In 1940, high-quality metallurgy factories mastered the smelting in open-hearth furnaces of a number of metal grades, which were previously smelted in electric furnaces (ball bearing, chromium-nickel, chromium-nickel-molybdenum, high-chromium,

etc.). Smelting of such steel grades amounted to about 50 thousand tons. This made it possible to free up the capacity of electric furnaces for smelting special-purpose steel. In addition, in 1940 the smelting of a number of new grades of metal was mastered. The most important of them are the following: Bessemer, automatic steel, grade EI-75 silicon-chromium-manganese to replace chromium-nickel E-10, grades 290, 260 and 262 to replace high-tungsten steel, grade EI-316 instead of high-nickel EYaZS, steel EI-395 chromium-silicon instead of tungsten steel 34HVS, chromium-aluminum alloy 1-2 resistance instead of nichrome with 60% nickel, etc.

Smelting of high-quality carbon and alloyed chromium structural and special steel was mastered in large furnaces with liquid filling (Kuznetsk, Magnitogorsk and Dzerzhinsky plants). The Kuznetsk plant has achieved great success in this respect. At the Dneprospetsstal plant, the smelting of structural and tool steel without an oxidizing period was introduced, which increased the productivity of the electric arc furnace by 10%. At the Elektrostal and Dneprospetsstal plants, the technology of using high-alloy steel grades was introduced, which saved 500 tons of ferrochrome and nickel. The same factories have mastered the smelting of KhMA steel by the remelting method using 60% of this grade wastes in the charge.

In accordance with the task set by the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the development and maximum introduction into production of low-alloy steels from natural-alloyed cast iron by the People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metals in 1940 at the plants named after Dzerzhinsky, Voroshilovgrad them. October Revolution and Zaporizhstal mastered the smelting of low-alloy steel grades on the basis of the Khalilov natural-alloyed cast iron and rolled products (section, sheet and Bessemer rails) of increased strength and corrosion resistance were obtained. On the basis of testing these steels under operating conditions, it was planned in 1941 to organize the production of low-alloy steels from natural-alloyed cast iron on an industrial scale and introduce them into responsible industries.

The use of Khalilovsky cast iron as an alloying additive in casting molds has been expanded.

On the basis of the chromium-nickel ores of the Akkermanovskoye deposit, smelting of nickel pig iron and nickel-containing charge steel, pure in sulfur and phosphorus, was organized at the Npzhie-Salda plant, which replaces fresh nickel in the production of alloyed metal. As a result of this measure, the nickel balance was increased in 1940 by 660 tons.

A further increase in the productivity of open-hearth furnaces will require: 1) an increase in the consumption of metal scrap in the charge and, in connection with this, an improvement in the organization of scrap collection and the creation of large, well-equipped with mechanisms (crushers, presses, cranes) bases for its processing and preparation of scrap for smelting and 2) a significant improvement in the quality of refractory products, especially roof bricks, and the release of new types of highly refractory materials, which make it possible to increase the resistance of open-hearth furnaces and intensify the processes of steel smelting.

Manufacture of rolled products and pipes.

Failure to fulfill the plan for the production of rolled products and pipes in the first half of the year was the result of a shortage of steel and billets, a shortage of coal and a significant limitation in the provision of rolling mills with electricity and gas. The average daily output of rolled products in January was 23.9 thousand tons, in February - 26.2 thousand tons and did not rise during the first eight months of 1940 above 32.5 thousand tons. Since September, the output of rolled products has increased from month to month and in December amounted to 38.2 thousand tons, and for the first time in a number of years, the monthly plan for the production of rolled products at the Narkomchermet was fulfilled.

The production of pipes in general in December was higher than the plan, but for certain types, especially high-quality ones, the backlog of the plan continued (drill pipes, cracking pipes, ball-bearing pipes, thin-walled pipes, marine pipes, etc.). [4]

Serious attention is paid by the Narkomchermet to the organization of operational planning of rolled products in order to streamline production and ensure metal output in strict accordance with orders.

For the most important types of assortment, the implementation of the plan in 1940 and in the IV quarter is as follows [tab. five].

[TABLE 5]

Metal name	**Annual (1940) plan**	**1940.**		**IV quarter 1940**		
		actually	**%**	**plan**	**actually**	**%**
Axial workpiece	150	122	80,7	53	44.3	83.6
»Blacksmith	100	-	65.0	25	20.7	82.7
Railroad rails 1st grade	900	912	101.3	2895	310.4	107.2
»Mine	180	185	102.8	41	33.3	93.4
Beams and channels	540	503	98.2	160	147.4	92.1
Bars iron	2491	2279	91.5	553.4	607.1	103,7
Wire rod	715	537	75.1	168	160.2	95.4
Sheet metal	1916	1214	95.5	3263	317.4	97.3
including roofing	200	153	79.0	47.4	49.5	104.5
Bandages	147	89	60.5	27.5	27.8	101.2
High quality rental	2641.5	2334.4	90.3	701.7	672.2	95.8
Seamless tubes from a workpiece	240.0	209.3	87.2	62.0	62.9	101.4
Welded pipes	303.0	298.7	93.5	85.9	84.6	93.5
Ingot pipes	350.0	363.6	103.9	99.9	102.8	103.8

The output of substandard rolled products in 1940 was exceeded. The yield of rolled products was 5% in 1940. The reasons for the large number of rejects and substandard products were violations of the technological process (unsatisfactory cleaning of ingots and billets, poor heating of the metal, unsatisfactory calibration of rolls and setting of mills) and poor operational control.

Some improvement in the quality of rolled products was achieved in Q4. For products such as rails and axle blanks, there is a reduction in metal consumption. Particularly good results should be noted in the increase in the output of 1st grade rails in the second half of the year across all rail rolling mills. At such factories as Ordzhonnkndzevsky and them. Petrovsky, the output of 1st grade rails reached 88-94% in recent months

To improve the quality of rolled products and pipes and increase production in 1940, the following technical measures were carried out:

Fire cleaning of blooms and billets has been introduced at a number of factories, and the use of pneumatic cleaning of metal for rolling has been expanded.

The metal heating regime has been improved and heating devices have been strengthened at a number of factories.

Improved calibration of various types of rolled products (rails, auto-wheel, billets, etc.).

The use of rail ends hardening at the plants named after Petrovsky and them. Dzerzhinsky and introduced this hardening at the Ordzhonikidze plant.
Labor-intensive processes have been mechanized at heating furnaces and rolling mills at a number of factories.

Certain measures have been taken to develop the adjuster.

A process for hot and cold rolling of furrodite pipes has been developed.

The manufacture of tools for cold pipe rolling mills has been established

Experiments on centrifugal casting of sleeves and pipes were carried out at the Yuzhnotrubny plant.

The pressures of the rolls were measured by means of mesos during rolling at a number of factories and increased reductions during rolling were established. In addition, 400 new profile sizes were mastered for the specialization of rolling mills. New types of rolled products and pipes have been mastered: Laren sheet piling for hydraulic structures, Tavriki made of chromosil, new types of drill and casing pipes, manganese pipes, thick-walled pipes made of EKhSh and EN-179 steel, etc.

Labor.

Labor productivity in the People's Commissariat for Chermet increased in 1940 in comparison with 1939 by 9.8%, the annual plan was fulfilled by 98.5%. In the first quarter of 1940, labor productivity of workers was lower than the level reached in the first quarter of 1939. Starting from the second quarter, labor productivity increased systematically, reaching 116.1% in the fourth quarter against the level of the fourth quarter of 1939 and 136% against the first quarter. 1940 g.

The monthly output in rubles per worker increased from 854 rubles. in January up to RUB 1165 in July and 1319 rubles. in December. In physical terms, production increased: for blast furnace shops - from 67.9 tons per month per worker in January to 94 tons in July and 102 tons in November, for open-hearth shops - from 33.7 tons in January to 45 tons in July and 51 , 7 tons in November, for rolling shops, respectively, from 14 tons in January to 18.3 tons in July and 19.8 tons in November.

In blast-furnace shops, according to data for 1 months of 1940, labor productivity increased by 16% against 1939, in steel-making shops - by 9.1% and in rolling shops - by 9.7%.

The best examples of high labor productivity have been achieved in factories that have strengthened technological and labor discipline, improved the organization of production and the transfer of Stakhanov's work experience. At the best metallurgical plant named after. Dzerzhinsky - blast furnace workers increased their labor productivity in the IV quarter against 1939 by 40.2%, steelmakers - by 63.8% and rolling stock - by 56.8%. At the Kuznetsk Combine, natural metal smelting per worker increased in the IV quarter by 46.5% in the blast furnace, by 25.4% in open-hearth furnaces and by 32.8% in rolling shops.

In the ore industry, which gave a large increase in labor productivity, a huge role was played by the transition to multi-hole drilling and the introduction of Alexey Semivolos's working methods.

For a number of factories, labor productivity is significantly lower than the plan (factories named after Kirov - by 19.1%, Ordzhonikidzevsky - by 8.3%, Novo-Tagilsky - by 34.4%, Nnzhne-Tagilskny - by 21.7%, etc. etc.).

In accordance with the resolution of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, during January 1940, the production rates and piece rates were revised and the wages of workers were streamlined. The introduction of uniform wage rates for workers in the basic professions of production shops and regional rates for workers in repair and auxiliary workshops made it possible to eliminate the multiplicity of rates that existed before 1940, which gave rise to inconsistency and equalization in wages of workers of homogeneous professions. Simultaneously with the revision of production standards and prices, organizational and technical measures were developed to ensure the implementation of the new standards.

Failure to comply with technological instructions, unsatisfactory labor discipline and failure to comply with the organizational and technical measures taken during the revision of production rates led to the fact that during 1940 the production rates for a number of

units were not met. In April, the aggregate production rates for 57 furnaces were not met for blast-furnace shops. In September, the number of such furnaces decreased to 35, and in November - to 29. For open-hearth shops in April, the aggregate production rates for 161 furnaces were not met. In September, the number of such furnaces decreased to 122 and in November - to 107. For rolling mills in November, out of 172 registered mills, the norms were not fulfilled for 98 mills - 56.9%.

One of the decisive factors in improving the work of the enterprise and increasing labor productivity in the second half of 1940 was the restructuring of wages, carried out in accordance with the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of June 2, 1940.
The growth of production and labor productivity, as well as the introduction of new bonus systems were a source of further increase in the level of wages of workers and engineering and technical workers. The payment of bonuses to engineering and technical personnel increased significantly and amounted to 12 million 895 thousand rubles in November. at 4 million 328 thousand in May. Bonus sums paid to engineering and technical workers of production shops increased significantly more intensively in comparison with auxiliary shops. The total number of engineers and technicians receiving production bonuses, as a rule, is no more than half of all engineers working in enterprises.

Collective bonuses for workers, carried out before the decree of June 2, 1940, starting from 100% fulfillment of the plan, covered in the first half of the year a very small circle of workers, at the same time amounting to small amounts. With the introduction in June of a collective bonus from 80% of the plan, the amount of the collective bonus, as well as the number of workers who received it, increased. [The number of workers increased] from 24,214 in June to 28,571 in November. The amount of the collective bonus paid in November amounted to 3 million 129 thousand rubles. against 2 million 547 thousand rubles. in June.

The average monthly wage of certain categories of personnel increased by months of 1940, since the restructuring of wages in the following amounts: in general, in 1940, the average monthly wage of a worker increased by 11.4% compared to 1939, engineering and technical workers - by 27.6% and office workers - by Yu, 7%. According to the plan for 1940, the total wage fund of all personnel employed in industrial enterprises and subsidiary plots in the NKChM was 2,725,156 thousand rubles, in fact, 2,782,030 thousand rubles were spent. Taking into account the additional salary fund established in the second half of the year, the planned salary fund for 1940 should have amounted to 2,893,306 thousand rubles for the restructuring of wages in the ferrous metallurgy, which is 111.3 million rubles higher than the actually spent fund ..

Due to the unsatisfactory performance of enterprises in the first half of 1940 and the fulfillment of the annual plan for gross output, 94.4% of the enterprises have a relative overspending of the wage fund for the NKChM in 209.5 million rubles, and taking into 41.3 million rubles. The size of the relative overexpenditure of the wage bill has been decreasing since the second quarter, and in the fourth quarter, not only the absolute saving of the wage bill in 38.2 million rubles was achieved, but also the relative saving, which amounted to 57.7 million rubles. The growth in workers' wages, which accompanied the growth of production and labor productivity, did not cause an increase in the specific consumption of the wage fund per ruble of gross output.

As a result of the implementation of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26, 1940, at ferrous metallurgy enterprises, the turnover of workers sharply decreased, labor and technological discipline was strengthened, and the saturation of enterprises with permanent personnel increased. In general, the number of workers in the NKChM increased from 421.8 thousand in May to 469.1 thousand in December. At a number of enterprises (mainly at the Ural metallurgical plants), where, prior to the government decree of June 26, 1940, a sharp understaffing of workers limited the development of production, a full supply of

labor has been achieved up to the level of the plan. In general, for the year the actual number of workers is below the plan by 18.6 thousand people, or 4%. In the IV quarter, the understaffing of workers against the plan was 2% and in December - only 0.2%.

The turnover of workers decreased in the fourth quarter by four and a half times compared with the size of the turnover in the first half of 1940. In the first half of 1940, on average, 6.6% of the total number of workers left enterprises per month, and 4.2% were dismissed for absenteeism. The number of workers who had absenteeism gradually decreased in the second half of the year, amounting to 1.4% of the total number of workers in the NKChM in the fourth quarter. A more unfavorable situation with labor discipline at the enterprises of the mining and nonmetallic industries, where the number of workers who have committed absenteeism ranges from 2 to 4%.

Throughout 1940, the number of engineers and technicians at metallurgical enterprises increased significantly. The saturation of enterprises with engineering and technical workers proceeded along the line of strengthening technical control departments and increasing engineering and technical personnel in factory laboratories. The total number of NTRs increased from 41,662 in January to 44,150 in November. On average, the number of engineers and technicians for the year was 3.1% below the plan. In the IV quarter, the enterprises were staffed with engineering and technical personnel almost completely within the plan. The number of employees in the NKChM decreased in December compared to the first quarter by more than two thousand people, which is 6.6%. Despite a significant decrease in the planned contingent of employees in the second half of the year (about 7%) in the IV quarter, the actual number of employees was slightly higher than the plan.

TsGANKHSSSR, f. S875, on. 41, d. 32a, ll. 1-21, 51-57. Vacation.

No 40 From the report of the USSR People's Commissariat for Labor and Wages for 1940 [5]

No earlier than January 1, 1941 [6

Labor productivit

In 1940, labor productivity in heavy machine building increased by 17.4% compared to 1939 and exceeded the level established by the plan by 6%.

This increase was achieved in 1940 following a significant increase in the average output per worker in 1939, when compared to 1938 it amounted to 20.3%.
The ratio between the increase in gross output in 1940 by 14.3% and the average output per worker by 17.4% indicates that the entire increase in the number of products in the reporting year was based on an increase in labor productivity and took place with a decrease in the number of workers. from 169,367 people in 1939 to 164,839 people in 1940 (a decrease of 2.7%).

In order to fulfill the obligations undertaken, to fulfill the five-year plan for labor productivity in 4 years, it is necessary in 1941 to increase labor productivity by 18.4%.

The data for the years of the five-year plan are as follows:

	1937	**1938**	**1939**	**1940.**
Average output per worker per year (rubles)	11 796	13 410	10 116	18924
%	100.0	113.7	136.6	160.4

The increase in output when a large number of new technically more and more complex machines and products were mastered, which amounted to almost 50% (48.3%) over the three years of the five-year plan, took place with a decrease in the number of workers by 7.2% and, therefore, solely on the basis of growth labor productivity (by 60.4%).

Some factories, which correctly directed the efforts and labor development of workers, foremen and engineers and technicians to solve the most important problems in improving technology and organizing production, have achieved the greatest results in using reserves for the growth of labor productivity and have completed the entire task for this most important indicator in three years. These factories include: Kirovsky Zavod, where the average output per worker increased by 39.2% in 1940 and 99% in 3 years (95% for the entire five-year plan), Moscow Tool Factory, which increased the average output per worker in 1940 by 23.4%, and in three years it was doubled by the Krasny Metallist plant and some others.

According to the People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash as a whole, the average output per worker in the IV quarter of 1939 already amounted to 95% of the assignment for -1942. The Novo-Kramatorsk plant named after V.I. Stalin, according to whom the average output in 1940 was more than in 1939, by 17.8% and more than according to the plan, by 12%; at the Kalibr plant, respectively - 24% and 8%.

Along with the advanced factories, the People's Commissariat for Heavy Machinery also included factories that, in the reporting year, not only did not fulfill the planned target for the growth of labor productivity, but worked with lower labor productivity than in 1939 [7]

In order to increase labor productivity, the People's Commissariat of Heavy Machinery carried out a number of organizational and technical measures in the reporting year, of which the following should be noted as the main and directly improving the organization of labor:
a) Streamlining the production rates and increasing them by an average of 32.2%. Simultaneously with the revision of the norms at the factories, plans were drawn up for organizational and technical measures to increase labor productivity, the implementation of which was to ensure the speedy development of new norms. Most of these activities have been implemented.

b) Reduction of the staff of auxiliary workers and the transition of laid-off workers to the main production work.

On November 1, 1939, of the total number of 159729 workers, only 76.5 thousand workers, or 48%, were employed in basic work in production shops. The rest of the workers (52% of the total - 83.2 thousand people) were employed in auxiliary shops and in auxiliary work in production shops. The lack of attention of the plant management to the better use of working time, to the rational organization of auxiliary work (work on the repair of production and power equipment, on intra-plant transport, etc.) led to the fact that at the beginning of 1939 one worker directly involved in the manufacture of products products accounted for more than one auxiliary worker

The People's Commissariat organized a reduction in the number of auxiliary workers by 10 thousand people. In fact, by May 1, about 9,500 people were laid off, of which 5,000 people were transferred to their main work in production shops.

A further reduction in the number of auxiliary and service workers by tightening their working time, the organization of the combined performance of work of two or more professions, the mechanization of transport and lifting work is an urgent task, the most important reserve for further growth in labor productivity.

c) Following these measures, the attention of the factories was focused on the implementation of the most important resolutions of the party and government, the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks "On increasing the role of foremen at heavy engineering plants", Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26 and July 10, 1940 and the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the introduction of technological discipline [13] .

The implementation of the historic decisions of the party and government determined the decisive rise in the technical and organizational culture of the enterprises of the People's

Commissariat for Tyazhmash. The implementation of the decree on increasing the role of foremen and the Decree "of June 26 led to an increase in labor productivity. For example, the senior foreman of the section of small-section mills of the rolling shop of the Kirov plant comrade Vasiliev, fulfilling the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee on increasing the role of the foreman, has almost doubled the output of rolled products, a significant increase in the productivity of units with a smaller staff of servicing workers, as well as savings on the wage fund. At the same time, the wages of workers on his site also increased. Uralmashzavo masters - comrade V.I. Kornilov, Voroshilovgrad plant - comrade. Tkachev, factory "Red Proletarian" - Comrade. Chuyan, machine-tool plant named after Ordzhonikidze - Comrade

As a result of the implementation of the Decree of June 26, working hours have increased significantly. The following data are characteristic:

Average number of man-hours worked per payroll per month in 1940

	I quarter.	**II quarter.**	**III quarter.**	**IV quarter.**	**Per year**
Absolute data	153.9	153.3	177.4	188.2	168.1
Relative data,% to the 1st quarter	100	99.6	115.3	122.3	109.2

The working time fund of one listed worker increased by 15.3% in the third quarter and by 22.3% in the fourth quarter (compared to the first quarter).

The increase in working hours is also the result of a decrease in the number of absenteeism, absenteeism with the permission of the administration, and a sharp reduction in absence from work for various reasons. Thus, the number of absenteeism decreased from 7343 in May to 1955 in November; Absenteeism with the permission

of the administration decreased from an average of 77,300 person-days per month in the first quarter to 16,900 person-days in November and 14,700 person-days in December. The turnover of workers has decreased almost three times. The number of workers dismissed from factories was:

Before the Decree of June 26	
On average in 1939. (per month)	-11 903 people
In the 1st half of 1940. (on average per month)	-10,225 people
Including:	
In April 1940.	-11 640 "
In May 1940.	-11 805 "
After the Decree	
In November 1940.	-3 098 "
In December 1940.	-3 690 "
On average in July, August, November and December 1940	

Reducing turnover made it possible to reduce waste in production, which it caused before the Decree of 26 June.

d) The most important factor in the growth of labor productivity was socialist emulation and the Stakhanov movement. Particularly noteworthy are the successful results of socialist competition between individual factories: Kirov and Izhora, Novo-Kramatorsk and Uralmashzavod, "Red Proletarian" and the plant. OGPU.

1940 was a year of significant development of a new, remarkable form of the Stakhanov movement - high-speed methods of work. As early as 2-3 years ago, the terms of mastering new machines were often so long that while a new machine came out, it became morally obsolete. And in 1940 at the factories: Kirov, "Stankokonstruktsiya", "Red Proletarian", Odessa machine-tool plant. Lenin and others, a number of machines and machine tools were designed, produced and delivered to customers in a short time. High-speed methods of work gave in 1940 a significant increase in labor productivity and directly in the shops, in that very area, the backlog of which extremely slowed down the implementation of the production program. So, at the Kirov plant, the production of steel in the open-hearth shop in the 4th quarter doubled with the same number of

workers mainly due to high-speed melting, the initiators of which were senior steelmakers - com. Smurygin and Andreev.

Multi-station service in 1940 developed as follows: the number of machines in multi-station service as of January 1, 1940 was 5032, and in the 4th quarter of such machines

was 5626. The increase is 11%. The number of multi-tool workers at the beginning of the year was 4015, and at the end of the year 4436. The increase is also by 11%.
The change in the nomenclature for a number of factories (as, for example, at the Kirov plant) and the insufficient attention of the heads of enterprises and shops hampered the use of those opportunities for increasing labor productivity, which are determined by the further development of multi-station services.
The reserves for a further rise in labor productivity at heavy engineering plants are large. Significant direct losses of working time and losses due to its irrational use. [8]

Labor rationing

In the state of labor rationing at the plants of the NKTM in 1940, some improvement was achieved, which was directly reflected in the growth of labor productivity of workers and the better use of the workers' wages fund. In 1940, a revision of the production rates was carried out for the NKTM plants: in January - for all enterprises, except for the Leningrad region, in May - for the Leningrad enterprises. This revision resulted in an increase in production rates by 32.2% and a decrease in piece rates by 19.1%. As a result of the revision of the production rates and prices in 1940, the estimated savings on the wages of pieceworkers amounted to 69896 thousand rubles. In 1940, the revision of the norms was carried out at a time in a relatively short period of time (about one month). Thanks to the advance preparation by the People's Commissariat for the revision of the norms, the enterprises had the opportunity to carry out this work in an organized way,

In 1940, the coverage of work by piecework increased and reached an average of 66% for the NKTM against 61% in 1939 [9] in terms of

the number of piecework workers. The coverage of piecework was significantly increased: Novo-Kramatorsk plant named after Stalin, from 56% to 61%, Staro-Kramatorsk plant named after. Ordzhonikidze - from 54% to 71%, press-forging machine-building plants - from 65% to 73%, diesel plants - from 59% to 65%, etc.

There are a number of significant shortcomings in the labor rationing at NKTM enterprises. The main ones are: lack of proper attention to work on labor rationing on the part of directors, chief engineers and shop managers. Even in advanced enterprises, technical regulation is at the proper level. Provision of production with technically sound standards for calculating production rates is far from sufficient, which leads to distortion and weakening of the standards even in their very definition. [ten]

Number and composition of employees

With a significant increase in output, the number of workers as a whole at the People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash in 1940 decreased. In 1939, the NKTM factories had an average of 169.4 thousand workers, in 1940 - 164.8 thousand. The decrease is 4500 people (2.7%).

For individual industries, there has been a significant change in the number of workers. Thus, the number of workers at transport engineering plants decreased from 50.5 thousand to 46.6 thousand, or by 8%. At factories of lifting and transporting equipment - by 8.5%, at diesel plants - by 5.5%.

The number of workers in tool, abrasive and autogenous factories has also decreased.
There was a slight increase in the number of workers in heavy engineering plants (by 2%). At the factories of press-forging equipment the increase was 6%. In machine-tool building in general, the number of workers in 1940 remained at the level of 1939.

As a result of the implementation of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26, 1940, the reduction in

the number of workers slowed down significantly. During 1939, the number of workers at factories decreased by 10.5 thousand, and in 1940, already by only 4.5 thousand. In January 1940, the number of workers was 170,658, by the end of the first half of the year (June) it had dropped to 159,764. For 2 months of the Decree (July - August), the number of workers reached 166,886, an increase of 4 thousand people. By the end of the year, despite a significant departure of workers caused by the conscription into the Red Army, there were 166,772 workers.

The decline in the number of workers in the second half of the year, which continued until the end of the first half of the year, was replaced by an influx of workers to factories.

In the group of heavy engineering plants, the number of workers in June was 4.8% lower than in January 1940, and by the end of the year it was 2.1% higher than in January. At the Glavstankoprom factories in December the number of workers approached the level that existed at the beginning of the year (January - 12 312 people, December - 12 259 people). In the factories of lifting and transport equipment (January - 8409 people, December - 8081 people). There was a significant shortage of workers at transport engineering plants in the first half of the year. The number of workers at the Voroshilovgrad plant decreased by 900 people during the year, and at the Krasny Profintern plant - by 2 thousand people. The number of workers at the plant in relation to the plan was 84%. The plants of lifting and transport engineering were insufficiently provided with workers - 90.9% of the plan, the plants of Glavtyazhstankoprom - 90D%,

During the first half of the year, 44,700 workers were hired at the NKTM factories, but over the same period 60 thousand workers left. In the second half of the year, 27,000 workers were hired and 25,700 left (including conscription into the Red Army).

The stabilization of the composition of workers is characterized by the following data:

	On November 1, 1939. % to the total	On November 1, 1940, the number of workers
Workers working in this enterprise continuously		
up to 1 year	35.8	26.2
including		
up to 6 months	23.8	14.9
from 1 to 3 years	24.6	30.0
from 3 to 6 years old	21.1	20.2
over 6 years	18.5	23.0

The same data for the main professions of machine operators (turners, milling cutters, planers) show the following:

Working	On November 1, 1939.	On November 1, 1940.
up to 1 year	39	31.4
including		
up to 6 months	23.8	17.2
from 1 to 3 years	27.9	35.6
from 3 to 6 years old	18.5	17.1
over 6 years	14.6	15.9

The beginning of the stabilization of the cadres of workers is evidenced by the increase in their age composition. If in October 1939 workers under the age of 25 constituted 33% of all workers, then in 1940 their share dropped to 28%. Accordingly, the number of workers over 25 increased from 67% to 72%. All this is the result of both the cessation of unauthorized dismissals of workers from the enterprise, and a sharp decrease in the number of newly hired workers.

Stopping the turnover of workers creates favorable conditions for educating personnel and further improving their technical qualifications. It allows us to really raise the question of expanding (universalizing) the technical training of workers. A big drawback in the past was the narrow specialization of work A turner of

average skill could only work on certain types of machine tools. The milling machine operator at times knew only horizontal milling or vertical milling machines. This did not make it possible, in conditions of small-scale serial and individual production, to use workers, if necessary, at different jobs. Now there is an opportunity to ensure that workers master related professions and are more versatile. Such an expansion of the professional profile will ensure the use of workers in the inevitable periodic
restructuring of production for new products and will serve as some replacement for the missing labor force.

In 1939, the number of employees at NKTM enterprises amounted to 15511 people, and in 1940 their actual number dropped to 14673 people, i.e. by almost 6%. The number of engineers and technicians increased slightly and amounted to 32,450 people in 1940 against 32,179 people in 1939.

The presence of the cumbersome structure of the plant management apparatus, the swollen staff made it necessary to take measures to reduce the number of employees. In pursuance of government decisions, the People's Commissariat, in connection with the introduction of an eight-hour working day, made staff reductions in the third quarter. Subsequently, the reduction was made in the IV quarter. Additional measures to reduce staff were carried out by the People's Commissariat at the end of the past year. As a result, the number of employees and engineers has changed as follows [tab. 1].

[TABLE 1]

	For 1939 (on average)		**On October 1, 1940**		**Became after reduction**	
	abs.	**% to workers**	**abs.**	**% to workers**	**abs.**	**% to workers**
Employees	15 511	9D	14,276	8.6	12 350	7.0
Engineering and technical personnel	32,179	19.0	31834	19.3	34,000	19.3

These measures, along with the measures taken to reduce accounting and statistical reporting, will improve the work of the apparatus, make it more efficient.

The termination of the turnover of engineers and employees, undoubtedly, contributed significantly to this. If in 1939 (as of November 1) at enterprises 16.5% of engineering and technical personnel had less than a year of work experience at this enterprise, then in 1940 their number dropped to 13%. At the same time, the proportion of engineers and technicians with more than six years of experience increased to 40.9% against 36.1%. Among the employees of the Uz of the entire staff had less than a year's work experience at the enterprise, and by the end of 1940 their number had decreased to 20%, at the same time the number of employees with more than six years of experience had increased from 17.7% to 23%.

On November 1, 1939, among the engineering and technical workers, persons with higher education accounted for 19.5%, and in 1940 - 21%. At the same time, the number of people with a secondary technical education decreased from 24% to 22%. However, the proportion of practitioners is still high (57%)).

Some growth in the number of masters with specialized technical education is indicative. If in 1939 among them there were 13.8% (1118 people) with higher and secondary specialized education, by the end of 1940 the proportion of craftsmen with specialized education increased to 20% (1469). In particular, the number of masters with higher education increased 2.5 times (from 241 to 583 people). At the same time, their absolute number remains extremely low and amounts to 8% of the total number of craftsmen (in 1939 it was 3%).

It is abnormal that a significant part of employees with higher and secondary technical education are concentrated in the plant administrations. In 1939, 53% of all persons with higher education worked in the apparatus of plant management, in 1940 their share decreased slightly in favor of workshops, but now it is still 50%. In 1939, 44% of people with a secondary education worked in factory administrations, and in 1940 their number increased to 46%. These figures show that significant work needs to be done to strengthen the workshops with engineers and technicians.

It is necessary:

a) improve the qualifications of workers by deploying short-term courses, as well as by systematically transferring workers to more qualified jobs;
b) organize training of workers in related specialties (in particular, at machine tools, at boiler-assembly, etc.),
c) to attract family members of workers to work at enterprises;
d) organize a further increase in the technical level of the engineering and technical workers of the shops, and especially the foremen.

TsGANKHSSSR, f, 8243, on. 4, d. 1, ll. 1, 3-6, 14-21. Vacation.

No. 41 Order of the People's Commissariat of the USSR No. 150 on the development of new methods for welding thick-walled vessels

January 31, 1941

Welding department of TsNIITMASH for NKAP carried out work on welding of the most complex construction objects of the new [building] of TsAGI. In the process of welding, a number of new technical issues were successfully resolved and research was carried out; a special brand of electrodes for welding in all positions has been developed; the technology of welding thick-walled vessels is allowed in the assembly conditions; mastered the welding of massive cast hatches with wall thickness up to 100 mm (hatch weight up to 15 t) in a closed loop; mastered X-ray inspection of welded seams in the most difficult installation conditions.

As a result of hard work, the collective of the welding department of TsNIITMASH successfully completed the welding of the high-speed wind tunnel shell. The work performed by the team is a great achievement in welding technology. Welding of a structure weighing 1000 tons with a wall thickness of 30 mm was carried out in the USSR for the first time. Hydraulic tests of the facility confirmed the excellent quality of the work performed by the team.

For the successful completion of a responsible state assignment:
1) I declare my gratitude and award the badge "Excellence in socialist competition" and award a monthly salary to the head of the work comrade. Bauman G.A., senior technologist com. Sokolova E.V., Stakhanovite welder comrade Sabynina Ts.Ya.

2) I declare my gratitude and award the badge "Excellent worker in socialist competition" to the head of the Bureau of Implementation, Comrade Yarovinsky L.M., deputy. head of the implementation bureau comrade Kol-makov, former chief engineer of the welding bureau comrade Gelman A. Sh., Stakhanovite welder comrade Yaremchenko M.P., Head of Quality Control Department Comrade Bykov ND, Stakhanovite welder comrade A.P. Glukhova, senior welding foreman com. Larina F.F., Stakhanovite welder

comrade Motov V.I., Stakhanovite welder comrade Selina T.A., chairman of the factory committee comrade Titova G.M

People's Commissar of Heavy Engineering of the USSR
A. Efremov

TSGANKHSSSR, f. 8243, on. 1, d . 1110, l. 404. Original.

No 42 From the report of the People's Commissariat of the USSR on the implementation of production plans, labor productivity and cost for 1940.

February 9, 1941 [11]

Coal mining

The implementation of the state plan for coal mining, labor productivity and the cost of one ton of coal for 1940 according to the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry of the USSR is characterized by the following data [tab. 1].

[TABLE 1]

Indicators	**The plan for 1940.**	**In fact, 1940.**	**Implementation of the annual plan**
Coal production (million tons))	153.9	149.1	96.8%
Production per worker (in rubles)	5 466	5,053	92.5%
Number of workers	432203	447,053	103.4%
Average annual salary of workers (in rubles)	5487	5 233	95.5%
Cost of one ton of coal (in rubles and kopecks)	30-65	31-92 [12]	+ 1-27

At the beginning of 1940, the coal industry was performing unsatisfactorily. The plan for coal production in the 1st quarter by Narcomuglem was fulfilled by 93.2%. The increase to the first quarter of 1939 was only 3.8 / o. The resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of March 31, 1940 [13] revealed the main reasons for the poor performance of the coal industry and indicated specific ways to eliminate them.

The plan for coal production in the second quarter was fulfilled by 94.8% and production increased by 11.2% in comparison with 1939.

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26, 1940 created extremely favorable conditions for a further rise in coal production. AT

As a result, from June 1940 the rate of increase in coal production increased, and the state plan for coal production for the second half of the year was fulfilled by 100%. The increase in production in the second half of the year amounted to 16.1% compared to 1939. Average daily production in the second half of 1940 increased by 45,500 tons compared to the first half of 1940.

The coal mining plan for 1940 was fulfilled by Narcomuglem by 96.8%. The increase in production compared with 1939 amounted to 11.8%, or 15.7 million tons. The growth rate of coal production in 1940 is the highest in all previous years of the third five-year plan:

	% increase over the previous year
1937 by 1936	0.8
1938 by 1937	2.7
1939 by 1938	6.1
1940. by 1939	11.8

The implementation of the plan for coal mining for 1940 in individual combines and trusts directly subordinate to Narcomugol is as follows (in thousand tons) [tab. 2].

[TABLE 2]

Combines and trusts	**1940**			**1940, % to 1939**
	plan	**actually**	**% completion**	
Donbass	87,000	85,509.8	98.3	107.0
Including:				
Stalinugol	45660	45 679.8	100.0	107.6
Voroshilovgradugol	31400	30 116.3	95.9	106.1
Rostovugol	9860	9643.1	97.8	107.1
Kuzbassugol	20 785	21 104.1	101.5	113.1
Uralugol	14,200	11,739.8	82.7	124.4
Moskvougol	9812	9 819.1	100.1	122.6

Karagandaugol	6285	6,291.5	100.1	124.7
Bsstsibugol	4800	4,963.3	103.4	115.8
Central Asia Office	1600	1,903.3	119.3	152.1
Far East trusts	4090	3 796.9	92.8	117.6

Of the total number of 563 mines in Narcomugol, 280 mines fulfilled the coal production plan for 1940, which produced 7059 thousand tons in excess of the plan. 283 mines did not fulfill the annual coal production plan, which did not complete the plan for 10 070 thousand tons

The production of the mines, which were put into operation during the third five-year plan, in 1940 amounted to 12.4% of the total production of the Narcomul. The increase in production due to the mines commissioned in 1938-1940 amounted to 8.9 million tons, or 56.6% of the total increase, and due to the old mines commissioned before 1938 - 6, 8 million tons, or 43.4% of the total increase [tab. 3].

[TABLE 3]

Combines	Production growth in 1940 by 1939. in all mines, thousand tons	Including	
		increase in new mines commissioned in 1938-1940, % of the total increase	increase in old mines (commissioned before 1938), % of the total increase
Drug	15,729.9	56.6	43.4
Including:			
Donbass	5,609.7	41.1	58.9
Kuzbassutol	2,448.0	37.1	62.4
Uralugol	2 304.8	82.5	17.5
Moskvougol	1,307.3	101.9	-4.9
Karagandaugol	1,245.7	55,7	-44.9
Vostsibugol	677.5	47.3	52.0

... [14] The development of production capacity in 1940 for mines commissioned before January 1, 1940 is characterized by the following data [tab. 4].

[TABLE 4]

Swimming pools	Production capacity of mines put into operation before January 1, 1940, thousand tons	Actual production in 1940, thousand tons		% of capacity development
		general production	including mines commissioned before January 1, 1940.	
Drug	205,020	149,050.4	145,780.2	71.1
Including:				
Donbass	120 205	85,509.8	85,053.9	70.8
Kuzbass	26210	21 137.0	20,733.5	79.1
Ural	15 365	11,846.4	10,248.4	66.7
Moscow Region swimming pool	13455	9 951.6	9 423.0	70.1
Karaganda	8 810	6 296.1	6,196.4	70.3
Far East	5965	3,807.1	3 731.0	62.5

The mines commissioned before 1938 in 1940 mastered their production capacity by 75.1%, the mines commissioned in 1938 - by 53.2%, and the mines commissioned in 1939 - by 44, nine%. The slow development of production capacity by new mines is a consequence of the fact that the mines were commissioned with a low percentage of readiness: the provision of the mines with living space was 20-50% of the design, there was not a sufficient front of cleaning work, there were major deficiencies in technical factors, the mines were poorly equipped with engineering technical and working personnel.

By decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of March 31, 1940. for No. 425, the production of 90 new mines in Donbass had to be brought by the end of 1940 to 75% of their design capacity. Actual development of capacities in these 90 mines in December 1940. reached in Donbass - 69.8%, including for plants: Stalinugol-80.1%, Voroshilovugol-52.1%, Rostovugol-80.4%.

According to the degree of development of capacities 90 new mines of Donbass are distributed as follows [tab. five].

[TABLE 5]

Combines	**% of capacity development**				**Total mines**
	from 75 and above	**from 60 to 75**	**from 50 to 60**	**below 50**	
Stalinugol	29	6	4	five	44
Voroshilovgradugol	8	AND	five	12	36
Rostovugol	8	-	-	2	ten
Donbass	45	17	nine	19	90

Mechanization of cleaning works

The decision of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of the Russian Federation on the completion of the comprehensive mechanization of coal mining in 1940 [15] was carried out extremely unsatisfactorily. With a high level of mechanization of excavation - 95.0%, delivery - 91.0% and loading into railway cars - 88.8%, mechanization of haulage still lagged behind - 76.7%. The bulk remained unmechanized in 1940 as well. Planned for 1940 - 1000 pcs. combines and 100 pcs. bulk, machines were discontinued due to design flaws revealed during testing [table. 6].

[TABLE 6]

Types of jobs	% mechanization		
	1939	plan 1940	actually December 1940.
Notch	93.0	97.0	95.0
including cutting machines	55.0	75.0	55.8
Bulk	-	18.0	-
Supply	89.0	95.0	91.0
Haulage	69.4	75.0	76.5
including electric locomotives	60.3	-	63.1
Loading into railway wagons	81.4	90.0	88.8

Mechanized mining was increased mainly due to cutting machines and jackhammers, while explosive mining decreased slightly (18.6% in 1939 - to 17.6% in December 1940) [tab. 7].

Mechanization of excavation (in percent)

[TABLE 7]

	All mechanized [excavation]		including			
			machine		hammer	
	1939	1940, December	1939	1940, December	1939	1940, December
By Narcomugl	93.0	95.0	55.0	55.8	17.9	19.4
Donbas	91.3	93.3	67.4	63.3	18.8	19.2

By the end of 1940, the existing fleet of heavy cutting machines at Narkomugl was brought to 3440 against 2871 machines in 1939. The monthly productivity of heavy cutting machines was 3981 tons in December 1940 against 3250 tons in January 1940. 19,762 pneumatic and electric jackhammers were in operation against 15106 jackhammers in 1939.

Mechanized delivery in general across Narkomugl by conveyors, conveyors, scrapers in 1940 compared to 1939 remained at the same level, moreover, delivery by mechanisms increased from 61.1% to 64.3%, and delivery by own weight decreased from 27, 9% to 26.7% due to a decrease in the development of steeply dipping formations. The mechanization of haulage in 1940 increased slightly [tab. 8].

[TABLE 8]

	All mechanized haulage		**Including electric locomotive haulage**	
	1939	**December 1940**	**1939**	**December 1940**
Drug	69.4	76.5	60.3	63.1
Donbas	67.3	74.9	53.0	66.7

Of the 563 mines of Narkomugol, 096 mines have mechanized haulage. 152 mines have a horse-drawn haulage. In 22 small mines, haulage is done manually. In 1940, mechanized haulage was introduced at 40 mines.

In 1940, the use of existing electric locomotives improved slightly (from 73.6% to 81.1%) and the car park increased by 15.4%. But this increase in the fleet of trolleys for normal longwall operation in a two-shift mode is still not enough.

In 1940, the first batch of bulk cleaning machines was produced. By the end of 1940, MP-3 machines began to work at the mines of Donbass and Kuzbass. For preparatory work carried out with a narrow stroke, in 1940, the first Soviet PB-1 rock loaders began to be used in the amount of 50 pieces.

Work schedule and organization of production

By the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of October 11, 1940 [16]it was found that the continuous operation of longwalls existing at the coal mines of Donbass in 3 shifts for the delivery of coal with an 8-hour working day does not ensure the systematic maintenance of underground mine workings

due to the lack of special time for their repair, worsens the condition of the equipment due to the failure of the current and planned - preventive repair and reduces the productivity of workers due to poor preparation of the workplace. In order to properly organize labor in the faces of coal mines and maintain the mechanisms and mine workings in good condition, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) obliged Narkomugol in the IV quarter of 1940 to transfer the work of longwalls of coal mines to the following order: two shifts coal delivery and the third repair and preparatory shift, during which conveyors are moved, longwalls are planted, current repairs and inspection of mechanisms and mine workings; to transfer additionally 600 longwalls to two-shift work in the Donbass by January 1, 1941, bringing the total number of longwalls working in two shifts by the indicated date to 1600 out of a total of 2 thousand longwalls; to prepare, equip and equip with workers and put into operation an additional 300 longwalls at the mines of Donbass and, when transferring mines and longwalls to a new regime, organize work in 200 longwalls according to the cycle schedule for one cycle per day.

As of January 1, 1941, only 1448 longwalls worked in the Donbass in a two-shift mode, including at the factories [tab. nine].

[TABLE 9]

Combines name	There was a two-shift lava on October 1, 1940.	There is a longwall on a two-shift regime as of January 1, 1941.	In fact, new longwalls were transferred and commissioned in a two-shift mode in the 4th quarter of 1940.
Stalinugol	557	728	171
Voroshilovgradugol	403	548	145
Rostovugol	141	172	31
In Donbas	1101	1448	347

Where the managers of the mines thoroughly prepared for the transfer of longwalls to two-shift operation and did not allow a decrease in the staff of miners and bulk-cutters, coal production increased significantly.

Simultaneously with Donbass, a new operating mode was established for operating longwalls in Mosbass, Kuzbass, Ural, Vostsibugol, Khakassugol and Karaganda.
Instead of 200 lavas in Donbass, which were supposed to operate according to a cyclic schedule for one cycle per day, in December 1940 there were 183 faces, of which 22 faces gave 31 cycles per day, 53 faces gave from 23 to 31 cycles, 84 faces - 15 to 23 cycles and 23 faces - less than 15 cycles.

In the selected Donbass lavas, 22 cycles were made in December, which is 47% higher than the cyclicity in the remaining lavas. The monthly production in the selected longwalls amounted to 5600 with an average production of all longwalls of 3600 tons. The increase in production by 55% in the selected longwalls was obtained due to their staffing by 35% higher than in other longwalls of Donbass, and an increase in labor productivity in them by 15%. However, it should be noted that some managers of mines and trusts have formally approached the transfer of longwalls to a new operating mode, as a result of which 50% of longwalls transferred to a two-shift work schedule reduced production and labor productivity. The unsatisfactory state of the organization of work in the longwall and on the site and the insufficient staffing of longwalls and mines per cycle per day led to the use of the production capacity of the longwall in 1940 by only 50%, which is characterized by cyclicity in the main basins [tab. ten]

[TABLE 10]

Pools	**1939**	**1940.**		
		1st half of the year	**2nd half of the year**	**per year**
Donbass	14.8	14.2	15.0	14.6
Kuzbass	18.8	13.3	19.4	18.8
Ural	14.7	13.5	14.5	14.0

The conversion of longwalls to two-shift operation, an increase in the cyclicity in the development and production capacity of longwalls are the main reserves for a further rise in coal mining in 1941.

Labor productivity and wages

The plan for the labor productivity of workers in exploitation, approved by Narkomugl for 1940, provided for an increase against 1939 by 12.2% against 6.9% of the actual growth of labor productivity in 1939 to 1938. not fulfilled: productivity for 1940 was 30.5 t-92.4% of the plan and 103.7% by 1939 [17]

In the situation with labor productivity in 1940, the following should be noted: with a slow rate of increase in labor productivity as a whole in 1940, by 1939, labor productivity by quarters gives a systematic growth. In the first quarter of 1940, labor productivity in Narcomugol and especially in Donbass was lower than 1939 and amounted to 99.9% in Narcomugol by 1939, and in Donbass - 96.6%. In the second quarter of 1940, labor productivity in Narcomugol had already exceeded the level of the second quarter of 1939 by 2.6%.

The decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated March 31, 1940 "On the work of the Donbass coal industry" ensured an increase in the shift productivity of the operating worker at the Donbass mines from March to June by an average of 5%, and of slaughter workers by 5%. 4%, which gave an increase in productivity for the same period for Narcomugul among workers in operation [and] at slaughter - 4.7% at the exit.

In the second half of the year, on the basis of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of March 31, 1940 on Donbass and the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26, changes occurred in the labor productivity of workers in the coal industry. From July to December, the increase in labor productivity per worker per month

as a whole for Narcomugol amounted to 3.5 tons-11.7%. As a result of this, labor productivity by the corresponding period of 1939 was already 105.6% in the third quarter of 1940, 106.7% in the fourth quarter, and 107% in December

The absolute level of labor productivity in the 4th quarter in Narcomugol amounted to 32.1 tons against 30.1 tons in the 4th quarter of 1939 and in Donbass 27.2 tons against 26.3 tons.
Thus, if the labor productivity plan of 1940 was not fulfilled in On the whole, for the year Narcomugol, on the basis of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of March 31 on Donbass and the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26, came to the end of 1940 with a level of labor productivity that was higher than the end of 1939 by 7% , i.e. almost 2 times more than the average growth for the year

In accordance with the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks or March 31, 1940, the production rates by workers in the Donbass were increased from April 25, 1940 by 33%. Fulfillment of the new standards for the production of vrubmashin by drivers in the Donbass in March (before the revision of the standards) was 150.6%, in August - 97%, in November - 102.1%; for bulk haulers in March - 131.2%, in August - 98.9%, in November - 98.8%; for jackhammers in November - 122%, for longwall workers - 110.8%, for drillers - 121%, for electric locomotive drivers - 115.7%. [eighteen

In 1941, the main task in increasing labor productivity, along with the further staffing of longwalls with cutters and bulk breakers and further improvement of the structure of the labor force, should be to improve the organization of work in the longwall itself and on the site. This improvement in the organization should be based on the actual implementation of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union) of October 11 on the transfer of longwalls to a two-shift mode of coal delivery. The

importance of this measure for increasing the productivity of workers at the slaughter is confirmed by the fact that in longwalls, where the transfer to two shifts was carried out not disconnected from other production processes (haulage, repair of workings, lifting, etc.), but in a complex and where the workers who connection with the transition to two shifts, sent completely to the replenishment of production shifts

Wages

In the area of wages, the main result of 1940 is that, as a result of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union) of March 31, 1940, in the Donbass regarding the abolition of many bonuses and any other additional payments and the transition to the accrual of progressives only for basic work, and Also, as a result of the increase in the norms on the basis of the Decree of June 26, the dynamics of labor productivity slightly outstripped, as it should be, the dynamics of wages: in 1940, with an increase in labor productivity by 3.7%, wages increased by 3.2% in Narcomugol.

The restructuring of wages in the Donbass in 1940 provided the creation of preferential conditions in wages for the leading qualifications of workers. As a result of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of March 31, they took the fourth place on the salary instead of the sixth after the jackhammers, the machinists of the cut-in machines, the manual miners. At the same time, the earnings of bulk hangers increased from 21 rubles. 51 kopecks for an exit in March up to 22 rubles. 70 kopecks. In November. The creation of advantages in wages for the miners and bulk hangers contributed to the manning of the longwalls. However, the decree regarding the creation of the correct ratio between the earnings of individual professions has not yet been fully implemented. Bulk cutters should take not the fourth, but the third place in terms of salary, the machinists of cutting machines should not take the second, but the first place. This has not yet been

achieved. Therefore, the implementation of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of March 31, 1940 in terms of wages remains the main task for 1941, which will further improve the structure of the labor force and increase labor productivity.

In other coal basins, besides Donbass, the wage restructuring in 1940 has not yet been carried out and in these basins, especially in Mosbass and the Urals, shortcomings in the organization of wages continue to occur.

In the Moscow region, bulk hangers occupy eighth place in terms of salaries, while drillers rank second and earn almost 10% higher than drillers in Donbass. In the Urals, bulk breakers take the sixth place in terms of wages after drillers, longwall breakers and breakers for repairing workings. In Kuzbass, with a relatively correct ratio in wages, the absolute level of the wages of the leading qualifications of workers-miners with jackhammers, longwall rock-cutters in thick layers and bulk-breakers is underestimated in comparison with the salaries of other professions. Earnings of bulk hackers in Kuzbass 19 rubles. 92 kopecks to the exit, miners on hammers-21 rubles. 18 kopecks with a salary of electric locomotive drivers 18 rubles. 72 kopecks.
A salary restructuring, following the example of the Donbass in the remaining coal basins, should be carried out during the first four months of 1941, this will contribute to the growth of production in these basins, labor productivity and the staffing of longwalls with miners and bulk hangers.

The restructuring of salaries in Donbass has changed its structure. Comparison of the structure of wages in Donbass (in March before perestroika and in December) with the structure of wages in Kuzbass shows the presence of large layers in the wages of Kuzbass workers, which have already been largely eliminated in Donbass. This can be seen from the following data on the share in total earnings of certain types of wages [tab. eleven].

[TABLE 11]

Payment types	Donbass		Kuzbass
	March	December	November
Payment at direct piece rates	57.6%	64.9%	49.8%
Progressive surcharge	11.5%	5.3%	10.7%
Time workers award	1.2%	0.7%	3%

Data on the fulfillment of the plan for the wages of workers and engineers and on its growth in 1939 for Narcomugol and for the main basins are given in the table [12].

Average monthly salary (in rubles)

[TABLE 12]

Pools	Workers				Engineering and technical personnel			
	plan	actually	% to the plan	by 1939.	plan	actually	% to the plan	by 1939.
Drug	471	447	94.9	103.2	1298	1342	103.4	113.4
Including:								
Donbass	438	467	95.7	102.9	1238	1361	105.7	114.4
Kuzbassutol	379	362	95.5	105.0	1361	1239	94.7	107.5
Uralugol	427	375	87.8	101.5	1176	1091	92.8	99.4
Moskvougol	416	381	91.6	104.9	1172	1228	104.8	113.4

As can be seen from the table [12], in 1940 the wages of workers continued to grow in all basins of the country and the wages of engineers and technical workers increased especially significantly, which was envisaged by the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of March 31, 1940 in the Donbass ...

Number of workers

The number of workers as a percentage of the plan for Narcomugol on average for the entire 1940 was 104.4%, in Donbass-107.7%, in Kuzbass -106.6%, in Moskvougol-100%. Below the plan, there were

workers only in the Urals - 89.6% to the plan, and in the mines of the Ombudsman for the Far East - 91.4% to the plan.

In 1940, the spring-summer ebb and flow of workers was largely overcome. The decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of March 31, 1940 was of decisive importance for overcoming this ebb tide in the Donbass.

The situation with the outflow of workers in the spring-summer period can be seen from the following data on the number of workers [19].

Only in the Urals and in the Moscow region the outflow of workers in 1940 was large against 1939. On the whole, workers left for Narkomugl in the second quarter of 1940 was 3 times less than in 1939, in the Donbass - 4 times less.

In 1940, the distribution of newly arrived workers by place of work improved. With an overall increase in the number of workers in December 1940 as compared with January by 27.5 thousand people, the number of cutters and bulk cutters increased by 13 800, i.e. absorbed 50.2% of the total increase; the number of workers in preparatory work increased by 10.7 thousand people, which is 38.8% of the total increase in the labor force for this period, and only 10.2% of the total increase went to other jobs. As a result of this and the action of the Decree of June 26, 1940, in the Donbass, the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of March 31, regarding an increase in the number of miners and bulk fighters, was fully implemented. In December 1940, there were 44 597 slayers and bulk slayers in Donbass against 43 thousand stipulated by the decree. Large increase in bulk fighters - by 1089 people, ilp by 34%, there was also for Moskvougol; all this increase was achieved in the second half of the year.

The general change in the structure of the workforce in Narcomugol from the beginning to the end of 1940 was the following [tab. thirteen].

The number of workers as a percentage of the total

[TABLE 13]

	Underground workers		**Including preparatory work**	**Work surfaces**
	downhole	**other underground**		
Narcomugol on January 1, 1940	37.2	37.7	11.2	25.1
on January 1, 1941	39.1	33.0	12.8	22.9
Donbass on January 1, 1940	34.9	41.6	9.6	23.5
on January 1, 1941	36.2	42.7	11.1	20.5

Along with the increase in the structure of the workforce, there is a slight decrease in the number of employees. With an increase in the number of workers from the beginning to the end of 1940 by 28 thousand, the number of employees absolutely decreased by 2,953 people, or by 21.5%. If we take for a thousand workers, then the number of employees in Narcomugol as a whole in 1937 was 24.2 people, on January 1, 1940 - 34.4 people, on January 1, 1941 - 25 people.

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26, 1940, No

Of the total increase in the number of workers in 1940 throughout the Narcomugol in 29 thousand people, 23 thousand fell on the second half of the year, which was a consequence of the decrease in turnover after the Decree by three times. If from January 1 to July 1, 1940, 230 thousand people left the mines of Narkomugul, then in the second half of the year only 78 thousand people left. months: on December 1, 1939, according to Narkomugl, there were 28.8% of workers with six months' work experience in one mine, and 71.2% with work experience of six months or more. On December 1, 1940, the number of workers with an experience of up to six months of

work in one enterprise decreased to 21.3%, and the number of workers with an experience of six months to 1 year increased by 3.5% and with an experience of 1 to two years - by 3%.

However, the relatively favorable situation with the labor force in the coal industry in 1940, with a more detailed consideration of the question of the sources of manning the mines with workers, shows that a number of measures are required in 1941 to ensure an increase in the number of workers in the mines.
In 1939, 148.5 thousand people arrived in the coal industry by organizational recruitment; in 1940, taking into account 39 thousand people who arrived from Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, the total number of the organizational set was only 98 thousand people, i.e. 50.5 thousand less than in 1939. From the regions from which workers arrived in 1939, only 59 thousand people came in 1940, i.e. almost three times less than in 1939. Therefore, the question of the sources of staffing mines with workers is of particular importance, since the further rise of the coal industry cannot be limited only by an increase in labor productivity, but must also occur due to a further increase in the number of workers in the coal industry.

On staffing the coal industry with engineering and technical personnel

As of January 1, 1940, the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry numbered 8925 specialists with higher education. Of this number, 1,789 worked in Donbass, and 906 people, or 50.6%, worked directly in the mines. As of January 1, 1940, there were 584 specialists with higher education in the largest combine Voroshilovgradugol, and 295 people directly in the mines

In pursuance of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of March 31, 1940, "On the work of the Donbass coal industry", in 1940, Narkomugol transferred 810 engineers and technicians from the apparatuses: design, educational and research organizations directly to work in

mines , sent young specialists from among those who graduated from technical colleges and technical schools in 1940, engineers 1310 and technicians 646 people, seconded from other people's commissariats 246 engineers and technicians who did not work there in their specialty. As a result of these measures, the number of specialists with higher education increased by 1734 people according to the People's Commissariat and amounted to 10 659 as of January 1, 1941, and 7784 people with specialized secondary education.

The growth of specialists went along the line of staffing engineering and technical positions in mines, construction sites, factories and exploration parties. If on January 1, 1940, at all production facilities (in operation, construction, factories) out of 8925 specialists with a higher education were employed, 2,648 people, or 29.6%, then on January 1, 1941, out of 10 659 people at these 4277 people are employed in jobs, or 40%

Significant changes have also taken place in Donbass. The number of specialists with higher education in this basin has increased by 643 people and is 2432 people, with a special secondary education - by 130 people and is 2702 people; 65.2% of them work in the mines of specialists with higher education and 80.6% with special secondary education.

At the Voroshilovgradugol plant mentioned above, the number of specialists with higher education increased by 57% and amounted to 840 people as of January 1, 1941, and the number of those employed directly at the mine increased from 295 to 572 people, or almost doubled.

As a result of the growth in the number of specialists in the People's Commissariat, the composition of the top managers of the mines also changed somewhat. The number of engineers, managers of mines, approved by the People's Commissariat, increased from 100 to 150 people, the number of engineers, section managers increased from 192 to 408 people. If on February 1, 1940, 31.5% worked as section chiefs, engineers and technicians, on January 1, 1941 this

percentage increased to 37.3, and separately for engineers it increased from 8.3 to 15.8.

Despite the significant quantitative growth of specialists in the People's Commissariat, the situation with the staffing of specialists for the main engineering and technical positions in mines remains unsatisfactory. The People's Commissariat will need 2,700 engineers and technicians to fill the posts of mine managers, chief mechanics, power engineers, mine surveyors, section managers, ventilation and underground transport managers. So, as of January 1, 238 people, or 42.6%, without special education, are working as managers of mines, 274 people, or 43.6%, as chief mechanics, mechanics and power engineers, 219 people, or 39%, as chiefs plots-1590 people, or 61.5%, and chiefs of ventilation, underground transport and their assistants-830 people, or 63.2%.

People's Commissar of the Coal Industry of the USSR
V. Vakhrushev

TSGAORSSSR, f. 5446, on. 25, d.1802, ll. 77-74, 73- 72.58-49, 47-39, 14-12. Script.

No. 43 From the report of the USSR People's Commissariat for Mediation in 1940 [20]

February 14, 1941

Production activity [21]

Execution of the plan.

The plan for gross output in 1940 was fulfilled by 7480 million rubles, or 95.2% of the annual plan and 108.3% by 1939. The plan for marketable output in 1940 was fulfilled at 7200 million rubles, or 91.2% to the annual plan and 106.8% by 1939

The output by quarters (taking the level of the first quarter of 1940 as 100%) has the following dynamics:

	I quarter.	**II quarter.**	**III quarter.**	**IV quarter.**
Gross	100%	106.6	98.4	102.2
Commodity	100%	111.0	88.8	106.5

The ball-bearing industry, agricultural machine-building and Glavspetsmash have fulfilled close to the normal annual plan in terms of value. In the tractor industry, the plan for the value volume has been successfully fulfilled by the Kharkov Tractor Plant.

Compared to last year, all industries gave an increase in production in terms of value, with the exception of auto plants due to a reduction in their program when the government approved quarterly plans

The car building industry in terms of the production of freight cars has a significant turnaround in the reporting year: compared to the previous year, the production of freight cars increased by 37.2% and reached 23 679 units. instead of 17 260 pcs. in 1939

NKSM enterprises that have fulfilled the annual plan:

Of all the enterprises of the NKSM system, 23 enterprises have fulfilled and overfulfilled the annual plan for the production of marketable products, including: KhTZ - 112.8%, 1st GPP - 101.2%,

ZEM - 113.2%, plant them. Lepse Glavtotraktorodetali-116.1%, Sibzavod-101.4%, Lyubertsy -114.1%, Krasnaya Zvezda -124.9%, Rosselmash-101.3%, Hammer and Sickle -100.1%, Glavavtotrasep - Plant No. 2 - 125.8%, Soyuzsharremonsbyt enterprises - 124.3%, etc. full opportunity to fulfill the plan set by him in 1940. But some of the factories that have fulfilled the annual Program in terms of value have not fulfilled it in terms of the nomenclature.

Product quality and technological discipline.

... [22] During this time, the People's Commissariat has developed a number of specific measures to improve the quality, which were the subject of discussion at the meetings of the NKSM board and were reflected in the orders on the People's Commissariat. Of the issues developed and discussed in this direction, it should be noted:

a) measures to improve the quality of trolley buses of the Yaroslavl Automobile Plant, ZIS-101 cars, STZ-5 tractors, cars of the Gorky Automobile Plant and other types of products;
b) measures to reduce scrap in foundries;
c) measures to maintain technological discipline at NKSM factories, etc.

The quality of the main products manufactured by the NKSM industry is largely associated with the work of related industries and hot shops at NKSM plants. Therefore, after the publication of the Decree [23], special attention was paid to these areas.

The resolution of the Economic Council issued at the suggestion of the NKSM should radically improve the quality of candles. Work has been carried out to improve the production of devices for cars and tractors; the measures planned in this area have yielded positive results - the quality of speedometers, petrol indicators and magneto starting accelerators has been improved. The winding of flexible shafts has been improved, and the resistance to corrosion-resistant coatings has been increased. Effective measures are being taken to improve batteries and headlights. However, much still needs to be done to provide the NKSM industry with high-quality products from related industries. In this respect, products such as storage

tanks, fan belts and plastic products manufactured at the Narkomkhimprom factories still have a number of disadvantages.

At the request of the NKSM, the Council for Chemistry and Metallurgy adopted a special resolution, which proposed to the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry to dramatically improve the quality of these products. At the factories, work was carried out to revise models, tools and drawings. The factories' laboratories began to reorganize the production control work. As a result of a survey of a number of factories (ZIS, STZ, ChTZ, KhTZ, Uralvagonzavod, Ordzhonikidzegradskiy plant), measures were developed to reduce rejects in foundries (order NKSM No. 744 [24]). A unified classifier of foundry rejects has also been developed. In addition, a new system for the repair of steel-making units and the procedure for their operation was introduced.

In order to maintain technological discipline at the factories in accordance with the order of the NKSM No. 756 [25], work is currently underway to put all technological documentation in order. This work should be completed by March 1.

Among the measures to improve the quality of products carried out by individual plants, it should be noted KhTZ, where 19 main measures were taken to improve the quality of tractors and 16 measures are in the stage of experimentation and implementation. The measures taken at KhTZ include, for example, the introduction into mass production of high-frequency hardening by the method of Professor Vologdin of the crankshafts of the 1-MA and DG engines and the trunnion of the transverse bars of the 1-TP and T-2G tractors. (High-frequency hardening increases the wear resistance of parts by about 3 times and increases the productivity of heat treatment several times.)

Labor [26]

Compliance with production standards.

The task of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR to increase production rates by 25% and

reduce piece rates by 15% was fulfilled for the NKSM industry in the following sizes: production rates were increased on average by 27.3% and piece rates were reduced by 16.4% [27]

Of the revised 2,329,331 norms, 1,858 1 14 norms, or 79.7%, were changed. Simultaneously with the work on revising the norms at the enterprises of the NKSM, plans for organizational and technical measures were developed to ensure a further increase in labor productivity and the implementation and overfulfillment of new production standards. So, at the car factory named after. Molotov's plan provided for 1536 office measures, for the Mytishchi Carriage Works - 1173 office measures, for the Kalinin Car Building Plant - 1700 office measures, for the Rostselmash plant-840 for office measures, etc.

In addition to revising the norms, work was carried out during the year to streamline the wage system. At the factories KhTZ, STZ, ChTZ, YaAZ, Rostselmash, Krasny Aksai, Hammer and Sickle, Krasnaya Zvezda, a new system was introduced instead of the existing several nets and rates, according to a principle that fully justified itself at the automobile plants named after Stalin and them. Molotov, 1st GPP and Uralvagonzavod. At the plants of Glavavtotraktorodetali and Glavspetsmash, a plurality of tariff scales have been eliminated and a single tariff scale has been introduced for workers. In addition, in order to streamline the tariffication of work and workers, new tariff and qualification reference books were developed and introduced at the factories of KhTKh, STZ, ChTZ, YaAZ, Rostselmash, Krasny Aksai, Serp i Molot, Krasnaya Zvezda.

The characteristic features of the majority of NKSM enterprises in the area of compliance with the norms were: a sharp decrease in the processing of norms by pieceworkers in the third quarter and a gradual increase in the fulfillment of norms, starting from September. In general, according to the NKSM, the fulfillment of norms and the number of workers who do not fulfill the norms have the following dynamics [28] .

Workers at the Kharkov Tractor Plant, the 1st Gas Processing Plant, the Glavtransmash and Glavselmash plants fulfill the standards higher than others. The lowest level of performance standards compliance is observed in comparison with others at the factories of the automotive industry, Glavsmezhprom and Glavavtotraktorodetali.

The main reasons for non-compliance with the norms were: a) downtime due to uneven and incomplete supply of materials and parts for processing, as well as due to the lack of tools and devices; b) violation of technological processes that caused a number of additional work; c) losses of an organizational and technical nature, such as: readjustment and repair of equipment, which in some areas reached 30% of the working time; d) insufficient instructing of workers, lack of responsibility of foremen and technical personnel for the fulfillment of norms and inadequate preparation of the workplace, as well as poor implementation of organizational and technical measures that ensure an increase in labor productivity.

After a one-time revision of production rates and prices in February 1940, plant directors, shop managers and foremen were almost completely oblivious to the regulation of production rates, as a result of which production rates in many areas and in workshops became outdated and became a brake on further growth of labor productivity

The rationing of the work of auxiliary workers is set unsatisfactorily, as a result of which the processing of the norms of auxiliary workers reaches 150-160%, which indicates that the norms for auxiliary workers in their significant part are already outdated and need to be revised

TsGAIHSSSR, F- 8115, on. 1, d. 645, ll. 1, 2, 13-14, 20-24. Vacation

No. 44 From the resolution of the XVIII conference of the CPSU (b) "On the tasks of party organizations in the field of industry and transport

18-21 February 1941 [29]

I. Successes and shortcomings in the work of industry and transport

The XVIII All-Union Conference of the All-Union VKShchb) notes that the industry and transport of the Soviet Union in 1940 made significant progress in fulfilling the third five-year plan, increased the volume of production, ensured to a significant extent the further growth of the national economy and the strengthening of the defense power of the USSR.

The output of socialist industry in 1940 increased as compared with 1939 by 11%, and the rate of growth of industrial production in 1940 increased systematically.

Improved, especially in the second half of 1940, the work of a number of important industries. Coal production has grown significantly. Smelting of pig iron, steel and rolled products increased, and the output of special grades and high-quality rolled products for the needs of qualified mechanical engineering and the defense industry increased especially. Nonferrous metallurgy also improved its work somewhat, especially in the production of copper and aluminum. The machine-building industry in 1940 made further progress in the development of JroBbix types of complex machines and machine tools of the latest designs. The growth rates of the production of the defense industrial commissariats in 1940 were significantly higher than the growth rates of the production of the entire industry.

As a result of the success of mastering new technology and the growth of the defense industry, the technical equipment of the Red Army and the Military

The Navy with the latest types and types of modern weapons.

The textile, light and food industries also somewhat improved their work

The growth of rail and water transportation ensured an improvement in the supply of fuel, ore, metal, timber and other types of raw materials and materials to the most important branches of the national economy.

In the matter of improving the work of industry and transport in the second half of 1940, the measures of the Party and the government to strengthen labor discipline and the transition to an eight-hour working day and a seven-day working week played an important role.

As a result of these measures, labor productivity has grown, labor discipline has been strengthened at enterprises.

The XVIII All-Union Conference of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks considers, however, that along with successes there are also serious shortcomings in the work of industry and transport. A number of industries, especially steam locomotive and car building, electrical industry, timber, paper, fish and building materials industries lag behind and do not fulfill production plans. The oil industry, although it significantly improved its work in the 4th quarter of 1940, nevertheless did not fulfill the 1940 plan. Even in those industries that have generally improved their work, there are a number of enterprises, including large ones, which have been lagging for a long time

A number of industries are untimely putting into operation new production capacities.

For a number of industries, as a result of the admitted overspending of raw materials, materials, fuel, electricity, large losses from rejects and other wasteful expenses, the plan to reduce the cost of industrial products was not fulfilled. This is especially true for such industries as oil, timber, paper and building materials

Despite the improvement in the operation of power plants in 1940, there are still a large number of accidents at power plants and

especially in the power grids, due to the laxity of the technical staff and non-compliance with the rules of technical operation. The introduction of new technology: the transition to high pressure and high temperature of steam, automation of unit control, the use of modern high-speed electrical protection is slow and inadequate.

III. Economic and political tasks of party organizations in the field of industry and transport

What measures must be taken along the line of the economic and political tasks of the Party organization in order to eliminate shortcomings in the work of industry and transport?

1. First of all, it is necessary to undoubtedly eliminate the indifferent attitude of the Party organizations to the state of industry and transport and decisively turn the attention of the Party organizations towards maximum concern for the needs and interests of industry and transport.
It is necessary that the Party organizations systematically get involved in the affairs of industrial enterprises, railways, shipping companies and ports, find out their needs and requests, and help economic organizations in their daily work of managing industry and transport.

Party organizations have so far focused on the management of agriculture. And that was right until the grain problem was solved. But now, when the grain problem has been basically solved and the task of obtaining an annual grain harvest of 7-8 billion poods, it is necessary to turn the party organizations towards industry and transport. This does not mean that it is necessary to relax attention to agriculture. But this means that the party organizations have grown so much that they can equally engage in industry and agriculture.

2. It is necessary, further, that the party organizations help the people's commissariats and central administrations to check the work of directors of enterprises, to check the implementation of decisions of the people's commissariats by enterprises.
Party organizations must understand that the People's

Commissariats alone are not able to control the work of enterprises, to check the execution of decisions of the People's Commissariats. Therefore, the party organizations should help the people's commissariats in checking the implementation of the directives of the people's commissariats by enterprises, that is, in controlling the work of directors of enterprises

3. It is necessary, further, that industrial enterprises and railways have a properly set record of equipment, all kinds of property and materials.
Party organizations must learn that without proper accounting it is impossible to manage an enterprise and a railway. The work of enterprises where there is no normal accounting is fraught with surprises. At such enterprises, production disruptions are inevitable due to an unexpected shortage of materials, semi-finished products, tools, equipment for the manager. The negligence in the accounting of equipment and materials deprives the director of the ability to correctly and fully use the resources of the enterprise and ensure the smooth running of production.

4. It is necessary, further, that at our industrial enterprises, railways and water transport organizations, equipment is fully and correctly used and tools, raw materials, materials, fuel, and electricity are used economically.
Party organizations must understand that it is time to decisively put an end to such a harmful practice, when a lot of machine tools and other equipment are idle at factories and railways, and sometimes simply lie in warehouses, when a scarce qualified equipment, complex production units, large machines are used for other purposes. or part-load, and raw materials, supplies, fuel and electricity are wasted.

5. It is necessary, further, to ensure that all material values are kept safe and in good condition at industrial enterprises and in transport, so that enterprise managers take care of the state property entrusted to them: buildings, equipment, tools, materials.

We must immediately put an end to such a negligent and unprofessional attitude towards the people's good, when equipment, raw materials, materials, tools, which our industry desperately needs, often, lying around, deteriorate, rust, become unusable, when untimely and poor-quality equipment repairs, buildings and structures, rolling stock of railways prematurely destroys them and puts them out of action.

6. It is necessary, further, to put an end to the practice of selling the so-called dismantled and surplus equipment and materials, which is nothing more than the plundering of socialist property, which has become established in many enterprises and railways.
Party organizations are obliged to ensure control over the strictest implementation of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of February 10, 1941 "On the prohibition of the sale, exchange and release on the side of equipment and materials and on liability in court for these illegal actions" [30] .

7. It is further necessary to establish and daily maintain cleanliness and elementary order in enterprises and on the railways.
Party organizations are obliged to solve the immediate problem of maintaining cleanliness and order in enterprises as a task that does not tolerate any delay. Normal work of a modern enterprise is unthinkable without cleanliness and order. Dirt is an inevitable companion and source of laxity, loose discipline, looseness, lack of order at a factory, factory, and railroad. Without an elementary culture in production it is impossible to ensure the further development of our industry and transport.

8. It is necessary, further, to put an end to unplannedness, to uneven output, to storming in the work of enterprises and to achieve the daily, according to a pre-developed schedule, the fulfillment of the production program by each plant, factory, mine, and railway.
Party organizations must understand that uneven output of finished products creates an incorrect operating mode of the enterprise, leads to downtime of equipment, downtime of the labor force, to underutilization of production capacity, to an increase in scrap, and to unproductive overpayments for overtime work. Such a wrong

regime keeps the enterprise in a feverish state and threatens to disrupt the fulfillment of the state plan

9. It is necessary, further, to achieve at our enterprises compliance with the strictest discipline in the technological process, to introduce precise instructions for technological processes at all enterprises, to establish control over their observance and, thus, to ensure the release of high-quality and complete products that fully meet the established standards.

It is time for party organizations, workers of enterprises, people's commissariats to learn that the new precise mechanisms with which our enterprises are equipped require strict order in production, strict adherence to technical rules and instructions, and that now it is no longer possible to work the old fashioned way, waddling, somehow, by eye.

Party organizations are obliged to ensure the strictest implementation of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of July 10, 1940 "On liability for the release of low-quality or incomplete products and for non-compliance with mandatory standards by industrial enterprises."

10. Further, it is necessary to pay special attention to questions of new technology, to constantly work on improving technology, on mastering the production of new machines, materials and products.

Party organizations, workers in industry and transport must make full use of the enormous potentialities of the socialist system for the flourishing of technical thought and for the speedy introduction of new technological advances into production.

It is necessary to put an end to the tailor-made, fundamentally opportunistic attitude towards new technology on the part of some enterprise managers, since such conservatism hinders the further development of production, condemns enterprises to backwardness and stagnation, and undermines the country's defense power.

11. Further, it is necessary to systematically reduce the cost of production, in every possible way to strengthen cost accounting, and decisively root out waste.

In order to properly manage the work of the enterprise, it is necessary to know the actual costs per unit of the product according to the main elements of cost - wages, the cost of raw materials, fuel and electricity, depreciation charges, administrative and management costs, and direct the economic side of the enterprise so that plans for the cost and for profits were certainly met.

12. It is necessary, further, in the field of wages, to strictly and consistently implement the principle of material incentives for well-working people, implemented in the form of a piece-rate system of payment for workers, a bonus system for executives and in the form of higher remuneration for skilled labor compared to unskilled labor.

It is necessary to completely eliminate the rotten practice of equalization in the field of wages and to ensure that the piecework system and the bonus system become even more important levers in raising labor productivity and, consequently, in the development of our entire national economy.

13. It is necessary, further, to completely eliminate absenteeism. Implementation of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated 26.VI 1940 "On the transition to an eight-hour working day, a seven-day working week and on the prohibition of unauthorized departure of workers and employees from enterprises and institutions" significantly improved the state of labor discipline at enterprises. However, truancy and unauthorized departures in many factories, factories, mines, mines, railways are far from stopped.

Party organizations, trade unions, workers in industry and transport are obliged to work tirelessly to strengthen labor discipline in industry and transport, bearing in mind that the task of combating labor turnover and absenteeism is not a short-term campaign, but requires daily work among the masses.

14. It is necessary, further, to resolutely strengthen the one-man management in enterprises and to ensure that the director of the enterprise becomes in fact a sovereign leader, fully responsible for the state of the enterprise and for order in production.

15 It is necessary, further, to strengthen in every way the technical management of production at the enterprises.
It is necessary to send a part of engineers and technicians working in central and local economic institutions and in the apparatus of plant management and mine administrations to enterprises, shops, mines for underground work.

16. It is necessary at enterprises to raise the role of the foreman, as a direct organizer of production, and to arrange things in such a way that the foreman is a full-fledged manager in the assigned production area, fully responsible for observing technological discipline and for fulfilling the production task in all respects.

17 With regard to young specialists graduating from universities, it is necessary to establish such a procedure so that everyone who graduates from a higher educational institution receives production experience at the enterprise, and has mandatory practical experience as an assistant foreman, foreman, engineer in the shop

"The CPSU on Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Plenums of the Central Committee", vol. 5. M. 1971, p. 460-461. 463-468.

[1] Dated by content

[2] Information about the implementation of the plan in the first half of 1940 has been omitted

[3] TsGLNKhSSSR, f. 8885, on. 40, d.73, t. 47-56

[4] Information about the hourly productivity of rolling mills and the reasons for downtime is omitted

[5] The section "Implementation of the Council of People's Commissars. USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on increasing the role of the master. "

[6] Dated by content

[7] Information about the implementation of the plan for labor productivity at individual plants is omitted

[8] Information on the implementation of production standards and plans for preventive maintenance of equipment, on the use of working time and on the use of the average monthly wage of workers

[9] Data for October.- Approx. document

[10] Information about technical regulation at individual enterprises has been omitted

[11] Dated by the transmission relation, (TsGAOR USSR, f. 5446, on. 25. d. 1802, l. 78)

[12] Preliminary, according to telegraph data.- Approx. document

[13] See doc. No. 33

[14] Information about the implementation of the coal production plan for 1940 by brands is omitted

[15] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee": v. 5. Moscow, 1971, p. 344

[16] This refers to the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) "on the transfer of longwalls in Donbass coal mines to two-shift work in coal mining and one repair shift" (Pravda, October 29, 1940)

[17] The information on the implementation of the labor productivity plan for the basins has been omitted

[18] The information on the reasons for the failure to meet the standards of production by workers of mines of the main professions has been omitted

[19] The table is not published (TSGAORSSSR, f. 5546, on. 25, d. 1802, l. 14).

[20] Sections are omitted: "Cost", "Supply" and "Capital construction"

[21] The chapters are omitted: "Fulfillment of the plan for the main nomenclature", "Fulfillment of the plan for cooperation", "Fulfillment of the plan for metallurgy", "Development of new industries", "Rejection of products"

[22] Information about the state of technological discipline and product quality at individual plants has been omitted

[23] This refers to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of July 10, 1940 "On liability for the release of substandard and incomplete industrial products and for violation of mandatory standards by industrial enterprises" ("Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR", No. 23, July 20, 1940)

[24] TSGANKH USSR, f. 8115, on. 1, d.284, ll. 343-347

[25] Ibid., 285, ll. 60-65

[26] The chapters have been published: "Labor productivity", "Turnover and absenteeism", "Fulfillment of the production plan for one worker", "Use of working time", "Number of personnel", "Use of the wage fund", "On personnel"

[27] On this issue, order No. 37 was issued by the People's Commissariat for Sredmash of the USSR dated January 25, 1940 (TsGANS USSR, f. 8115, op.1.0.270 pp. 260-264)

[28] The table is not published (TsGANKh USSR, f. 8115, on. 1, d. 645, l. 14)

[29] Date of the conference

[30] "Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR", 1941, No. 8

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION. INDUSTRY RESULTS

No 45 From the information of the TsUNKhU of the USSR on the gross output of large-scale industry and the production of the most important types of industrial products for 1928, 1939, 1940. by economic regions of the USSR

March 18, 1941 [1]

	Balloon products of large industrial liness in prices 1926/27, thousand rubles	Express botano electro energy by all electrical mill- tion, million kWh	Coal production, thousand tons	Oil and gas production, thousand tons	Issue- cast iron shop, thousand tons	Issue- steel shop, thousand tons	Prod- rolling stock, thousand tons	Prod- cement production, thousand tons
USSR [2]								
1928	1748 [3]	5007.5	38 510 [4]	11,749.2	3232.8	4350.9		1850
1940. [five]	116 194 [6]	43 208.8 [7]	185,000.0 [8]	83 388.4	14,902.8	18347.7	10,078.9	5385
RSFSR								
1928	11 583	8028.1	10328	3937.8	981.0	1835.8		1500
1940.	81,718	28,090.2	72,246.5	1282.1	5713.8	3831.6	8318.0	8568
% to the total of 1937. [nine]	78.8							
% to the total of 1940. [ten]	-	-	48.8	81.8	33.4	52.5	58.1	88.3
Arctic regions of the USSR, regions of the Far East and Eastern Siberia								
1928	975,424	33.3	?	-	4.8	8.8	-	eighteen

1940.	-	1040.6	18 180.7	800.1	-	88.8	?	834
% to the total of 1937.	-	9.4						
% to the total of 1940.			3.8	1.5		0,4	?	4,3
Regions of the Urals and Western Siberia								
1928	1 004 853	?	4807	-	387.7	95.3	-	108
1940.	10 302 858	8778.3	34418.0	1883.8	4850.8	5784.3	4184.0	802
% to the total of 1937.	8.8	14.7						
% to the total of 1940.			20.3	5.5	?	31.5	82.0	11.8
Regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan								
1928	421,000	53.2	271	287.4				19
1940.	3 779 167 [11]	1047.1 [12]	8644.8	1,524.1		11.4		267
% to the total of 1939. [thirteen]	3.3	2.4						
»» 1940 [fourteen]			5.2	4.6		0.1		5.0
Including:								
Turkmen SSR								
1928	45,000	10.6	6	7.8	-	-	-	
1940.	359391 [15]	77.2 [16]	2,3	596.3	-	-	-	

% to the total of 1939.	0.3	0.2						
»» 1940			0.0	1.8	-	-	-	
Uzbek SSR								
1928	271,000	34.3	-	28.6 [17]	-	-	-	19
1940.	1 852 400 [18]	381.7 [19]	3.2	147.5	-	11.4	-	267
% to the total of 1939. [20]	1.6	0.9						
»» 1940 [21]			0.0	0,4	-	0.1	-	5.0
Tajik SSR								
1928	6000	-	thirteen	-	-	-	-	-
1940.	242 648 [22]	51.2 [23]		29.8	-	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939. [24]	0.2	0.11	204.9					
»» 1940 [25]			0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Kirghiz SSR								
1928	10,000	0.8	215	-	-	-	-	-
1940.	191 857 [26]	42.4 [27]	1465.7	24.2	-	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939. [28]	0.2	0.1						
»» 1940 [29]			0.9	0.1	-	-	-	-
Kazakh SSR								
1928	89,000	7.5	37	251.0	-	-		

1940.	1 132 871 [30]	494.6 [31]	6968.7	726.3	-	-		
% to the total of 1939. [32]	1.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
»» 1940 [33]			4.2	2.2		-		-
Regions of Transcaucasia								
1928	616,000	439.1	85	7664.2	-	11.5	-	34
1940.	4 031 714 [34]	2754.2 [35]	624.4	24 581.0	-	23.5	8.3	325
% to the total of 1939. [36]	3.5	6.4	-	-		-	-	-
»» 1940 [37]			0,4	73.6	-	0.1	0.1	6.0
Including:								
Georgian SSR								
1928	76,000	41.9	85	-		-	-	-
1940.	1 137 437 [38]	710.6 [39]	624.4	41.0		-	-	119
% to the total of 1939. [40]	1.0	1.6						
»» 1940 [41]			0,4	0.1	-	-	-	2.2
Armenian SSR								
1928	19,000	20.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940.	335 660 [42]	364.2 [43]	-	-	-	-	-	95
% to the total of 1939. [44]	0.3	0.9						
»» 1940 [45]								1.8

Azerbaijan SSR								
1928	521,000	376.6	-	7664.2	-	11.5	-	34
1940.	2,558,617 [46]	1679.4 [47]	-	24540.0	-	23.5	8.3	111
% to the total of 1939. [48] [	2.2	3.9						
»» 1940 [49]	-	-	-	73.5	-	0.1	0.1	2.0
Areas of the South								
1928	2 927 997	1261.2	24832	-	2361.3	2409.1	-	297
1940.	-	10,967.4 [50]	83,092.9	2.0	9342.2	8985.2	6516.1	1133
% to the total of 1939. [51]	-	25.4						
»» 1940 [52]			50.4	0.01	64.7	49.0	49.8	21.0
Including:								
Ukrainian SSR								
1928	2 861 732	1243.4	24832	-	2361.3	2409.1	-	297
1940.	20 079 693 [53]	10 662.6 [54]	83,066.9	1,2	9183.3	8663.5	6247J	1BZ
% to the total of 1939. [55]	17.3	24.7						
»» 1940 [56]			50.4	0.0	61.6	-	43,7	21.0
Center districts								
1928	6 759 452	1712.4	1135	-	188.7	377.5	-	465
1940.	45 455 599 [57]	12 301.4 [58]	10 101.1	-	1010.3	1479.8	910.7	1033

% to the total of 1939. [59]	39.1	23.4						
»» 1940 [60]			6.1	5.8	6,3	8.1	7.0	20.1
Regions of the South-East								
1928	1,534,553	333.3	2493	3797.6	29.8	261.3	-	833
1940.	10 839 179 [61]	3405.9 [62]	11,236.7	5042.3	-	1412.4	910.7	1543
% to the total of 1939. [63]	9.3	7.9						
»» 1940 [64]	-	-	6.8	15.1	-	7,7	7.0	23.8
Regions of the North and Northwest								
1928	2 057 535	755.7	-	-	-	139.9	-	76
1940.	15 992 495 [65]	4439, 3 [66]	234.0	70.1	-	582.2	439.5	95
% to the total of 1939. [67]	13.8	10.3						
»» 1940 [68]	-	-	0.2	-	-	3.1	3.7	1.3
Areas of the West								
1928		39.2						
1940.		469.6 [69]	-					4.0
% to the total of 1939. [70]	-	1.1						
»» 1940 [71]							0.03	1.7
Including:								
Byelorussian SSR								
1928 g.	205,000	39.2						

1940 g.	2 050 581 [72]	469.6 [73]				5.1	4.0	92
% to the total of 1939 [74]	1.8	1.1						
»» 1940 [75]						0.0	0.03	1.7

TsGANKh USSR, F-4372, on. 41, d.187, ll. 25, 26, 29, 30, 36, 37, 38, 39, 60. Copy.

No. 46 Memorandum of the USSR People's Commissariat for Heavy Machinery to the USSR Council of People's Commissars on the implementation of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated May 17, 1940 "On increasing the role of foremen at heavy engineering plants"

March 27, 1941

As a result of the implementation of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of May 27, 1940 and the elimination of "mistakes made by the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry in the implementation of this resolution, the role and authority of the foreman at heavy engineering plants has significantly increased.

The systematic inspection by the People's Commissariat of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the practical assistance from the People's Commissariat provided to factories in Moscow, Leningrad, Donbass, the Urals and Kharkov ensured the correct implementation of these resolutions, created conditions for which the foreman became a full-fledged leader in the area entrusted to him, and ensured continuous improvement of the production performance of the foremen.

Moreover, in many factories, the implementation of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) was one of the main factors in improving the work of sections, workshops and factories in general. A number of enterprises that did not fulfill the program for a long time, during the last 5-6 months have eliminated the backlog and have become leading in the implementation of the production program. These include: Kolomensky Zavod im. Kuibyshev, starting from October systematically overfulfilling the program, the plant "Russian

Diesel", starting from October systematically overfulfilling the program, the machine-tool plant named after Ordzhonikidze, plant them. Kirov (Leningrad) and others.

Production tasks

The most important organizing principle in improving the work of production areas was the implementation of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) in the part related to the monthly and advance issuance of production assignments to foremen. If, before the decree, the foremen were not given production assignments to the site at all, then at present all foremen (senior and shift) receive regular production assignments as part of the following indicators: a) the name and number of parts; b) the volume of products; c) the number of workers; d) wage fund and e) fund for bonuses to workers.
For metallurgical workshops, the production targets also set fuel and electricity consumption rates.

Timely issuance of production assignments provides an opportunity for foremen to take measures in advance to prepare tools, devices, technical documentation for the smooth operation of the site. Masters such as Comrade Vasiliev (Kirovsky plant), com. Dubtsov (Uralmashzavod), Comrade Smirn0V (plant "Red Proletarian"), comrade. Alekseev (Caliber Plant), on the basis of successful preparation of production assignments, implementation of rationalization measures, correct loading of equipment and instructing workers, systematically from month to month overfulfill the tasks set for them and improve the quality indicators of work. However, it is necessary to note the presence of individual cases when on the part of the heads of the shops and the heads of the clan departments of the plant administrations, the assignments set to the foremen are given out of time. So

Cases of adjusting the established monthly tasks at individual factories due to the receipt of special orders during the planned month, as well as interruptions in material support, adversely affect

the work of the foremen, as a result of which the preparation carried out by the foremen is disrupted and the rhythm of work on the site is disrupted.

Master, as a full-fledged site manager

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union), the practice of ignoring the foreman in the process of work and belittling his role as the organizer of production at the site has been completely eliminated at the factories of the People's Commissariat. If earlier the chiefs and other engineering and technical workers of the shops independently, through the head of the foreman, disposed of the arrangement of workers and their transfer from shift to shift, imposed penalties on the workers, gave separate tasks to the workers, now all orders of the shop administration are transferred to the workers only through the foreman ... The foremen are in charge of hiring workers at their sites, present them to the head of the shop for dismissal. Masters independently impose disciplinary sanctions on violators of labor and production discipline. For example, foreman of the mechanical shop number 1 of the Novo-Kramatorsk plant named after Stalin comrade Zverev downgraded the wasteful comrade. Kalyanov for negligence in working from the 4th grade to the 3rd grade. In the iron foundry shop No. 1 of this plant, master comrade Redko reprimanded the driver comrade. Moloshenko for the bump he broke and kept him from him for marriage. In the machine shop No. 1 of the Krasny Proleta [inaudible] non-workers were imposed 170 aimless [inaudible] walking around the shop, for failure to comply with the orders of the foreman, for violation of the rules of work, etc. Along with this, for the best examples of work, foremen independently award distinguished workers in their area. So, at Uralmashzavod craftsmen paid bonuses to workers for January and February of this current year 19 thousand rubles. The size of the bonuses given out by foremen to workers ranges from 50 to 100 rubles. per person to be awarded. issued by craftsmen to workers, ranges from 50 to 100

rubles. per person to be awarded. issued by craftsmen to workers, ranges from 50 to 100 rubles. per person to be awarded.

However, not all craftsmen equally use the rights granted to them to impose strict production and labor discipline. This is especially true for deductions from workers for defective products. So, recently at the plant. Sverdlov, turner comrade Mikhailov "screwed up" 4 parts No. 2214. Instead of attributing the marriage to the culprit and keeping the cost of the marriage from the negro, master comrade. Belov attributed this marriage to the inoperability of the instrument.

Mandatory sampling by newly hired workers is carried out by foremen, as a rule, at all factories. A typical example: to the foreman of the machine shop number 2 of the machine-tool plant named after Ordzhonikidze comrade The plant personnel department sent Gindlin to work as a milling machine operator comrade Polyakov with a certificate for the 6th grade. As a result of the delivery of a sample comrade. Polyakov master comrade Gindlin gave him the 4th grade. The release of foremen from performing functions unusual for them and the establishment of the position of a clerk in a number of areas created conditions under which the foreman began to deal more with the issues of instructing workers, rational loading of equipment and preparation of production.

The photographs taken on March 22 of the loading of the working time of the foremen of the Uralmash plant (comrades Bogdanov, Eliseev, Pikovsky and Korolev) showed that 60-70% of their working day is spent on instructing workers and observing the work of the foremen. Site, led by the master comrade. Pikovsky, systematically overfulfills the production program and since January 1941 has been working exactly according to the daily schedule. The fulfillment of the task for his section in January was 106.9%, in February-124.9%; savings in the payroll in January and February amounted to 6,300 rubles; marriage in January was 0.81%, in February - 0.64%.

The foreman of the mechanical shop of the same plant, Comrade Korolev as a result of the correct organization of work at the site of systematic overfulfillment of the task (in January - 130.8%, in February - 120%). There is no marriage on his site. Arriving at work an hour before the start of the shift, foreman Korolyov prepares the tool, controls the provision of blanks, conducts group briefings for the workers and systematically monitors the progress of work in the process of work, helping the workers to complete their tasks. However, it should be emphasized that until recently, many craftsmen have spent a significant part of their working day searching for missing parts, tools, devices, etc. Thus, the check carried out by the People's Commissariat showed that at the Gidroprivod factories in Kharkov,

Another significant drawback in the implementation of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks is that at the factories of the People's Commissariat for Heavy Machinery, foremen are still very weak in fulfilling one of their main responsibilities for the timely revision of production standards. So, at the plant "Gidroprivod" during the period from July to December the foremen revised about 70 norms and everything in the direction of softening. At the Krasny Profintern plant, the master of the electrical repair shop comrade Zubkov simultaneously revised the norms for 40 operations in the direction of their weakening, and only after the intervention of the director of the plant, comrade Zubkov corrected his mistakes. Only in recent months, as a result of the measures taken by the People's Commissariat (the issuance of a special order obliging factories to systematically revise outdated production rates and increase the proportion of settlement rates), the craftsmen began to show a little. greater activity in revising production rates towards their increase. At the Kalibr plant in February the foremen revised about 2,000 production rates, of which about 1,800 were changed upwards. At the Novo-Kramatorsk plant, on the initiative of the masters tt. Sanin, Skiba and Sumets introduced a device and revised the time norm for drilling sheets for bridges of cranes, as a result of which the cost of drilling a sheet

decreased from 33 rubles. up to 12 rubles. as a result, the cost of drilling a sheet has decreased from 33 rubles. up to 12 rubles. as a result, the cost of drilling a sheet has decreased from 33 rubles. up to 12 rubles.
The reason for the passive attitude of foremen to revising the norms in some cases is their fear of "spoiling relations with the workers," and the main reason is that the directors of factories and heads of shops in this regard do not sufficiently supervise the foremen, do not help them, and are often removed from this business.

Salary of craftsmen

The introduction of new salaries for foremen and the system of bonuses established by the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) stopped their fluidity. The most skilled workers, as well as technicians and engineers were entrenched in the positions of foremen. The bonus system was a significant incentive to improve production indicators and to increase the attention of craftsmen to issues of production economics. The sizes of bonuses received by foremen for overfulfilment of production assignments and for saving wage funds at the factories of the People's Commissariat of Justice reach from 200 to 2 thousand rubles. per month.

Further work of the People's Commissariat is aimed at the complete elimination of the above shortcomings in the implementation of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party) on increasing the role of the master.

People's Commissar of Heavy Engineering of the USSR
Efremov A.I.

TsGANKHSSR, f. 8243, on. 1, d.4766, ll. 78-74. Vacation.

No 47 From the information of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the production of food and light industry products for 1928, 1939, 1940 in the economic regions of the USSR [76]

April 3, 1941 [77]

	Prod- animal oil production, t	Prod- vegetable oil content, t	Prod- granulated sugar, t	Cotton production paper fabrics, including autocord, mln.m	Production of woolen and fabrics, thousand m	Production of footwear, thousand pairs
the USSR						
1928	-	-	-	2678.0 [78]	-	-
1939	190,832.1	693,396.2	1,826 150.0	3769.4	122,436.4	205,745
1940.	-	-	2,017,200.0	-	-	-
RSFSR						
1928	-	-	-	2674.1	-	-
1939	139,518.1	355 450.2	396 650.0	3596.0	103,442.0	144 317
1940.	-	-	359,300.0	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939.	73.1	51.3	21.7	98.07	88.6	70.2
»» 1940	-	-	17.8	95.55	-	-
Economic regions of the USSR						
Areas of the Far East and Eastern Siberia						
1939	8 244.1	3937.0	2,080.0	-	-	1814

1940.	-	-	12900.0	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939.	4,3	0.6	OD	-	-	0.9
»» 1940	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
Regions of the Urals and Western Siberia						
1939	69,704.5	24,927.5	28440.0	28.5	3181.9	12 201
1940.	-	-	33,600.0	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939.	36.5	3.6	1.6	0.76	2.6	5.9
»» 1940	-	-	1.7	-	-	-
Regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan						
1939	14,156.6	157 155.0	111,710.0	86.1	580.0	5597
1940.	-	-	136 400.0	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939.	7.4	22.7	6.1	2.29	0.5	2.7
»» 1940	-	-	6.8	-	-	-
Including:						
Turkmen SSR						
1939	237.0	13,871.0	-	8.5	-	608
% to the total of 1939.	0.1	2.0	0.22	-	-	0.30

Uzbek SSR						
1939	895.6	135 136.0	77.4	-	-	3,640
Tajik SSR						
1939	181.0	2204.0	0.2	-	-	330
% to the total of 1939.	0.1	0.5	0.01	-	-	0.16
Kirghiz SSR						
1939	1071.0	420.0	55660.0	-	201.0	134
1940.	-	-	65,500.0	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939.	0.5	0.1	3.0	-	0.2	0.07
»» 1940	-	-	3.3	-	-	-
Kazakh SSR						
1939	11,772.0	4524.0	56,050.0	0.001	379.0	885
1940.	-	-	70,900.0	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939.	6.20	0.6	3.1	-	0.3	0.40
»» 1940	-	-	3.5	-	-	-
Regions of Transcaucasia						
1939	2232.3	19,549.0	11 360.0	61.8	2290.0	10,040
1940.	-	-	13 100.0	-	-	-

% to the total of 1939.	0.2	2.8	0.6	1.64	1.9	4.9
»» 1940	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
Including:						
Georgian SSR						
1939	365.8	4018.0	11 360.0	0.3	1793.0	7545
1940.	-	-	13 100.0	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939.	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.01	1.5	3.68
»» 1940	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
Armenian SSR						
1939	817.0	5701.0	-	17.1	-	809
% to the total of 1939.	0,4	0.8	-	0.45	-	0.40
Azerbaijan SSR						
1939	1049.5	9330.0	-	44.4	497.0	1686
% to the total of 1939.	0.6	1.4	-	1.18	0,4	0.82
Areas of the South						
1939	28613.2	156,682.5	1,306,530.0	10.5	10,935.6	29 053
1940.	-	-	1 508 400.0	-	-	-

% to the total of 1939.	15.0	22.6	71.6	0.28	8.9	19.0
»» 1940	-	-	74.8	-	-	-
Including:						
Ukrainian SSR [79]						
1939	28,009.0	152 324.0	1 296 720.0	9.9	10 905.3	36369
1940.	-	-	1,499,200.0	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939.	14.7	22.0	71.0	0.26	8.8	17.7
»» 1940	-	-	74.3	-	-	-
Center districts						
1928	-	-	-	2540.0	-	-
1939	28534.5	103,967.7	316 260.0	3322.0	82 561.3	59,907
1940.	-	-	260 600.0	-	-	-
% to the total of 1939.	16.0	15.0	17.3	88.27	67.4	29.1
»» 1940	-	-	12.9	-	-	-
Regions of the South-East						
1928	-	-	-	9.8	-	-
1939	20,981.6	205,474.4	49770.0	30.1	17,503.8	26,024
1940.	-	-	52200.0	-	-	-

% to the total of 1939.	11.0	29.6	2.7	0.80	14.3	12.7
»» 1940	-	-	2.6	-	-	-
Regions of the North and Northwest						
1928	-	-	-	124.3	-	-
1939	12012.4	15,080.1	-	215.0	5171.0	42,174
% to the total of 1939.	6,3	2.2	-	5.71	4.2	20.5
Areas of the West						
1928	-	-	-	3.9	-	-
1939	6352.8	6623.0	-	9.4	212.8	8930
% to the total of 1939.	3.3	0.9	-	0.25	0.2	4,3
Including:						
Byelorussian SSR						
1928	-	-	-	3.9	-	-
1939	6352.8	6623.0	-	9.4	212.8	8930
% to the total of 1939.	3.3	0.9	-	0.25	0.2	4,3

TsGANKh USSR, f. 4372, on. 41, d.187, ll. F, 105, 108, 109, 124, 125, 127,128. Script.

No. 48 Order of the People's Commissariat of the USSR No. 478 on the successful work of the factories of the People's Commissariat

April 28, 1941

As a result of the unfolding socialist competition in honor of the XVIII All-Union Party Conference, many factories of the People's Commissariat for the First Quarter of the village. They improved their work and not only fulfilled, but also exceeded the production targets established according to the state plan.

Of the NKTM factories, the most significant successes were achieved by the factories of Glavstankoprom (head of the central board comrade Vyatkin, chief engineer comrade Pavlov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Suslikov, chairman of the local committee comrade Kulakov). According to this main board, the plan for marketable output in the first quarter was fulfilled by 109.2%, in gross output - by 117.8%, in labor productivity - by 106.1%, the task to reduce the cost price was exceeded, instead of reducing it by 3.1 % according to the plan, in fact, the prime cost on average for the main board was reduced by 6.5% and savings were achieved in the wage bill. The plan for the development of new machines has been fully fulfilled.

Successful results were achieved by the Glavavtogen factories (head of the central board comrade Sukov, chief engineer comrade Kapeliovich, former secretary of the party bureau comrade Berdichevsky, chairman of the local committee comrade Eremeev). On the whole, the production program for the main control board has been fulfilled; for marketable output - by 113.7%, for gross output - by 115.1%, for labor productivity - by 106.1%, for cost reduction - by 5.4%. Plants of the diesel industry (senior leading engineer of the diesel industry group, comrade Ukhtin) achieved significant success, having fulfilled the plan for marketable output by 107.0% in the first quarter, and by 102.6% in gross output.

Noting the success achieved in the work of Glavstankoprom, Glavavtogen, Glavsnab and the group of diesel plants of the production and administrative department of NKTM, I order:

1. For the successful fulfillment and overfulfilment of the production target in terms of quantitative and qualitative indicators by the plants of Glavstankoprom in the first quarter of this year, to present to the Glavstankoprom the rolling Red Banner of the People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash.

2. To note the successful work in the 1st quarter of the Glavavtogen, which completed and exceeded the program of the 1st quarter in terms of quantitative and qualitative indicators.

3. To note a significant improvement in work in the first quarter of the Glavsnab of NKTM (head of the central office, comrade Tarasov, former secretary of the party bureau, comrade Pchelnikov, chairman of the local committee, comrade Maksimov), which contributed to the successful work of many plants of NKTM.

4. To award the badge "Excellence in socialist competition NKTM": chief of Glavstankoprom comrade Vyatkina A.E., head of the Chief Avtogen Comrade Sukova M.K.

5. To note the good work of the group of leading engineers of diesel plants of the production and administrative department of NKTM, who provided due assistance to the plants in fulfilling production tasks.

I am confident that the successes achieved by employees of the Glavstankoprom, Glavavtogen, Glavsnab and the diesel group of the production and administrative department of NKTM will be consolidated and serve as an example for all employees of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry and the main departments in the struggle for the implementation and overfulfilment of the state plan of the People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash in 1941.

People's Commissar of Heavy Engineering of the USSR
A. Efremovö

TsGANKHSSR, f. 8243, on. 1, d. 1116, ll. 167-168. Script.

No 49 From the memorandum of the planning department of the USSR People's Commissariat for Committee on the results of the implementation of the plan at cost. May 21, 1941 [80]

According to the plan for the first quarter of 1941 (excluding logging enterprises), a decrease in the cost of the People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metals was established by 2.4% against 1940. - by 3.6%.

Savings from cost reduction in comparison with the plan amount to 37.5 million rubles, or 0.8%, and compared to last year, savings of 134.8 million rubles were achieved.

The cost reduction by month is represented as follows:

	% by 1940		The amount of savings compared to the plan for the 1st quarter, in million rubles.
	At full cost	At cost comparable to plan	
January	-2.0	-2.3	overrun 2.7
February	-2.5	-2.8	saving 3.8
March	-5.3	-5.5	"36.4

The decrease in the cost price from month to month was caused by the growth in output, as well as the great attention to the issues of the economics of production as a result of the decisions of the XVIII All-Union Conference of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union (b).

The overfulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of 1941 at the cost price was caused by:

1. Overfulfillment of the production plan by 2.9% (including the unscheduled release of second grades).
2. Increased production of workers in comparison with the plan with a lower average wage.
3. Savings on metal consumption rates in rolling shops. [81]

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8875, on. 38, d.499, ll. 152-153. Script.

No 50 From the information of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the growth of the physical volume of the gross industrial output of the USSR for 1928-1940. (as a percentage of 1928)

At the earliest January 1, 1941 [82]

Years	All industry	Including	
		production of means of production (group "A")	production of consumer goods (group "B")
1928	100	100	100
1929	120	129	114
1930	146	178	126
1931	176	229	142
1932	202	273	156
1933	213	290	163
1934	254	362	183
1935	312	459	215
1936	401	601	270
1937	446	652	311
1933	493	732	345
1939	578	871	387
1940	646	1000	415

"The national economy of the USSR. Statistical collection ". M., 1956, p. 46.

No 51 From the information of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the growth of industrial production of the USSR for the first, second and three years of the third five-year plan, No earlier than January 1, 1941 [83]

	The first five-year plan (1932, % to 1928)	The second five-year plan (1937, % to 1932)	Three pre-war years of the third five-year plan (1940, % to 1937)
Gross product of the entire industry	202	220	145
Production of means of production (group "A")	273	239	153
Production of consumer goods (group "B")	1S6	199	133
Cast iron	188	235	103
Steel	139	299	103
Rental	129	293	101
Coal	181	199	130
Oil	184	133	109
Electricity	270	267	133
Mineral fertilizers	680	352	93
Gross output of mechanical engineering and metalworking throughout the industry	399	283	176
Cement	188	157	104
Cotton fabrics	101	128	115
Silk fabrics	224	275	130
Watches of all kinds	374	113	69
Animal butter and other dairy products (calculated as milk)	99.8	253	129
Vegetable oil	109	110	148
Canned food	554	142	113
Granulated sugar	65	292	89

"The national economy of the USSR. Statistical collection ". M., 1956, pp. 48-49

No. 52 From the information of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the share of production of means of production and production of consumer goods in the gross output of all industry for the first, second and three years of the third five-year plan.

At the earliest January 1, 1941 [84]

Years	Total, %	Including, %	
		production of means of production (group "A")	production of consumer goods (group "B")
1913	100	33.3	66.7
1928	100	39.5	60.5
1932	100	53.4	46.6
1937	100	57.8	42.2
1940	100	61.2	38.8

The national economy of the USSR. Statistical collection ". M., 1956, p. 52.

No 53 From the information of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the production of the most important types of industrial products in physical terms for the first, second and three years of the third five-year plan

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [85]

	1928	**1932**	**1937**	**1940**
Electricity, billion kWh	5.0	13.5	36.2	48.3
Oil, million tons	11.6	21.4	28.5	31.1
Gas, billion cubic meters m.	0.3	1.1	2,3	3.4
Coal, million tons	35.5	64.4	128	166
Pig iron, million tons	3.3	6.2	14.5	14.9
Steel, million tons	4,3	5.9	17.7	18.3
Rolled ferrous metals - total, million tons	3.4	4.4	13.0	13.1
including-ready	3.2	4.1	eleven,	11.4
Mineral fertilizers (in conventional units), million tons	0.1	0.9	3.2	3.2
Sulfuric acid in monohydrate, thousand tons	211	552	1,369	1,587
Synthetic resins and plastics, thousand tons	-	-	-	10.9
Chemical fibers, thousand tons	0.2	2.8	8.6	11.1
Turbines, thousand kW	44.1	299	1 156	1 179
Metal-cutting machines, thousand units	2.0	19.7	48.5	58.4
Press-forging machines (excluding hand-held machines and hand-held shears), thousand units	-	1.1	3.1	4.7
Cars, thousand units	0.8	23.9	200	145
Tractors (in physical units), thousand units	1.3	48.9	51.0	31 6
Combine harvesters, thousand units	-	10.0	43.9	12.8
Excavators, thousand units	-	0.09	0.5	0.3
Removal of commercial timber, million dense cubic meters m.	36.0	99.4	114	118
Paper, thousand tons	284	471	832	812
Cement, million tons	1.8	3.5	5.5	5.7
Fabrics of all kinds, mln. m.	3010	2 987	3,993	4522
million sq. m.	2 198	2 164	3013	3300
Underwear and outerwear, mln. Pcs.	8.3	39.0	157	183
Leather footwear, mln. Pairs	58.0	86.9	183	211
Household clocks, mln.	0.9	3.6	4.0	2.8

Broadcast radios and radios, thousand units	-	29.3	200	160
Broadcast TVs, thousand units	-	-	-	0.3
Household refrigerators, thousand units	-	-	-	3.5
Granulated sugar, thousand tons	1,283	828	2421	2 165
Meat (including 1st category offal), thous.	678	596	1 002	1 501
Fish catch, catch of sea animals, whales and seafood, thous.	840	1333	1 609	1 404
Animal oil, thousand tons	82.1	75.6	185	226
Whole milk products in terms of milk, million tons	-	-	-	1.3
Vegetable oil, thousand tons	448	490	539	798

"USSR in Figures in 1967". M., 1968, pp. 46-48.

[1] We are dated by the transmission relation (TsGANKh USSR, f. 4372, on. 41, d. 87, l. 25)

[2] Within the borders of the USSR until September 17, 1939.-Approx. document

[3] For the USSR, data million rubles

[4] For the USSR, data million rubles

[5] For 1940. data are preliminary. document

[6] For the USSR, data million rubles

[7] Including Spitsbergen.-Approx. document

[8] Including Spitsbergen.-Approx. document

[9] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[10] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[11] Data for 1939

[12] Data for 1939

[13] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[14] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[15] Data for 1939

[16] Data for 1939

[17] Data on the Uzbek and Tajik SSR.-Approx. document

[18] Data for 1939

[19] Data for 1939

[20] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[21] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[22] Data for 1939

[23] Data for 1939

[24] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[25] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[26] Data for 1939

[27] Data for 1939

[28] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[29] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[30] Data for 1939

[31] Data for 1939

[32] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[33] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[34] Data for 1939

[35] Data for 1939

[36] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[37] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[38] Data for 1939

[39] Data for 1939

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[47] Data for 1939

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[50] Data for 1939

[51] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[52] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[53] Data for 1939

[54] Data for 1939

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[57] Data for 1939

[58] Data for 1939

[59] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

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[62] Data for 1939

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[66] Data for 1939

[67] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[68] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[69] Data for 1939

[70] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[71] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[72] Data for 1939

[73] Data for 1939

[74] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[75] Hereinafter, the percentage is given to the total for the USSR

[76] Information compiled on the basis of data from tables of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR

[77] Dated by transmission relation

[78] Without commodity harshness. - Approx. document

[79] Within the borders Before the separation of the Moldavian SSR. -Approx. document

[80] Date of consideration of the note at the meeting of the board of the Narkomchermet

[81] The information about the fulfillment of the plan at the cost price by the head offices and enterprises of the Narkomchermet has been omitted

[82], **[83]** , **[84]** ,**[85]** Dated by content

CHAPTER ONE. NUMBER AND COMPOSITION OF THE WORKING CLASS. TRAINING AND DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF

Part I

No 54 From the information of the TsUNKhU USSR on the number of industrial personnel for 1937-1938 [1]

At the earliest January 1, 1939 [2]

Personnel categories	**1937**	**1938 [3]**	
		without ancillary industrial enterprises at non-industrial organizations	**including subsidiary enterprises at non-industrial organizations**
Average annual number, thousand [14]			
Total staff	10111.7	10 357.2	11,000.6
including			
workers	7923.8	8030.8	8473.7
Engineering and technical personnel	722.3	766.4	800.1
employees	649.1	694.4	793.9
MNP	431.5	528.2	576.5
pupils	335.0	337.4	356.4

IGANKHSSSRf. 4372, on. 36, d.1827, ll. 34v.-35. Rotat.ex.

No 55 From the information of the TsUNKhU USSR on the number of industrial personnel in the union republics for 1938 [15]

At the earliest January 1, 1939 [4]

Union republics	a - all industry b - large industry	Average annual number			
		all personnel, including members of industrial cooperation artels and collective farmers working in collective farm industrial enterprises		of them without members of industrial cooperatives artels and collective farmers working in collective farm enterprises	
		Total	including workers (including workers at home)	Total	including workers (including workers at home)
the USSR	and	13 495 036	10,735,356	11,000 628	8 473 744
	b	11 710 423	9 149 813	10 535 391	8 132 720
RSFSR	and	9 756 009	7,769,074	8 034 676	6 214 887
	b	8 575 693	6 721 385	7 718 791	5,980,097
Ukrainian SSR	and	2 549 975	2,020,980	2,059,086	1,573,887
	b	2 168 950	1,677,295	1 979 047	1,516,412
BSSR	and	333,598	272,679	248,939	194,500
	and	272869	219,583	234,194	184823
	and	159,266	121 956	131,816	96 783

Azerbaijan SSR	b	133702	104451	126 147	93 395
Georgian SSR	and	134,629	101 131	109,016	78,048
	b	105,524	77340	97641	70,571
Armenian SSR	and	42240	33,179	31 623	23124
	b	32141	23 858	28985	21,159
Turkmen SSR	and	44765	36347	33,058	25344
	b	38284	30926	30616	23703
Uzbek SSR	and	183060	143,901	136,965	101 141
	b	148,818	114,139	123,079	90 809
Tajik SSR	and	29835	24 053	19,946	14601
	b	21,098	16,057	17929	13138
Kazakh SSR	and	227,244	184,059	170,773	131,975
	b	184,941	146,546	157,062	121,425
Kirghiz SSR	and	34415	27,997	24730	19454
	b	23 398	18 233	21,900	17188

TSGLNH USSR, f. 4372, on. 36, d.1827, l. 44 about. Rotat. copies

No 56 From the information of the TsUNKhU of the USSR on the distribution of workers in large-scale industry according to the length of service at this enterprise as of November 1, 1939.

Not earlier than November 1, 1939 [5]

Industries	**Workers counted, thous.**	**Of these, they work at this enterprise continuously,%**							
		Total	**from 6 months to a year**	**from one to 2 years**	**from 2 to 3 years**	**from 3 to 6 years old**	**from 5 to 8 years**	**from 6 to 10 years old**	**10 years and above**
All over large industry	6215.7	24.9	13,7	15.7	11.9	12.9	5.7	9.6	5.6
Power plants	61.8	23.0	14.1	15,8	11.8	12.6	6.5	11.2	5.0
Coal	365.6	29.1	17.6	15.4	12.0	10.1	5.9	6,3	3.6
Oil producing [6]	22.2	32.4	15.5	16.6	10.7	10.0	3.9	6.0	4.9
Peat mining	76.1	32.2	27.1	14.4	9.3	8.1	3.6	4.0	1.3
Iron ore	25.0	26.0	12.4	15.1	11.4	12.4	6.4	11.9	4.4
Extraction of minerals	52.3	25.9	16.3	17.4	13.4	13.3	5.6	6.4	1.7
Fuel processing	46.7	26.7	11.6	14.7	11.8	14.8	6.8	10.9	4.2
Including:									

by-product coke	28.9	27.6	12.0	14.2	11.4	15.2	6.1	10.0	3.5
oil refining	16.8	24.9	10.7	15,8	11.4	13.0	6.4	12.6	5.2
Chemical	225.9	24.8	13.9	18.0	12.4	12.9	5.6	8.7	3.7
Cement	21.9	18.4	13.9	16.0	12.6	13,7	7.0	10.7	7,7
Brick	59.0	26.3	18.1	16.4	12.4	12.5	5.6	7.0	1.7
Glass	84.5	22.5	12.0	14.3	11.8	14.0	6.4	9.0	10.0
Porcelain-faience	28.8	17.3	9.7	13.3	11.1	15.3	6.5	10.4	16.4
Ferrous metallurgy	285.6	21.7	10.9	13.2	11.1	14.1	7.1	13.1	8.8
Metalworking	2034.5	24.1	13.2	16.4	12.0	13,7	5.6	10.5	0.5
Rubber-asbestos	61.4	20.7	11.1	14.5	14.4	14.9	5.8	12.2	6.4
Sawmill	102.1	24.2	13.0	15.2	12.6	13.6	6.5	10.4	4.5
Plywood	17.6	24.7	17.2	14.2	11.7	13.3	6.1	8.0	4.8
Furniture	41.6	24.4	14.4	17.6	13.9	14.8	5.7	7.3	2.4
Matchbox	13.1	20.1	14.2	-	16.4	9.0	10.7	7.2	12.4
Paper	46.6	20.7	12.4	14.8	11.2	12.4	6.0	10.7	11.8
Polygraphic	73.5	20.6	10.7	15 ^ 2	11.8	15.5	5.6	12.0	8.6
Textile	880.7	20.1	10.9	14.0	11.3	12.9	6.6	12.0	12.2
Including:									
cotton	504.3	18.8	10.1	13.3	11.1	12.3	6.5	13.0	14.9

linen	89.2	18.4	10.8	14.4	11.2	15.5	6.5	9.6	13.6
woolen	65.2	15,8	10.0	11.8	9.9	14.0	7.0	15.4	16.1
knitted	75.8	20.3	11.2	15.2	13.9	14.9	8.2	11.3	5.0
Sewing	204.7	21.4	12.8	16.9	13,7	13.6	6.0	12.4	3.2
Leather and fur	68.9	21.8	11.1	14.9	13.8	14.9	6,7	11.3	5.5
Shoe	120.0	25.6	12.5	15.4	14.7	13,7	4.4	9.7	4.0
Food flavor	773.2	32.5	16.3	16.3	10.9	10.8	4.5	5.5	3.2
Including:									
meat	83.3	36.9	15.9	16.3	10.4	11.1	3.7	4.1	1.6
flour-cereal	52.9	29.0	17.2	17.3	12.1	10.7	4.9	5.3	3.5
bakery	145.3	31.3	20.0	19.1	11.3	10.7	3.5	3.1	0.9
sugar	119.6	45.1	11.8	9.6	7.9	7.6	5.0	5 9	7.1
confectionery	52.1	22.4	11.8	16.5	21.1	16.4	5.7	10.2	4.9
canning	30.0	35.8	15.4	17.0	9.8	10.3	4.2	6.2	1.3
tobacco-makhorka	22.6	183	11.4	14.6	11.3	13.0	6.4	10.9	14.1

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No 57 From the information of the TsUNKhU USSR on the distribution of workers in large-scale industry by sex and age as of November 1, 1939.

Not earlier than November 1, 1939 [7]

Industries	Distribution of workers by sex and age for 1 / XI 1939, %							
	aged men				women aged			
	under 18	18-25 years old	26 years and older	total men	under 18	18-25 years old	16 years and older	total women
All over large industry	2.6	14.7	39.4	56.7	1.9	15.1	26.3	43.3
Power plants	1.4	18.0	59.7	79.1	0,4	7.6	12.9	20.9
Coal	1.8	21.1	52.3	75.2	1.1	10.7	13.0	24.8
Oil producing [8]	3.0	18.6	63.0	84.6	0.6	4.5	10.3	15.4
Peat mining [9]	2.8	17.7	30.7	51.2	5.4	25.8	17.6	48.8
Iron ore	1.9	17.8	56.7	76.4	0.5	9.1	14.0	23.6
Fuel processing	1.0	14.4	55.3	70,7	0,4	10.3	18.5	29.3
Including:								
by-product coke	0.6	13.6	55.6	69.8	0.2	11.2	18.8	30.2
oil refining	1.5	15.7	54.9	72.1	0.6	9.0	18.3	27.9
Chemical	1.5	15.3	41.9	58.7	1.1	16.1	24.1	41.3
Cement	0.7	15.4	55.3	71.4	0.2	10.7	17.7	28.6
Glass	3.0	12.7	34.5	50.2	3.1	17.2	29.5	49.8

Porcelain-faience	1.8	8.3	30.1	40.2	2.8	17.5	39.5	59.8
Ferrous metallurgy	2.0	16.4	56.7	75.1	0.6	9.4	14.9	24.9
Metalworking	4,3	19.3	44.7	68.3	1.4	11.5	18.8	31.7
Rubber-asbestos	0.6	8.6	28.4	37.7	0.8	18.6	43.0	62.4
Sawmill	3.1	13.4	39.6	56.1	2.0	14.7	27.2	43.9
Plywood	3.0	12.3	30.3	45.6	3.1	19.8	31.5	54.4
Furniture	5.2	15.2	40.7	61.1	1.9	13.1	23.9	38.9
Matchbox	3.6	7.1	24.7	35.4	4.9	21.8	37.9	64.6
Paper	1.0	11.9	37.7	50.6	0.9	14.8	33.7	49.4
Polygraphic	1.8	9.6	30.8	42.2	2.5	20.7	34.6	57.8
Textile	1.6	7.2	22.3	31.1	2.9	20.8	45.2	68.9
Including:								
cotton	1.8	7.1	22.6	31.5	2.8	18.9	46.8	68.5
linen	2.5	7.2	22.0	31.7	3.4	19.6	45.3	68.3
woolen	0.8	7.3	26.4	34.5	1,2	20.8	43.5	65.5
knitted	1.0	3.6	9.9	14.5	5.3	30.2	50.0	85.5
Sewing	0.7	2.7	13.2	16.6	5.0	23,7	54,7	83.4
Leather and fur	1.9	8.7	28.9	39.5	2.7	20.0	37.8	60.5
Shoe	4.4	9.7	29.2	43.3	4.2	18.9	33.6	56.7
Food flavor	1.4	12.5	38.9	52.8	1.7	16.7	23.8	47.2
Including:								
meat	1.8	11.0	39.4	52.2	2.2	15.4	30.2	47.8

flour-cereal	0.9	11.9	53.1	65.9	0.7	11.1	22.3	34.1
bakery	1.1	11.0	32.4	44.5	1.4	20.3	33.8	55.5
sugar	2.0	19.2	49.3	70.5	1.6	13.1	14.8	29.5
confectionery	1.1	8.0	22.3	31.4	2.7	19.9	46.0	68.6
tobacco-makhorka	0.9	7.2	26.8	34.9	0.9	13.6	50.6	65.4

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No. 58 From the information of the TsUNKhU USSR on the distribution of engineering and technical workers in large industry by sex and age as of November 1, 1939.

Not earlier than November 1, 1939 [10]

Industries	Distribution of engineering and technical workers by sex and age, 1X1 1939, %							
	a man aged				aged women			
	under 18	18-25 years old	26 years and older	total men	under 18	18-25 years old	26 years and older	total women
All over large industry	0.1	9.9	70.3	80.3	0.2	7,7	11.8	19.7
Power plants	0.0	9.9	78.0	87.9	0.0	4.5	7.6	12.1
Coal	0.1	12.0	86.5	93.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.4
Oil refinery [11]	0.5	11.0	79.8	91.3	0,4	4.0	4,3	8.7
Peat mining [12]	0,4	17.6	72.2	90.2	0.3	5.3	4.2	9.8
Iron ore	-	9.0	85.9	94.9	0.0	2.2	2.9	5.1
Fuel processing	-	7.5	70.9	78.4	0.0	8.0	13.6	21.6
Including:								
by-product coke	0.0	7.4	72.6	80.0	-	8.6	11.4	20.0
oil refining	0.1	7,7	68.8	76.6	0.0	6.9	16.5	23.4
Chemical	-	9.5	56.9	66.4	0,4	14.7	18.5	33.6
Cement	-	9.7	73.4	83.1	0.0	7.4	9.5	16.9
Glass	0.2	8.4	68.6	77.2	0.2	9.4	13.2	22.8

Porcelain-faience	0.0	6.2	62.0	68.2	0.3	11.4	20.1	31.8
Ferrous metallurgy	0.0	9.1	77.4	86.5	0.0	5.7	7.8	13.5
Metalworking	0.1	11.9	72.1	84.1	0.1	6.4	9.4	15.9
Rubber-asbestos	0.1	5.6	59.2	64.9	0.1	9.5	25.5	35.1
Sawmill	0,4	6.6	83.8	90.8	0.0	3.6	5.6	9.2
Plywood	-	10.5	68.7	79.2	-	8.8	12.0	20.8
Furniture	0.1	7.6	81,7	89.4	-	4.1	6.5	10.6
Matchbox	-	7.6	54.8	62.4	-	11.6	26.0	37.6
Paper	-	7.2	65.7	72.9	0,4	12.7	14.0	27.1
Polygraphic	0.1	3.5	76.9	80.5	0.0	4.7	14.8	19.5
Textile	0.1	6,7	65.1	71.9	0.2	10.1	17.8	28.1
Including:								
cotton	0.0	5.9	70.1	76.0	0.1	8.1	15,8	24.0
linen	-	7.8	63.2	71.0	-	11.7	17.3	29.0
woolen	-	5.9	68.4	74.3	0.2	9.4	16.1	25.7
knitted	0.1	5.1	45.8	51.0	0.1	12.3	36.6	49.0
Sewing	0.0	1.7	42.5	44.2	0.1	8.9	46.8	55.8
Leather and fur	0.1	4.8	65.7	70.6	0.3	11.1	17.9	29.3
Shoe	0.1	5.8	68.0	73.9	0.2	7.5	18.4	26.1
Food flavor	0.3	7.8	62.8	70.9	0.8	14.4	13.9	29.1
Including:								
meat	0.0	7.2	72.7	79.9	0.0	6.5	13.6	20.1

flour-cereal	0.3	7.4	65.9	73.6	1,2	17.1	8.1	26.4
bakery	0.2	6.9	53.3	60.4	0.9	20.6	18.1	39.6
sugar	0.1	10.0	76.4	86.5	0.0	6.4	7.1	13.5
confectionery	0.0	3.1	53.6	56.7	0.3	13.8	29.2	43.3
tobacco-makhorka	0.0	4.0	65.7	69.7	0.3	7.3	22.7	30.3

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No. 59 From the TsUNKHUSSR data on the distribution of engineering and technical workers in large industry according to the length of service at this enterprise as of November 1, 1939.

Not earlier than November 1, 1939 [13]

Industries	Recorded engineers and technicians (in thousands)	Of these, they work at this enterprise continuously, %							
		less than 6 months	from 6 months to a year	from one to 2 years	from 2 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	from 5 to 6 years old	from 6 to 10 years old	10 years and above
All over large industry	739.1	12.2	10.1	14.9	12.3	15.1	7.3	16.0	12.1
Power plants	11.2	11.4	10.0	15.2	12.8	15,8	7.9	16.0	10.9
Coal	33.1	17.6	16.5	17.7	14.3	13.1	6.8	8.3	5.7
Oil production (without drilling oil wells)	4.7	14.1	11.8	17.6	13.8	14.4	5.6	10.6	12.1
Peat mining	6.5	9.6	16.4	17.6	13,7	14.3	8.1	13.3	7.0
Iron ore	3.1	16.4	10.0	15.1	10.6	14.3	8.2	15,8	9.6
Extraction of minerals	4.5	15.9	13.3	18.1	14.2	15.6	6.5	10.3	6.1
Fuel processing	7.5	10.8	8.2	15.5	12.9	17.4	8.3	17.0	9.9
Including:									
by-product coke	4.1	11.4	8.0	15.1	12.9	19.2	9.6	15,8	8.0
oil refining	3.1	9.7	8.2	16.6	13.3	15.6	6.6	18.6	11.4

Chemical	37.1	12.2	9.4	16.4	14.5	17.1	7.8	14.3	8.3
Cement	2.4	11.5	10.0	14.1	11.0	14.8	7.0	14.1	17.5
Brick	5.9	15.9	13.3	17.6	13.3	15.2	6.4	12.1	6.2
Glass	5.0	13.3	11.4	15.7	12.0	14.1	7.5	11.1	14.9
Porcelain-faience	1.9	10.3	8.7	11.8	10.6	10.4	7.1	13.2	27.9
Ferrous metallurgy	28.5	9.1	6.4	11.0	10.0	14.6	8.3	18.6	22.0
Metalworking	342.4	11.1	8.6	13,7	11.8	15.6	7.6	18.9	12.7
Rubber-asbestos	5.9	8.8	7.3	11.9	11.3	14.1	8.7	20.9	17.0
Sawmill	6.8	11.6	9.8	14.3	11.9	15.3	7,7	16.0	13.4
Plywood	0.9	13.2	15.1	16.0	11.6	14.4	7.4	10.8	11.5
Furniture	3.9	11.9	10.0	15.0	14.5	18.5	6,7	14.2	9.2
Matchbox	0.8	9.6	10.0	12.9	8.1	12.7	10.6	15.2	20.9
Paper	3.9	11.3	8.8	14.7	11.9	14.2	6.1	12.2	20.8
Polygraphic	8.4	9.8	9.6	11.4	9.4	12.4	5.9	15.2	26.3
Textile	42.3	ten	10.0	15,8	11.7	13.4	7.3	12.6	17.9
Including:									
cotton	18.6	10.0	8.7	14.6	11.1	12.2	7.5	13.3	22.6
linen	3.4	9.6	9.4	16.7	10.5	12.3	7.2	11.0	23.3
woolen	4,3	8.9	8.0	11.5	9.7	12.3	7.4	14.8	27.4
knitted	4.4	10.6	8.8	14.8	12.0	15.5	8.6	15.1	14.6
Sewing	18.9	7.8	7.5	10.7	10.7	14.0	8.1	24.4	16.8

Leather and fur	8.1	9.2	7.1	13.4	11.5	15.3	7.9	18.4	17.2
Shoe	10.3	9.4	7.8	12.5	12.2	15.1	6.1	19.0	17.9
Food flavor	85.5	17.1	14.6	18.8	13.3	14.1	6.0	9.4	6,7
Including:									
meat	7.4	15.6	13.5	20.0	15.1	16.2	5.8	9.4	4.4
flour-cereal	12.7	17.8	16.2	19.0	13.4	12.5	5.8	8.1	7.2
bakery	12.2	19.8	17.0	20.2	13.1	15,8	5.2	6,7	2.2
sugar	7.5	12.7	8.8	14.7	13.1	11.8	7.9	11.9	19.1
confectionery	3.7	9.5	9.1	14.2	12.7	16.7	8.3	17.9	11.6
canning	2.5	15.4	12.0	18.0	12.0	17.5	7.0	14.1	4.0
tobacco-makhorka	1.6	10.5	7.5	12.9	9.3	10.6	5.6	17.6	26.0

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No 60 Information TSUNKHU USSR on the distribution of engineering and technical workers in large industry by education on November 1, 1939.

Not earlier than November 1, 1939 [14]

Industries	Number of persons holding positions						
	engineers				technicians		
	total taken into account	including, %			total taken into account	including, %	
		with high shim turn call-by	with spices in general, secondary education by	practical tics		with spices in general, secondary education by	practical tics
All over large industry	264,736	38.5	20.4	41.1	222557	39.4	60.6
Power plants	5 330	49.6	24.4	26.0	3883	51.9	48.1
Coal	7 423	18.9	23.8	57.3	5 697	31.0	69.0
Oil producing	1648	35.0	22.5	42.1	891	26.8	73.2
Peat mining	1749	21.1	23.1	55.8	3280	18.6	81.4
Iron ore	1,024	34.2	25.7	40.1	756	27.7	72.3
Extraction of minerals	1771	21.6	25.2	53.2	1,373	31.9	68.1
Fuel processing	3552	44.6	19.1	36.3	2,087	34,7	65.3
Including:							
by-product coke	1668	42.0	24.4	33.6	1 183	32.9	67.1

oil refining	1 807	46.5	13.9	39.6	844	35.5	64.5
Chemical	15 405	58.1	18.5	23.4	11296	47.1	52.9
Cement	903	30.1	23.4	46.5	751	40.8	59.2
Brick	2265	19.3	22.6	58.1	1 136	41.6	58.4
Glass	2484	31.4	18.7	49.9	1625	38.5	61.5
Porcelain-faience	760	26.6	14.0	59.4	694	45.5	54.5
Ferrous metallurgy	10693	51.1	18.1	30.8	8 650	35,7	64.3
Metalworking	116,502	45.0	20.4	34.6	114 439	38.9	61.1
Rubber-asbestos	2 315	45.9	19.5	34.6	1521	54,7	45.3
Sawmill	2835	20.7	15.7	??, 6	1531	32.3	67.7
Plywood	427	32.6	18.6	48.8	195	51.2	48.8
Furniture	1599	22.8	20.5	56.7	833	41.0	59.0
Matchbox	286	21.7	18.5	59.8	178	43.2	56.8
Paper	1,445	35.1	23.9	41.0	1,284	35,7	64.3
Polygraphic	4376	14.6	12.0	73.4	1,295	32.2	67.8
Textile	15160	30.4	24.2	45.4	11323	48.8	51.2
Including:							
cotton	6149	37.0	28.7	34.3	5269	54.0	46.0
linen	1 176	28.3	31.5	40.2	1,097	51.2	48.8
woolen	1627	35.6	23.0	41.4	1223	51.6	48.4
knitted	2013	30.3	15.5	54.2	1 135	51.4	48.6
Sewing	5290	10.2	14.0	75.8	4067	24.8	75.2
Leather-fur	3 054	29.6	24.0	46.4	2365	40.8	59.2

Shoe	3 712	28.7	17.0	54.3	2840	33.3	66.7
Pishchevkusovzaan	32397	24.6	20.6	54.8	24939	39.2	60.8
Including:							
meat	3042	42.8	17.5	39,7	1844	58.2	41.8
flour-cereal	4 492	10.2	14.0	75.8	3895	21.1	78.9
bakery	4 353	10.7	15.5	73.8	4193	26.4	73.6
sugar	2836	36.2	37.5	26.3	1 911	63.5	36.5
confectionery	1532	43.3	18.3	38.4	1,083	55.5	44.5
canning	1382	46.6	21.1	32.3	959	63.7	36.3
tobacco-makhorka	793	21.2	14.2	64.6	363	43.5	56.5

Industries	**Number of persons holding positions**			
	craftsmen			
	total taken into account	**including, %**		
		with higher education	**with specialized secondary education**	**practices**
All over large industry	212613	1.7	9.4	83.9
Power plants	1 992	0.7	13.5	85.8
Coal	22306	0.1	6.4	93.5
Oil producing	1,262	4.2	9.0	86.8
Peat mining	828	0,4	3.8	95.8
Iron ore	980	0,4	5.4	94.2

Extraction of minerals	1,370	0.7	6.1	93.2
Fuel processing	1,075	1.8	14.5	83.7
Including:				
by-product coke	760	1.7	14.3	84.0
oil refining	241	1,2	14.1	84.7
Chemical	8 082	1.6	12.6	85.8
Cement	697	3.6	6,3	90.1
Brick	2444	0.3	3.8	95.9
Glass	646	1,2	3.3	95.5
Porcelain-faience	399	1.5	7.5	91.0
Ferrous metallurgy	8 212	3.3	9.1	87.6
Metalworking	93 957	1.8	10.6	87.6
Rubber-asbestos	1,430	0.5	7.8	91,7
Sawmill	2,288	0,4	4.1	95.9
Plywood	287	1.4	9.8	94.8
Furniture	1,352	0.3	4.9	94.8
Matchbox	236	-	11.0	89.0
Paper	834	2.5	17.1	80.4
Polygraphic	2570	2.2	5.0	92.8
Textile	13164	6.0	16.7	77.3
Including:				
cotton	6255	8.6	20.9	70.5
linen	1 155	11.0	25.9	63.1

woolen	1515	3.0	10.5	86.5
knitted	1 155	3.7	8.2	88.1
Sewing	7707	0.0	1.8	93.2
Leather-fur	2532	1.5	8.7	89.8
Shoe	3 380	0.2	6.6	93.2
Pishchevkusovzaan	20 523	0.9	7.9	91.2
Including:				
meat	2,145	2.5	11.2	86.3
flour-cereal	2759	0.3	4.5	95.2
bakery	2246	-	2.5	97.5
sugar	2792	0.1	3.3	96.6
confectionery	746	0.9	6,3	92.8
canning	271	2.2	11.1	86.7
tobacco-makhorka	215	1.4	4.7	93.9

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No. 61 From the information of the TsUNKhU of the USSR on the distribution of employees of large industry by sex and age as of November 1, 1939.

Not earlier than November 1, 1939 [15]

Industries	Distribution of employees by sex and age as of November 1, 1939, %							
	aged men				aged women			
	under 18	18-25 years old	26 years and older	total men	under 18	18-25 years old	26 years and older	total women
All over large industry	1.0	7.6	37.9	45.5	4.2	24.0	25.3	53.5
Power plants	0.7	6,3	40.1	47.1	2.7	21.8	28.4	52.9
Coal	2.0	15.0	47.8	64.8	2.8	19.9	12.5	35.2
Oil producing [16]	1.9	10.1	33.9	45.9	6,3	26.6	21.2	54.1
Peat mining [17]	2.2	15.6	55,7	73.5	2.1	12.8	11.6	26.5
Iron ore	1.5	10.5	40.3	52.3	3.6	24.6	19.5	47.7
Fuel processing	0,4	7.5	37.6	45.5	2,3	26.0	26.0	54.5
Including:								
by-product coke	0.5	8.9	40.5	49.9	1.7	26.9	21.5	50.1
oil refining	0.2	6.2	33.3	39,7	2.8	26.2	31.3	60.3
Chemical	0.9	9.1	40.7	50.7	3.0	21.4	24.9	49.3
Cement	0.2	6,7	45.7	52.6	1,2	20.2	26.0	47.4

Glass	1.6	8.9	39.0	45.5	4.5	23.2	23.0	50.5
Porcelain-faience	1.6	9.0	40.6	51.2	4.1	20.6	24.1	48.8
Ferrous metallurgy	0.7	6.8	32.0	39.5	3.2	29.4	27.9	60.5
Metalworking	1.1	6.2	26.4	33.7	6.8	31.6	27.9	66.3
Rubber-asbestos	0.5	4.6	29.1	34.2	3.6	26.4	35.8	65.8
Sawmill	1,2	11.0	47.9	60.1	2.5	19.3	18.1	39.9
Plywood	1.5	12.7	36.6	50.8	3.2	25.5	20.5	49.2
Furniture	0.6	6.8	48.8	56.2	3.5	18.0	22.3	43.8
Matchbox	0.6	4.8	36.9	42.3	3.8	30.2	23,7	57.7
Paper	0.6	7.1	38.3	46.0	2.8	26.6	24.6	54.0
Polygraphic	0.7	5.2	38.8	44.7	2.9	18.9	33.5	55.3
Textile	1.4	8.2	34.9	44.5	4.0	24.7	26.8	55.5
Including:								
cotton	1.4	7.4	32.0	40.8	4.5	26.7	28.1	59.2
linen	1.7	7.5	31.9	41.1	4.1	20.0	26.8	53.9
woolen	1.1	8.1	33.0	42.2	4.5	25.1	28.2	57.8
knitted	0.8	4.2	33.2	88.2	4,3	21.4	36.1	61.8
Sewing	0,4	3.5	30.0	33.9	3.8	21.6	40.7	66.1
Leather and fur	1.1	5.8	39.6	46.5	4.4	22.7	26.4	53.5
Shoe	0.7	4.8	35.5	41.0	5.0	22.9	31.1	59.0
Food flavor	0.7	8.8	54.5	64.0	1.5	14.4	20.1	36.0
Including:								

meat	0.8	8.7	50.1	59.6	1.9	15.9	22.6	40.4
flour-cereal	0.5	7.2	69.9	77.6	1.0	9.6	11.8	22.4
bakery	0.6	9.5	50.5	60.6	1.7	16.4	21.3	39.4
sugar	0.8	9.3	56.6	66.7	1.7	15.2	16.4	33.3
confectionery	0.2	4.2	40.6	45.0	1.8	18.1	35.1	55.0
tobacco-makhorka	0.3	5.2	42.7	48.2	1.5	16.2	34.1	51.8

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 4372, on. 37, d.1031, ll. 37v.- 38. Rotat. Copies

No. 62 From the information of the TsUNKhU USSR on the number of registered masters of large-scale industry for October 1938 and October 1939. Not earlier than November 1, 1939 [18]

Industries	Masters taken into account, thous.	
	1938	1939
All over large industry	147.9	176.2
Power plants	1.5	1.7
Coal	14.0	18.0
Oil producing	-	1.1
Peat-forming	0.8	0.8
Iron ore	0.7	0.8
Extraction of minerals	1.1	1.1
Fuel processing	0.9	1.0
Including:		
by-product coke	0.7	0.7
oil refining	0.2	0.2
Cement	0.7	0.6
Chemical	5.1	6.8
Brick	2.1	2.2
Glass	0.5	0.6
Porcelain-faience	0.5	0,4
Ferrous metallurgy	6.6	6.8
Metalworking	63.5	77.7
Rubber-asbestos	1,2	1.0
Sawmill	1.9	2.0
Plywood	0.2	0.3
Furniture	1.1	1.1
Matchbox	0.2	0.2
Paper	0.8	0.7
Polygraphic	2.0	2.0
Textile	11.0	10.7
Including:		
cotton	5.2	5.1
linen	0.9	0.8
woolen	1.3	1.3
knitted	0.8	0.9
Sewing	5.5	6.1

Leather and fur	2.1	1.9
Shoe	2.7	2.8
Food flavor	13.0	17.4
Including:		
meat	1.4	1.8
flour-cereal	1.8	2,3
bakery	1.5	1.6
sugar	2.2	2.4
confectionery	0.7	0.6
canning	0.3	0.3
tobacco-makhorka	0.2	0.9

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 4372, on. 37, d.1031, ll. 18v, 19v, 20v Rotat. copies

No 63 From the information of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the distribution of the population of the USSR by occupation and level of education in 1939 [19]

1939 g. [20

Specialty	**Population with occupations**		**For one thousand people in this occupation have higher and secondary education, including incomplete secondary**
	Total	**including women**	
All population with occupations	78 810 976	34 102 111	123
Those employed predominantly in manual labor	64,939,524	29 469 383	43
Employed in power plants and lifting and transport mechanisms	585,546	134,560	60
Miners	539,040	-	55
Drillers, sinkers	61630	-	69
Cutting machines and mining combines drivers	9152	-	207
Miners, strikers	178,282	-	65
Crackers, planters	71,979	-	56
Quarry	32611	-	28
Other miners	235 386	-	42
Metallurgists and metalworkers	4 358 498	522,091	176
Furnaces, steel makers, cupolishers, smelters, electrolysis plants	23347	-	102

Pourers, pourers, metal sinkers, molders, rod workers	99863	-	114
Rolling mill operators and operators and other rolling, rolling and drawing workers	28776	-	103
Turners	433,609	57605	320
Milling cutters	65246	-	272
Other machine operators	240 655	146,492	95
Electric and gas welders	109,926	14333	163
Tool makers pattern makers	138307	14131	232
Locksmiths, assemblers, assemblers	1 187 832	-	193
Plumbers, pipe fitters	107390	41,198	110
Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, plumbers, tinkers	102,237	-	69
Blacksmiths	644 617	-	eighteen
Pressers, stampers	55185	30,273	67
Mechanics (workers), adjusters, adjusters, equipment adjusters	246 830	11,090	285
Riveters, boilers	95659	-	85
Watchmakers, jewelers	18,006	2940	209
Electricians, network supervisors	438,028	19 522	292
Other metallurgists and metalworkers	322,934	-	108

Chemists	209,529	95,574	113
Employed in the production of building materials, glass and porcelain and faience products	239,987	96629	56
Shapers	56654	-	27
Burners and heat treatment workers	12371	-	34
Armaturers	15 522	-	101
Other workers in the production of building materials, glass and porcelain and faience products	155 440	-	64
Employed in logging, tapping and rafting	803 567	-	31
Lumberjacks, woodcutters, woodcutters	712,935	-	32
Other workers in logging, tapping and rafting	95632	-	23
Woodworkers	989 886	156,426	53
Turners, planers and other machine operators	90733	40,234	66
Ramshchiki	20,095	-	38
Fashion designers	20334	-	355
Joiners	488,714	-	71
Coopers, bochars	68,573	-	22
Wheelers, wagons, carts, bodybuilders	39627	-	27

Other woodworkers	225 217	-	26
Wallets	22,052	12324	99
Polygraphists	163,073	91,909	190
Typesetters	3 144	-	514
Hand typesetters	42,066	-	296
Workers preparing forms of all types of printing (except for typesetters)	4621	-	325
Printers, clerks, receptionists on printing machines	42 914	-	169
Bookletters, binders	37757	-	122
Cartoners	15 853	-	77
Other printers	16,718	-	137
Textile workers	1,059,818	805,031	60
Assistant masters	45 392	3336	225
Winders, reeds, warmers, sizers	132,363	119,407	37
Spinners	115494	98144	84
Tenants	36545	35709	32
Weavers	213 675	189,972	78
Knitters, knitters	90 189	87 573	82
Fellers and other workers of felting-felt and felt production	111,290	-	eleven
Carpet makers	14 625	14,274	21
Other textile workers	300 245	-	40

Sewing machines	728 280	555 286	69
Cutters, coaters	19 317	9 612	105
Typists and mechanics on sewing machines	72 260	71,314	92
Tailors, seamstresses	483833	343324	64
Shaposhnitsa, hatters	38510	24 582	73
Openwork women, embroiderers, scribblers	44641	43,261	106
Other garment workers	69719	-	50
Leatherworkers	196,236	59 492	40
Leatherworkers, furriers, sheepskin, furriers	50827	-	72
Saddlers	107,519	-	fourteen
Other tanners	37818	-	71
Shoemakers	510 911	90 285	44
Procurers, stitchers, stitchers of blanks	51,006	-	101
Shoemakers	379 317	-	23
Other footwear	80 598	-	108
Food workers	692 835	273 720	43
Millers, demolished, upholsterers	114,571	-	sixteen
Fish cutters, fish salters, fish smokers	8244	-	38
Fighters, carcass cutters	25777	-	66
Tabachniki	14560	-	49

Other food workers	529683	-	48
Builders	2,478,697	120 275	thirty
Excavator	9,028	-	128
Construction and road machinery operators and minders	1,657	81	100
Concrete workers, concrete workers-installers	48509	-	-
Diggers	321 787	-	62
Bricklayers	176,090	-	29
Covers	5344	-	94
Carpenters	1,273,486	-	fourteen
Plasterers	147,432	26480	36
Roofers	29551	-	37
Painters	176 186	33 437	59
Stove makers	126,588	-	24
Other builders	162,939	-	48

Results of the All-Union Population Census of 1959, USSR. (Consolidated volume). M., - 1962, pp. 161, 162, 167, 177-179.

No 64 From the information of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the level of education of workers and employees in 1939 in the USSR and the union republics

1939 [21]

	Have higher and secondary education per thousand employed, including incomplete secondary education		
	all community groups	**including**	
		workers	**employees**
the USSR	123	82	519
Including:			
Urban and rural population			
Both sexes	123	82	519
Men	136	100	455
Women	104	44	639
Urban population			
Both sexes	242	96	555
Men	235	122	496
Women	255	154	641
Rural population			
Both sexes	63	60	454
Men	81	73	394
Women	42	24	632
RSFSR	124	75	508
Ukrainian SSR	139	109	573

Byelorussian SSR	113	114	578
Uzbek SSR	61	47	412
Kazakh SSR	99	63	427
Georgian SSR	163	124	703
Azerbaijan SSR	122	83	562
Kirghiz SSR	56	35	384
Tajik SSR	45	45	341
Armenian SSR	135	132	650
Turkmen SSR	78	40	410

"Results of the 1959 All-Union Population Census. THE USSR. (Consolidated volume) ", M., 1962, p. 116.

[1] Without members of industrial cooperation artels and collective farmers working in collective farm enterprises. - approx. document

[2] Dated by content

[3] Until 1938, the personnel of ancillary industrial enterprises not on an independent balance sheet, with non-industrial organizations, was included in the totals for industry, and in the totals for those branches of the national economy in which they are subsidiary; since 1938, these personnel include industrial totals. document

[4] Dated by content

[5] Dated by content

[6] For 1939 - without drilling. - Approx. document

[7] Dated by content

[8] For 1939 - without drilling. - Approx. document

[9] Data for 1939 as of 1 July.- Approx. document

[10] Dated by content

[11] Until 1939 - including oil well drilling. For 1939 - without drilling. document

[12] Data for 1939 as of July 1, - Approx. document

[13] Dated by content

[14] Dated by content

[15] Dated by content

[16] Until 1939 - including drilling of oil wells. For 1939 - without drilling, - Approx. document

[17] Data for 1939 as of July 1, - Approx. document

[18] Dated by content

[19] Dated by content

[20] Dated by content

[21] Dated by content

NUMBER AND COMPOSITION OF THE WORKING CLASS. TRAINING AND DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF

No. 65 From the certificate of the USSR People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on work with leading personnel

Not earlier than December 1, 1939 [1]

The Narkomtyazhmash includes: main departments - 11, factories - 86 (5 of them are directly subordinate to the People's Commissar of trusts, 43 offices and departments, 4 educational institutes, 5 research institutes, 2 laboratories, and advanced training institutes - 3, technical schools-12, workers' faculties - 4, publishing house - 1

The total number of people working in the Narkomtyazhmash system is 248 thousand people; of them: workers - 170 thousand people, engineers and technicians - 31 thousand people, certified specialists with higher education - 8429 people, certified technicians - 6331 people.

At present, the economic and industrial enterprises of the People's Commissariat are mainly staffed with executives. Not approved until now by the People's Commissar: directors - 12, chief engineers - 22. In total, the nomenclature of 400 people has not been approved out of the total number of 1214 people.

Temporarily acting among the leadership of the People's Commissariat works: directors - 3 people, chief engineers of the central administrations - 1 person.

For the period of 9 months of work, the apparatus of the People's Commissariat has not yet been fully staffed with workers. Currently, according to the staffing table, there should be 850 employees, in fact, 770 people work. In the apparatus of the People's Commissariat, main directorates and factories, new comrades from enterprises of over 700 people were nominated for leadership work. For example, the head of the production department of the People's Commissariat of Comrade. Order-bearer Petrosyants, who previously worked as the head of the planning and production department of the Ural Machine-Building

Plant; Comrade Blokhin - member of the board of the People's Commissariat, order bearer, who previously worked as director of the Staro-Kramatorsk plant; Comrade Maslennikov is the director of ENIMS. For a number of years, ENIMS was in a difficult situation both in terms of the implementation of the production program at the Stankokonstruktsiya plant, and in research topics. The plant did not fulfill the program for a number of years. Currently, ENIMS is implementing the production program and won the Red Banner of the People's Commissariat.

In addition to being promoted to managerial work through the People's Commissariat, a large promotion took place this year at factories. At the Kirov plant - about 200 people, at Voroshilovograd - 180 people, etc.

The vast majority of comrades nominated for responsible management work have a high technical culture and extensive experience in factory management work. Many of them started their production activities in the factory as a worker, foreman or foreman. Comrade VA Veller came to the Kolomensky plant in 1927, worked as a technician, then as a deputy shop manager, shop manager, deputy chief engineer, and currently works as a director of the largest Voroshilovograd steam locomotive plant. Comrade Muzrukov came to the Kirov plant in 1929, worked as an ordinary engineer, deputy shop manager, shop manager, chief metallurgist of the plant. Currently works as a director of the Ural Heavy Machine Building Plant named after I. S. Ordzhonikidze. Comrade Sandy after graduating from the institute in 1932 was sent to work at the Novo-Kramatorsk plant, worked as a flight manager, production manager, shop manager, and recently as a deputy chief engineer of the plant. Currently works as the director of the Staro-Kramatorsk plant.

It should be noted that out of the nomenclature workers approved by the People's Commissariat for leadership work, 814 people from the head of the People's Commissariat to the head of the plant shop are members and candidates of the party 604 people, with higher

technical education - 527 people, with secondary technical education - 187 people.

The number of engineers and technicians has also increased significantly. In 1939, the personnel department of the People's Commissariat sent 813 young specialists graduating from technical colleges to factories. Of these, 524 people arrived at the enterprises (for which there is a notice), information on the rest is not yet available. In addition, 579 technicians were sent (79% of the total need).

It should be noted that there is very little promotion of non-party people in leadership positions. Among the directors there is not a single non-partisan, in part there are among the chief engineers.

The promotion of women to leadership positions is extremely insufficient. Despite the fact that there are 1,235 women specialists in the People's Commissariat, there are 25 of them in managerial work (chiefs of the main office - 1, chiefs of shops - 19 people, deputy directors, deputy heads of departments - 5)

It should be noted that the division of the former Narkommash into three People's Commissariats made it possible for the Narkomtyazhmash to bring its leadership close to the factories and created conditions for a better study of people, their cultivation and their correct placement. [2]

Despite some replenishment of engineering and technical personnel with young specialists, the situation with the personnel of engineering and technical personnel in the People's Commissariat remains very tense. Certified engineers make up 26% of the total number of engineers, and certified technicians to the total number of engineers - 20%. This shows that over 50% of engineering and technical workers are practitioners. Serious concern is caused by the main leading link of the plant - a group of shop managers and senior foremen, who in the overwhelming majority are practitioners. Of the total number of shop managers, a thousand people have higher education, 335 people, secondary technical education - 225 people,

practitioners - 441 people. There are 1140 senior foremen, including 103 engineers, 178 technicians, and the rest 859 practitioners.

It is characteristic to note that out of the total number of certified engineers - 8429 people working directly in the shops there are - 2052 people, in design bureaus and design and installation organizations - 1733 people, in plant administrations, offices of central administrations and trusts - 3004 people, the rest - in laboratories and educational institutions. It follows from all this that the bulk of engineering and technical personnel today is still concentrated in management organizations. So, for example, at the Kirov plant, out of the total number of specialists of 863 people, 336 people work directly in the shops, 102 people work in the design bureaus, and 353 people work in the plant management, the rest - in laboratories and educational organizations. Uralmashplant - out of the total number of engineering and technical workers, 687 people work in the shops, 218 people, in design bureaus - 199 people, in the plant management - 205 people. There are 614 specialists in the GUPTO system, 117 people work in the shops, 265 people work in design bureaus and design and assembly organizations, 157 people in the central administration, trust and plant management. In the system of Glavstankoprom there are 701 certified engineers and technical workers; 210 people work in the shops, 114 people work in design bureaus, 367 people work in the administration of the central administration, plant administrations and other organizations.

The work with young specialists at factories and in central administrations is completely unsatisfactory. The People's Commissariat and Main Directorates poorly control the use of young specialists, and the directors of factories at enterprises do not study their production growth and do not provide them with business assistance in their practical work.

Educational institutions are also not sufficiently interested in the attendance of young specialists by appointment, do not control the departure of young specialists, do not keep in touch with young specialists after they are sent to factories and do not know how they work. All this creates conditions for some dropout of young

specialists and their failure to appear for their intended purpose, leads to violations of labor discipline and truancy. As a result of this situation, in 1939, 37 engineers were dismissed for violation of labor discipline (4.5% of the total number of specialists sent to work in the current year, and 29 people who left of their own accord). The personnel departments of the People's Commissariat and Main Directorates waged a very weak struggle to eliminate these outrages.

Turning to a description of the situation with personnel in individual main departments and factories subordinate to the People's Commissar, it should be noted that the turnover among the management staff of workers has greatly decreased at the factories. A considerable part of the factories are headed by people with extensive technical and economic experience in factory work. The Kirov Machine-Building Plant has a total number of employees of 27 thousand people, engineers and technicians - 3883 people, of which engineers employed directly in the shops - 2339 people, employees - 1800 people. Of the total number of heads of departments - 28 people, [of which] are certified engineers - 16 people, deputy heads of departments - 18 people, of which engineers - 10 people. Of the total number of shop managers - 37 people, [of whom] engineers - 21 people and practitioners - 16 people, deputy heads of shops - 36 people, of them engineers - 11 people, practitioners - 25 people. The heads of technological bureaus are 30 people, of which 15 are engineers. Senior foremen - 369 people, of whom 57 are engineers, the rest are practitioners. Masters - 722 people, including engineers - 19 people, technicians - 21 people and practitioners - 682 people. Plant director comrade Zaltsman I.M., a party member since 1928, graduated from the Odessa Industrial Institute in 1933 and since that year has been working at the Kirov plant first as a repair shop foreman, senior foreman, deputy head and head of the turbine shop, from 1937 to 1938 worked as the chief engineer of the plant. Chief engineer of the plant comrade Bondarenko I.M., Party member since 1932, mechanical engineer, graduated from the Leningrad Technological Institute in 1929. Since 1927, he has been working at the Kirov plant as a

designer, head of the technical bureau, head of the planning and production department, assistant director for the technical part of the instrumental department, head of the technical department of the plant. Since May 1939 he has been working as the chief engineer of the plant. Comrade Arsenev V.P., head of the foundry department, born in 1910, party member since 1932, metallurgical engineer, graduated from the Leningrad Industrial Institute in 1937. Works at the Kirov plant since 1937 as production manager, head of a steel-shaped shop, the head of the new iron foundry and since 1939 - the head of the metallurgical department.

The plant in 1939 fulfilled its plan by 105%, for which the People's Commissariat was awarded the Red Banner Challenge. [3]
The training of engineers and technicians in the People's Commissariat is concentrated in the main administration of educational institutions - GUUZ, which includes: technical colleges - 4, institute for advanced training of business executives - 3, institute for technical training of workers-1, technical schools-12, workers' faculties - 4. In total - 24 teaching units. In addition, there are 9 training and production workshops at technical colleges and technical schools.

At present, there are 4764 students in all technical colleges, of which 2910 are out of work, and 1854 are out of work.

There are 5633 students at technical schools, 784 at workers' schools, and 1351 at business institutes. There are 12,532 people studying in the system of the People's Commissariat, of which 172 people are studying as graduate students.

The total number of teachers working at technical colleges this year is 333 people, including 62 professors.

The demand of factories for specialists in engineers in 1939 was 2657 people, for technicians - 729 people. The annual demand for 1940, at the request of the factories, is 3739 for engineers and 2115 for technicians.

The graduation in 1940 in all specialties from technical colleges will be: engineers - 526 people, technicians - 865. Thus, graduation in 1940 covers the demand of the People's Commissariat for engineers by 14%, for technicians - by 33%, provided that all specialists, graduated from technical colleges and technical schools will be used in our system.

From the analysis of the submitted applications, it should be emphasized that the directors of the factories and the heads of the central administrations approached the preparation of applications formally, mainly proceeding from the need presented by the heads of the shops and departments of the plant. The application was not based on the principle that enterprises should have three technicians 1: 3 for one engineer, therefore the applications sent to the People's Commissariat are essentially unrealistic and ill-considered.

Despite the viciousness of the submitted applications, it can be argued that the situation is especially acute with the satisfaction of the needs of our People's Commissariat for the following specialties: welding - the need is satisfied by 0%, machine tools, tools, engineering technology - 15%, foundry - 5%, lifting and transport business - 9%, economics and planning of mechanical engineering - 0%, specialists in the abrasive industry - 0%, thermists - 0%, etc.
Proceeding from this, it should be noted that the situation with the training of the personnel of the People's Commissariat is unfavorable and requires a forced turn of work on the organization of new faculties in existing technical colleges, especially technical schools.

The matter with the education of leading personnel and their theoretical training in the People's Commissariat after the Tomilin courses was not organized. At present, special courses are already functioning under the People's Commissariat for all leading officials, where political and special technical disciplines are being taken.
Describing the work of the personnel department of the People's Commissariat for the selection and appointment of senior officials, it should be noted that after the decision of the board, there was a

sharp change in work, which made it possible to significantly improve the work both in terms of content and efficiency.

This can be confirmed by the fact that the personnel departments of the People's Commissariat and Central Administrations began to know people much better, strengthened their work to help the personnel departments of factories, thanks to this, growing comrades began to be identified faster and their promotion to more responsible work and their enrollment in the reserve.

TsGANKHSSR, f. 8243, on. 4, d.544, ll. 1-3, 6-9, 11-13. Copy.

No. 66 From the certificate of the commission on the organizational recruitment of the labor force of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the organized recruitment of labor in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the BSSR for 1939. *At the earliest January 1, 1940 [4]*

According to the data of the permanent labor commissions under the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR and the BSSR, in 1939, 2,179.5 thousand workers were organized in three union republics within the region and outside the region for the union and local industry, including: The RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR - 1329.6 thousand people, outside the region in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the BSSR - 850 thousand people.

Improvement and streamlining of the organized recruitment of labor in the country in 1939 gave significantly better results in the recruitment of workers from collective farms compared to previous years.

The ratio of within and outside the regional recruitment of workers in 1939, compared with 1938 for the three union republics - the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the BSSR - is expressed in the following data [tab. 1].

[TABLE 1]

Years	Recruited from non-regional recruitment, thousand people	Recruited according to the intraregional recruitment without the BSSR, thousand people	Total
1938	597.1	1099.1	1696.2
1939	850.0	1329.6	2179.6

Comparative data of non-regional recruitment of workers in 1939 versus 1938 for individual union republics are [tab. 2].

The approved limits for non-regional recruitment of workers for 1939 were met and exceeded by many regions, territories and the ASSR [5] [tab. 3].

[TABLE 2]

The name of the union republics	**Set of workers for export outside the region, thousand people**	
	1938	**1939**
Ukrainian SSR	69.9	109.4
BSSR	-	16.9
RSFSR	527.2	723.7

[TABLE 3]

Regions, territories and ASSR	**Limit for 1939, thousand people**	**Completed, thousand people**
RSFSR		
Voronezh region	74.0	83.1
Orlovskaya "	71.5	74.6
Kursk "	76.5	84.6
Tambov "	60.0	66.8
Tatar ASSR	46.0	57.8
Bashkir "	35.0	49.0
Ukrainian SSR		
Poltava region	32.0	33.0
Kievskaya "	14.1	14.5
Zhytomyr "	0.9	0.9
Kirovograd "	5.8	5.5

TsGAOR USSR, f. 5446, on. 25, d. 1234, ll. 177-176. Script.

No 67 Certificate of the State Planning Committee of the USSR on the development of Stakhanov schools in production

February 14, 1940 [6]

By order of the State Planning Commission under the Council of People's Commissars. USSR from January 14, 1940, departments and sectors of the State Planning Committee of the USSR carried out surveys of Stakhanov schools at enterprises, which have recently emerged in a number of industries as a new form of transferring the methods of Stakhanov work by the Stakhanovites themselves to other workers. Being of these schools is that the Stakhanovite workers directly from the workplace is transmitted in a short time his comrades Stakhanovite techniques and methods of work, implementing the principle of socialist competition - friendly help those lagging behind, in order to achieve total recovery [16] .

Verification shows that the Stakhanov schools are the most effective form of transferring the experience of highly productive labor and an important factor in fulfilling the tasks of the third five-year plan in terms of labor productivity. This can be seen from the following table [1].

[TABLE 1]

Commissariats	Head offices and enterprises	Trained workers in Stakhanov schools	Average percentage of worker productivity increase after training
NKivetmet	Kolchuginsky plant	864	20-50
NKelectro	Plants of Glavelektromashprom and Glavsvetotekhprom	3567	34
NKsredmash	1st State Bearing Plant (Moscow)	556	thirty

NKdyazhmash	Machine-tool plant them. Ordzhonikidze (Moscow)	23	32
NKtextile	Silk industry enterprises	523	fourteen
	Spinning and weaving factory. Balashova (Ivanovo)	24	7.3
	Factory them. P. Alekseeva (Moscow)	41	15.7

At the Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant (NKchermeta), out of 117 Stanovs 78 people before studying at the Stakhanov school did not fulfill the norms, and after training they fulfill them by 100-105%.

At the Moscow Radio Plant (NKsvyaz), after training at the Stakhanov School, workers increased labor productivity by 14.8%, and at the Moscow Meat Processing Plant - by 21.2%.

Education in Stakhanov schools leads to a sharp decrease in rejects and an improvement in product quality, equipment use and material savings. At the Krasny Oktyabr metallurgical plant (NKchermeta), after training at the Stakhanov school, workers reduced burn-throughs in the arch of open-hearth furnaces.

At the Krasny Bogatyr plant (Moscow) of NKKhimprom, as a result of the work of the Stakhanov school, organized for the workers of the conveyor, in the first decade of training, workers allowed 32.5% of marriage, in the second decade - 24.5%, in the third decade - 16.9% , and a month later, the marriage dropped to 7.6%, with a marriage admission according to technical conditions of 9%.

The creation of Stakhanov schools requires from the engineering and technical personnel to improve the management of production. Workers of the wool spinning factory. Kalinin (Moscow) vols. Karpova and Orlova say that in the Stakhanov school they learned to understand what and how to demand from the pommaster in terms of maintaining equipment. The involvement of engineers and technicians as consultants to the

Stakhanov schools (at the Krasny Bogatyr plant, Moscow, 218 people worked as consultants in 1939) also helps to improve the organization of production.

Stakhanov schools contribute to the growth of the movement of workers for the transition to multi-station services and a combination of professions. At the 1st state bearing plant in the Stakhanov schools, 233 people were trained to study the experience of multi-station service and the combination of professions in the IV quarter of 1939, which led to an increase in the number of multi-station workers

Along with the positive aspects, there are significant shortcomings in the organization and management of the Stakhanov schools.

The main drawback is the lack of organized leadership of this movement on the part of many people's commissariats (NKugol, NKtyazhmash, NKobshmash, etc.) and their central administrations. As a result, the Stakhanov schools did not acquire a sufficiently widespread character.

In many factories there is a meager number of Stakhanov schools with an insignificant number of workers studying in them, or even not a single Stakhanov school is organized at all.

At the Moscow machine-building plants of the People's Commissariat of General Machine-Building (plant named after KKE -922 workers, Krasnopresnensky plant-1125 workers, 2nd watch plant-1800 workers, etc.) there are only a few schools (3-6) with the number of students from 2 to 6 people each. In Donbass, from September 1939 to January 1, 1940, only 332 schools were organized and 1-181 people were enrolled. At the Moscow plant. Voikov of the People's Commissariat for the Industry of Building Materials, which has 1400 workers, at the time of the survey (January 26, 1940) not a single Stakhanov school was organized.

The payment of the Stakhanovite school leaders and consultants from the engineering and technical personnel has not been regulated. Some enterprises and industries do not pay at all the

managers and consultants of the Stakhanov schools, but the majority pay at the hourly rates for the teachers of technical studies.

The people's commissariats and central administrations do not sufficiently generalize the experience of the work of the Stakhanov schools. Separate people's commissariats, instead of real leadership of the Stakhanov schools, took the path of bureaucratic movement of the Stakhanovists for the transfer of their experience to the workers. So, in the approved by the Deputy People's Commissar of Industry Stroy-Materials comrade. Kopeikin "Regulations on Stakhanov Schools" indicates that the contingents of schools are approved by the management of educational institutions of the NKpromstroymaterials of the USSR on the proposal of the main departments, the contingent of students at the school is regulated - not less than 12 people (in fact, no more than 3-4 people are studying at the same time), and upon completion of the courses graduation work. This clearly bureaucratic "Regulation" can only hinder the development of the Stakhanov schools.

In order to further develop and improve the work of the Stakhanov schools, the State Planning Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR considers it necessary to carry out the following measures:

1. To improve the management of schools and ensure their development, invite all the people's commissars to discuss at the collegiums the question of the work of the Stakhanov schools and outline specific measures to improve their work and their leadership.

2. To establish that the Stakhanov schools are organized directly by the heads of shops and sections with the help of Party, professional and Komsomol organizations.

3. The main content of the work of the Stakhanov schools should be the transfer of their practical experience by the Stakhanovists themselves to other workers by showing at the workplace their methods and methods of work.

4. To assign responsibility for the work of Stakhanov schools to directors of enterprises, heads of shops and sections, foremen, who must provide all conditions for their development.

5. To propose to the People's Commissariats, central administrations and directors of enterprises, when organizing Stakhanov schools, they should first of all include workers who do not fulfill the output standards.

6. In order to improve the management of Stakhanov schools, introduce simplified quarterly reporting of Stakhanov schools according to the following indicators: 1) the number of schools and the number of workers covered by them; 2) fulfillment of production standards before and after training; 3) the percentage of defects before and after training.

7. To invite the People's Commissariats and Central Administrations to generalize the experience of the Stakhanov schools, to widely popularize it through printing by publishing brochures, conducting lectures, etc.

8. To establish that the payment of school leaders and consultants should be made at the rates of teachers of technical training and from the approved annual funds for training mass cadres.

At the same time, a draft resolution of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On Stakhanov schools in production" [7] is attached.

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 4372, on. 38, d. 394, ll. 265-268. Copy.

No 68 Certificate of the State Planning Committee of the USSR to the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the progress of the implementation of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated July 21, 1938 "On streamlining the recruitment of labor from collective farms"

May 4, 1940

The State Planning Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, having checked the implementation of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated July 21, 1938, No. 847 "On streamlining the recruitment of labor from collective farms" [8] , and also having examined the letter from the manager of the recruitment office under the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry, Comrade Shipunova and a number of other materials on this issue, reports the following.

At present, the recruitment of labor from collective farms (in 1939 more than 2 million people were recruited) is carried out on the basis of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated July 21, 1938 No. 847. This decree provided for the attachment to each otkhodnik area, as a rule, one, and in some cases 2-3 people's commissariats with mandatory distribution of districts between them. The People's Commissariat proposed to assign to each of these areas its own representative, who has a small apparatus with him. In the regions, work on the recruitment of migrant workers was to be carried out, as a rule, by 2-3 inspectors, directly subordinate to the representative of the People's Commissariat for the region

Under the same decree, under the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the BSSR, permanent commissions were created for the organized recruitment of labor. In 32 oblasts and autonomous republics with the largest number of otkhodniki, it was proposed under the planning commissions to organize planning groups of workers consisting of

three workers and to create regional and district commissions for organized recruitment of labor. All these measures were planned in order to streamline the recruitment of labor from collective farms, eliminate the excitement in the recruitment of new workers and the manifestation of parochialism, which was expressed in the fact that when recruiting workers for local needs, these needs were met incomparably better than national ones.

The check carried out by the State Planning Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the fulfillment of the USSR Council of People's Commissars resolution of July 21, 1938 showed that, despite some improvement in the recruitment of labor, there are still serious shortcomings in this matter. First of all, it should be noted the continuing excitement and unhealthy competition between the various organizations that are recruiting collective farmers to work in industry. This happens mainly because not 1-2 people's commissariats are attached to each of the otkhodniki regions with their distribution to different districts, as was provided for in the decree of July 21, 1938, but 9-10, and in each of the administrative districts it works not one, but several organizations. So, 12 people's commissariats are attached to the Oryol region, 9 to Kursk, 7 to Tambov, 10 to Bashkir ASSR, etc. In the same and other regions and republics, there are administrative regions in which workers from 7-8 organizations are simultaneously recruited. This is due to the fact that after the disaggregation of the people's commissariats, the latter turned out to be much more than the regions exporting labor, and also because the implementation of the attachment of only 1-2 commissariats to one region would artificially create long-distance and oncoming transport of labor. The assignment of a certain group of districts to each People's Commissariat within the region, eliminating the most important drawback in the recruitment - a kind of competition between the People's Commissariats, intensified the mass flow of migrant workers, which is the main disadvantage of the existing practice of organizational recruitment. In the collective farms we checked, the number of collective farmers who left the collective farm without contracts exceeds the number of those who left in the manner of

organized recruitment. For example, according to the data of the Chuchkovsky district plan of the Ryazan region, in 1939, 1 thousand people left in 1939, and 600 people were recruited in an organized manner. On the collective farm. On May 1st, Sverdlovsk District, Oryol Region, 2 people left in an organized manner, and 30 people left by gravity

The main reason for this situation is that in every district and even in a separate collective farm, quite naturally, there are no people equally willing to work in only one branch of the national economy, say, in construction, the peat industry, etc. As a rule, in the same districts and collective farms there are those who want to go to retirement: some - to Donbass to work in mines, others - for construction, still others - in the peat industry, others - for permanent work in machine-building production, etc. Meanwhile, under the existing system, we have a kind of gross approach to the labor resources of the region.

The reason for the spontaneous flow lies primarily in the very system of organized recruitment, which has not been rebuilt in connection with the creation of a large number of People's Commissariats and departments leading an organizational recruitment, which does not make it possible to fully use the surplus labor force of a particular region. For confirmation, we will cite one of the many facts revealed in the Ryazan region in January this year. The carpenter of the Shelukhovsky district of the Ershovsky village council F.P. Epishin says: "I would love to enlist to go somewhere for construction, but in our area builders are not recruited, but only for peat, and even then only women.

One of the significant reasons for gravity is the lack of zoning of export and import of labor. According to the resolution of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of August 15, 1939, No. 814 [9], each otkhodniki region has the right to export labor only to strictly defined areas. However, the zoning of the export and import of workers, as well as the scheme for attaching the people's commissariats to the regions, often violates the established attraction of workers to certain regions of

the USSR and forces them to retreat in an unorganized manner. Thus, for example, construction workers in the Ryazan, Yaroslavl and Ivanovo regions should not be exported to the Leningrad region, which violates the long-established professional gravitation of workers.

The next reason spontaneously is the manifestation of parochialism on the part of many chairmen of collective farms and heads of districts, and in a veiled form also on the part of a number of regional executive committees and regional plans. Specifically, this is expressed in the massive cases of the delay by the chairmen of collective farms of collective farmers who want to retire. In the Ryazan region and others, a number of facts are noted when the chairmen of collective farms, issuing certificates to collective farmers leaving in an unorganized manner with the condition of returning in 2-3 months, detained those wishing to enlist for 2-3 years in the Far East.

Another major shortcoming of the current practice is the waste of public funds and the high cost of recruiting, as evidenced by field-verified data. The costs of maintaining the permanent recruiting apparatus of only one Narcomugl in the Oryol Region in 1939 amounted to over 1.3 million rubles, i.e. RUB 67 for one recruited and all expenses, including transportation of workers, amounted to 4.5 million rubles. (201 rubles per person). These expenses do not include unaccounted for loss of working time of representatives of enterprises who often come several thousand kilometers away, excessive passenger traffic, etc. Also not included is the cost of maintaining business travelers from enterprises, mines and construction sites. Such business travelers, for example, in the Oryol region numbered about 400 people monthly in 1939.

According to approximate data, the maintenance of the recruiting apparatus of the people's commissariats costs the state 100 million rubles. annually, not counting the cost of business trips of 6-7 thousand workers of enterprises traveling to districts and collective farms to recruit labor.

In a conversation with business travelers from Donbass for recruiting labor in the Oryol region, the obvious irrationality of separating highly qualified workers from production for unfamiliar jobs was clarified. In this case, the connection with the enterprises is nominal, since the representatives of the enterprises usually recruit workers for a whole group of enterprises belonging to 10 or another association, and specifically they are only familiar with the working conditions at one of them.

The absence of a permanent apparatus for recruiting labor in the region does not ensure the necessary study of the labor resources of each collective farm and the correct selection of collective farmers for work in industry.

The existing system of organizational recruitment allows individual unscrupulous collective farmers to be recruited several times during the year, since they are recruited each time by new people who have come from enterprises. The composition of enterprise recruiters is also unsatisfactory, many of them do not know how, and sometimes do not want to conduct any kind of mass explanatory work among collective farmers. In the third and fourth quarters of 1939, the Oryol Oblast envoy of the Narcomugl sent back to the enterprises six recruiters who had come from enterprises as completely unfit for work.

People's Commissars are poorly engaged in the industrial relocation of workers, recruited workers are not assigned to production, and permanent personnel are not created. As a result, the People's Commissariats annually transfer from the central regions of the country to the eastern regions a large number of workers, mostly seasonal, returning back after a few months of work

Not to mention the economic and political importance of creating permanent personnel in the eastern regions of the country, industrial relocation of workers, taking into account all the benefits provided to migrants, is much cheaper than attracting seasonal labor.

Regional and republican planning commissions are poorly involved in planning and regulating the workforce. This is confirmed, in particular, by the fact that in most of the otkhodniki regions within the regional plans and Gosplanes of the ASSR, groups for planning the recruitment of workers are not organized, as was provided for in the decree of July 21, 1938. For example, the State Planning Committee of the Bashkir ASSR does not consider it possible to organize such a group under staff of 42 people

Regional and republican commissions for the organized recruitment of labor are left to their own devices, their work is not controlled, they do not provide assistance to economic organizations, and their entire activity is reduced to issuing orders for the recruitment of labor. Leading industries are not always provided first.

In a letter to Comrade Shipunov, in general, correctly noting the shortcomings of the existing practice of organizational recruitment, it is proposed to merge the resettlement administration under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR with the Commission on the recruitment of labor from collective farms. The State Planning Committee considers such a proposal unacceptable, since the Resettlement Administration is entrusted with large tasks of a special and independent nature.

In order to further improve the recruitment and distribution of labor in the country, the State Planning Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR proposes

1) Create (on the basis of a commission under the Economic Council) a Committee on the recruitment and distribution of labor under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR with local authorities in regions and districts.

2) The recruitment of labor from collective farms (outside the regional and intraregional) should be carried out by the permanent apparatus of the committee with representatives in the regions subordinate to the committee.

3) To entrust the Committee on the recruitment and distribution of labor with the leadership of the industrial resettlement in the eastern regions of the country.

Such a restructuring of the recruitment system will ensure: a) the elimination of the numerous apparatus of recruiters of enterprises and authorized narkomats for the recruitment of labor; b) ending the excitement between organizations that are recruiting workers; c) the possibility of providing labor force in the first place in the decisive sectors of the national economy; d) significant cost savings resulting from the reduction in the number of recruiters and reduced travel costs.

TSGAORSSSR, f. 5446, on. 25, d. 1235, ll. 87-84. Copy.

No 69 Certificate of the All-Union Committee for Higher Education in the USSR Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on the training of mining engineers

July 20, 1940 [10]

12 thousand students study in 19 mining universities and faculties. In addition, five institutes provide extramural training for mining engineers. Along with the growth of the contingent of students, the quality of training specialists graduated from mining universities has improved.

However, there are a number of shortcomings in the training of specialists in mining universities.

The All-Union Committee for Higher Education, together with Narkomugl, Narkomchermet and Narkomtsvetmet and representatives of universities, outlined measures to improve the training of specialists in mining universities and developed a project to meet the needs of the mining industry in engineering personnel. According to the people's commissariats and departments, as of January 1, 1940, 16,300 mining engineers were required to fill full-time positions. According to the same data, the actual number of engineers employed in the mining industry is 8,900. In addition, according to the applications of the People's Commissariats for entering into operation and construction enterprises, in the period 1940-1942. additional 22 thousand people will be required. Thus, provided that a number of positions are filled by technicians and practitioners, about 3500 specialists will be required annually to cover the deficit in mining engineers.

This year, the committee plans to enroll 3,725 people for mining specialties, but this contingent will be graduated in 5 years. Due to low admissions to mining universities in previous years, graduation in 1941 and 1942. there will be significantly less need for specialist miners. The deficit in specialists in these years is approximately determined: in 1941 - 2 thousand engineers, and in 1942 - 1500. The replacement of engineering positions in these years will be carried

out at the expense of practicing technicians trained through the course network, and engineers from the apparatus ... The need for mining engineers in subsequent years (1943-1944-1945) will be mainly met by specialists graduated from mining universities.

In 1940, mining institutes and departments graduated 2380 engineers. Thus, the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)

"On the work of the coal industry of Donbass" [11] in terms of ensuring the release in 1940 of at least 1300 engineers for the coal industry will be fulfilled.

Further improvement of the quality of the graduated specialists of mining universities, which fully meet the requirements of the industry, made it necessary to revise the current profile of a mining engineer. In this regard, the Committee for Higher Education plans to train specialists in the development of coal (seam) deposits and the development of ore and alluvial deposits to replace the current specialty in the development of mineral deposits (coal, ore, etc.) - This event was caused by the fact that specialists who graduated from mining universities in the specialty - the development of mineral deposits were not sufficiently trained in electromechanical and economic disciplines, at the same time, the technology for the development of coal and ore deposits is different, has specific requirements. Besides,

In the coming years, extensive development of new mine construction is planned. In Narkomugol alone, it is planned to build 573 mines with a total capacity of 166.5 million tons in the third five-year plan. In addition, it is planned to build mines for the extraction of iron ore, non-ferrous metals and other minerals. Therefore, the need for qualified specialists for new mine construction is enormous. In this regard, the need for independent training of mine construction engineers with knowledge in the field of high-speed construction, complex mechanization of mining operations, as well as special methods of driving workings is put forward. To train

highly qualified specialists of mine builders, the Committee for Higher Education is planning to train mine builders in four mining universities.

In accordance with the decisions of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the development of underground gasification of coal, the committee plans to train specialists in underground gasification at the Donetsk Industrial Institute.

The geographic distribution of mining specialties until now has not fully met the requirements of industry and the national economy. For example, training of specialists in enrichment was carried out in nine universities, although the need for these specialists is less than the planned graduations. In Moscow, preparation of ore dressing specialists is carried out at two universities: at the Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold and at the Moscow Mining Institute; in the Ukrainian SSR - in three universities. The existence of such parallelism is not justified in any way, it is inexpedient and causes a dispersion of the teaching staff and the training base.

Along with this, the training of specialists in the regions of Siberia and the Far East was insufficient. Now the development of coal and ore specialties is planned in Tomsk, Irkutsk and Vladivostok and the elimination of parallel specialties in a number of cities.

Many mining universities, especially in the periphery, are unsatisfactorily provided with teaching staff. More than half of the teaching staff of special disciplines in mining universities do not have academic degrees. At the same time, the training of graduate students in mining universities is unsatisfactory. The main drawback here is the systematic removal of postgraduate students by the people's commissariats. Thus, in mining universities in 1939/40 alone, more than 50% of graduate students were discharged from their studies. Most of them are third-year graduate students. To end the practice of sending graduate students to production before graduation, the committee proposes to establish

a procedure according to which graduate students can be removed from school only with the personal permission of the People's Commissar and the chairman of the Committee for Higher Education.

The Committee has developed new curricula, programs, and also outlined measures to provide mining disciplines with textbooks in the next 2 years. In addition, in order to improve the organization of research work in universities, the main scientific and technical problems in the mining industry have been outlined in accordance with the tasks of the third five-year plan

Taking into account the need to improve the industrial training of students, the committee considers it necessary to establish the passage of industrial practice for students mainly at workplaces

The educational and material base of mining universities lags far behind modern requirements and the state of technology in the mining industry. There is a lack of classrooms and dormitories in mining universities. In accordance with the increased contingents of student admission and tasks to improve the quality of education, it is planned to build dormitories, houses for researchers and educational buildings.

I ask you to approve the attached draft resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), which provides for measures to improve the training of specialists graduated from mining universities [12]

Chairman of the All-Union Committee
for Higher Education under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR
S. Kaftanov

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8875, on. 38, d. 143, ll. 141-138. Certified copy.

No. 70 Order of the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry of the USSR No. 308 on measures to improve the work of councils of women-social activists at chemical industry enterprises

13 August 1940

The first All-Union meeting of women social activists summed up the results of the public work of housewives in the chemical industry. At some enterprises, a lot of work has been done to introduce female labor into production and to attract housewives to public work aimed at improving the work of the enterprise, raising culture in production and in everyday life. A number of enterprises have done a great job of training production personnel from housewives. The "Victory of Workers" plant, by organizing special courses, involved 810 housewives in production, and in order to consolidate them in production, a number of measures were taken to improve living conditions.

At the Stalinogorsk chemical plant, 300 women work on such units, which were previously used exclusively by men; 120 of them are women who manage complex technological processes. At the Voskresensk chemical plant, more than 70% of the apparatus operators of the precipitate shop are women. In the sulfuric acid workshop, the duties of the towers are successfully performed by tt. Lokshin and Fedorov.

A significant number of women housewives are also involved in the public work of enterprises: the Yaroslavl rubber and asbestos plant attracted more than 100 people, Krasny Bogatyr - about 100 people, the Konstantinovskiy chemical plant - 54 people. There are a lot of public housewives in the Karakum mines.

Along with this, there are a number of chemical industry enterprises where work among housewives is not sufficiently developed - Dorkhimzavod, Aktyubinsk Chemical Plant, Moscow Tire Plant, Leningrad Rubber Technical Products Plant, etc.

The fulfillment of the great and honorable task of transforming the chemical industry into the leading branch of the economy is closely

connected with the successes of the Stakhanov movement and the mastery of chemical production by women. The successes of women who have recently entered production are widely known in the chemical industry. 34 women were highly praised by the government and awarded with orders and medals of the Union. The widespread use of female labor in the chemical industry is impossible without well-ordered work among housewives and systematic leadership of the work of public women.

In order to further intensify the work of the councils of public women and the wide involvement of housewives in production, I order:

Heads of main departments and directors of enterprises:

1) Ensure maximum involvement of housewives in short-term courses and, first of all, in courses on safety and technical minimum. Those who have successfully completed short-term studies should be sent to the courses of masters of socialist labor.

2) Within a month at the factory assets, with wide public involvement, hear the report of the council of public wives on the work done and discuss the work plan for the 2nd half of 1940. At those enterprises where councils of public women have not yet been created, organize daily assist them in their work.

3) Provide the councils of public women with permanent premises, creating appropriate working conditions for them.

4) Conduct systematic work on training cadres from among the active women to promote them to responsible areas of work.

5) Within a month, check the fulfillment of the proposals of the female community in the field of streamlining the correct organization of the work of domestic institutions (canteens, canteens - kindergartens, nurseries, laundries, etc.). Organize a systematic review of the implementation of these proposals with the obligatory participation of enterprise managers.

6) Ensure the timely completion and commissioning of household institutions (residential buildings, child care facilities, etc.) specified in Appendix No. 1 [13] .
Head of the Glavhimsnab Comrade To Budinovskiy the indicated objects shall be provided with the missing amount of cord, wire and cable according to the requests of the factories.

7) The heads of the central administrations and the heads of the departments of the People's Commissariat who travel to the enterprises must be obliged to check this order.
Denisov, People's Commissar of the Chemical Industry of the USSR

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 349, on. 1, d.27, ll. 46-47. Script.

No 71 From the TSUNKHUSSR data on the number of graduates and students in the courses of mass qualifications and masters of socialist labor in industry and construction for 1936-1939. (in thousand people)

August 15, 1940

Branches of the national economy	1936 (on 1/1 1937)		1937 (on 1/1 1938)	
	graduated in a year	studies at the end of the year	graduated in a year	studies at the end of the year
Total for the USSR	3193.2	1596.3	3073.7	1519.4
Including technical minimum	2144.2	636.0	1707.9	925.0
Industry and construction	2096.6	1036.0	1790.7	938.3
Including technical minimum	1501.4	537.2	1292.1	518.3

Continuation

Branches of the national economy	1938 (on I / I 1939)		1939 (as of 1/1 1940)		In total he graduated in 4 years from 1936. to 1939
	graduated in a year	studies at the end of the year	graduated in a year	studies at the end of the year	
Total for the USSR	4273.7	1434.7	4821.2	1517.2	16071.8
Including technical minimum	1984.6	764.8	2023.9	532.5	7860.6
Industry and construction	1654.2	869.8	2418.3	743.6	7959.8
Including technical minimum	1155.5	430.3	1342.2	356.3	5291.2

TsGANKh USSR, f. 4372, on. 41, d.554, l. 49. Original

No 72 Resolution of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Komsomol on the implementation of the decision of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of July 1, 1940 on sending 20 thousand Komsomol members and non-union youth to the construction sites of ferrous metallurgy [17].

24 August 1940

The Central Committee of the Komsomol notes that many regional Komsomol committees have done a great job of selecting and sending Komsomol members and non-union youth to work at the launch facilities of the ferrous metallurgy. Having deployed extensive explanatory work among young people, individual regional committees achieved the successful completion of the assignment. The Krasnodar Territory Committee of the Komsomol, despite the fact that it carried out this work during the extended harvesting period, coped with the task in an exemplary way, exceeding the target figure. The selection was well done by the Mordovian, Tatar and Udmurt regional Komsomol committees. Along with this, some regional committees of the Komsomol, such as Smolensk, Kirovsky, as well as the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Ukraine did not understand the state significance of the selection of Komsomol members and non-union youth for the launching facilities of the ferrous metallurgy, did not fulfill the decisions of the Central Committee of the Komsomol within the established time frame.

There are facts of the return of Komsomol members from construction sites due to the unpreparedness of construction sites to receive labor. So, in the Dnepropetrovsk region from the construction sites of Yuzhtyazhstroy out of 265 people sent by the regional committees in July 1940, 85 people returned. Similar cases take place in other organizations.
The Central Committee of the Komsomol decides:

1. Suggest the regional committees of the Komsomol and the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Ukraine, which send members of Komsomol and non-union youth to the construction sites of ferrous

metallurgy, to complete the selection no later than September 1, 1940.

2 To oblige the regional committees of the Komsomol of those regions where the construction sites of ferrous metallurgy are located, to take a more active part in improving the organization of public catering and trade at these construction sites.

3. To ask the People's Commissar for Construction of the USSR Comrade. Ginzburg to take decisive measures to improve the reception of Komsomol members and non-union youth arriving at construction sites.

4. Propose to the Krasnodar Regional Committee of the Komsomol before September 15, 1940 to select and send a thousand Komsomol members and non-Union youth to build a metallurgical plant in Petrovsk-Zabaikalsky.

5. Confirm the decision of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of August 15, 1940, obliging the Chita regional committee of the Komsomol to select and send 500 people of the Komsomol and non-union youth to the construction of the Petrovsky metallurgical plant.

Central archive of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, f. 1, on. 4, d. 302, m. 76-77. Script.

No 73 Reference from the Labor Department of the USSR State Planning Committee on the sources of replenishment of industry with labor.

August 1940 [14]

During the years of the second five-year plan, the number of workers and employees in the national economy increased from 22,942.8 thousand to 26989.5 thousand people, i.e. by 4046.2 thousand people, including in industry from 7999.7 thousand to 10111.7 thousand people, i.e. by 2112.0 thousand people. The need for workers in the years of the second five-year plan was satisfied at the expense of the following sources: the production of FZU - 1,400 thousand people, the contingent of urban housewives and other urban resources - 1 million people, and at the expense of the labor resources of the village, according to estimated data - 2.5 million. man.

Over the past two years of the third five-year plan, the number of workers and employees in the national economy has increased by 2,769.5 thousand. The growth rate of the number for the same period was 4.6% instead of 3.9% approved in the plan of the third five-year plan. The new replenishment of workers and employees in the national economy, which exceeded the growth outlined in the five-year plan, introduced the following structural changes in the number of workers and employees in individual sectors of the national economy [tab. 1, in thousand people].

[TABLE 1]

Branches of the national economy	1937	1938	1939	1940 plan.	Increase or decrease in the number from 1937 to 1939.
Total for the national economy	100	100	100	100	2769.5
Including:					

industry	37.5	36.4	34,7	35.0	+211.9
building	8.7	8.5	7.4	1.0	-149.8
Including:					
construction and installation work	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.4	-63.1
Transport and communication	11.7	11.5	11.8;	12.3	+393.1
Trade	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.S	+322.0
Catering	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.9	+166.3
Education	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.6	+389.6
Health care	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.2	+322.3
State, public and credit institutions	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.4	+336.3
Housing and communal services	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	+70.6
Agriculture	9.2	8.4	8.3	7,7	-26.6

As can be seen from the above data [table. 1], the proportion of blue-collar workers and employees in industry for the specified period decreased from year to year, while the increase in the number in industry was solely due to the employees, as well as due to the increase in the number of workers in the industrial cooperation system.

As for the number of workers employed in industry, it decreased from 7923.8 thousand people in 1937 to 7761.4 thousand people in 1939. These facts indicate the unsatisfactory state of labor force regulation. The distribution of labor power in the national economy is largely self-flowing. There is no single body that would promptly deal with the organized direction of labor resources and their redistribution between sectors in accordance with the plans of the national economy.

The third five-year plan provides for an increase in the number of workers and employees in the national economy by 7.9 million people, including in industry by 2.920 thousand people.

A big drawback in industry is the unsatisfactory work of securing workers and creating permanent personnel, especially in the eastern regions. In the new replenishment of industry, an excessively large place is occupied by migrant workers with insufficient and irrational use of urban labor resources for the needs of industry (young people entering working age, women employed in the household, whose number in cities of the USSR, according to estimates for 1939, is up to 7 million people).

In view of the unsatisfactory operational regulation of new replenishment, labor resources, especially in the city, are sent to work as employees in various sectors of the national economy or are arranged (including skilled workers) by workers to work in industrial cooperation enterprises, housing and communal services, subsidiary enterprises, institutions, in at the same time, industrial enterprises and, especially leading sectors, experience a shortage of labor and are forced to increasingly resort to attracting labor from the countryside at the expense of migrant workers, which imposes a heavy burden on the national economy (loading of railway transport, additional costs for recruiting and housing service).

The task of supplying industry with qualified personnel is acquiring special national economic and defense significance.
The further growth of industry, the tasks of enhancing the mobilization readiness of industry, and improving the quality of products require an all-round strengthening of the training of qualified workers, especially women, through the accelerated development of factory apprenticeships.

The size of the training of mass qualified personnel for the national economy in the first two years of the third five-year plan is characterized by the following data [tab. 2].

[TABLE 2]

Types of training	Plan III five-year plan	Graduated in 1938.	Graduated in 1939.	1940 plan.	% of fulfillment of the five-year plan in 2 years
thousand people					
FZU schools and FZU type					
Total for the national economy	1700	159.5	159.5	251.6	18.8
Including:					
on industrial commissariats	1100	103	110.8	175.0	19.9
Coursework of workers [15]	1500	-	347.5	444.5	-
Professional development of workers in all sectors of the national economy	-	4900	4072	-	-
Including:					
by industry	-	1850	1700	-	-

From the given data [table. 2] it can be seen that the main form of workers' training is the course network. Factory apprenticeship schools have fallen sharply in recent years. If in 1931 -1932. the number of schools FZU was 3970 with the number of students 975 thousand people, then in 1939-1940. the number of schools is only 1646 with the number of students 259.2 thousand people, and even with this situation, there is a sharp shortfall in the plan for training workers through schools of FZU. According to the plan of the third five-year plan, 1,700,000 skilled workers of mass qualifications are to be trained in schools of FZU for the national economy. During the

two years of the five-year plan, 319 thousand were prepared, i.e. 18.8% of the plan, including 218.8 thousand people for industrial commissariats. This circumstance is largely due to the fact that there is no control over the development of FZU schools on the part of the people's commissariats.

The second significant drawback in personnel training is that currently in the system of mass technical training there is a discrepancy in the methods and timing of training the most important qualifications of workers (drivers, locksmiths, etc.). The program and terms of training are developed and established by each People's Commissariat. There is no unified management of training mass qualified personnel in the country.
The involvement of women in industry is one of the main sources of satisfaction of the labor demand of industry. In the new replenishment of workers and employees

Women's labor, drawn from urban and rural resources, is of overriding importance. So, out of 2,112 thousand people of the increase in workers and employees during the second five-year plan, 1,091 thousand new workers were involved, i.e. the share of women workers in the total increase in the number is over 50%.
Meanwhile, the number of women enrolled in FZU and on courses does not exceed 30% of the total number of students.

TsGANKHSSR, f. 4372, on. 38, d. 395, ll. 3-6. Script.

No. 74 Memorandum of the Labor Department of the USSR State Planning Committee to the Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee on the number of employees in the USSR national economy

No earlier than November 1, 1940 [16]

Over the past years, the rapid growth of all sectors of the economy of the USSR was accompanied by a significant increase in non-production groups of workers. During the period from 1937 to 1939, the average annual number of workers and employees in the national economy increased from 20989.5 thousand people to 25759 thousand people, or 2769.6 thousand people, or by 10.3%. This average increase is mainly due to non-production groups. The total number of workers employed in industry, construction and transport has not increased over this period. The growth of the number took place: in trade - by 322 thousand people, or by 16.2%, in public catering - by 166.3 thousand people, or by 42.1%, in education - by 389.6 thousand people , or 16.9%, health care - by 322.6 thousand people, or 28.8%, and in the group of state and public institutions - by 336.3 thousand people, or 19,

Data [tab. 1] characterize the growth rates of the administrative and managerial apparatus in individual sectors of the national economy (according to the one-time registration of TsUNKhU, and in industry and construction according to annual reports).

The number of employees in the main sectors of the economy

[TABLE 1]

	1937 March	**1939 October**	**1940. january-october**
Government institutions (without trusts, offices and other self-supporting organizations)	692.7	876, 66	835.7
Trusts, offices, auctions, sabs and other self-supporting organizations	439.4	595.8	566.5

Industry (without industrial cooperation)			
Employees	586.5	614.3	603.3
Building			
Employees	122.5	89.52	79.9

I. Industry

The number of employees in industry since 1937 to 1939 increased by 15.2% with a decrease in the number of workers by 2%, which cannot be considered normal. The attached table [1] characterizes the number of employees in the main industries per 100 workers. On average in industry, the number of employees per 100 workers increased from ... [17] to ... [18] (1940 expected replenishment). The growth of employees was due to the increasing complexity of reporting, an increase in the number of timekeepers, the growth of supply departments, and the complication of the enterprise management structure.

The data of individual enterprises of the USSR, surveyed by the State Planning Committee, show that the service apparatus at enterprises is extremely cumbersome and its growth has been especially rapid in recent years. Thus, in the factory "Krasnaya rabotnitsa" (formerly Shchapova) in 1914 there were 19 office personnel and 650 workers, and in 194'0, with 837 workers, the number of employees reached 50, and the accounting apparatus doubled from 17 to 34 people. At the brake plant, during the period from 1937 to 1939, with a slight change in output by 3.2% and with a decrease in the number of workers by 18.1%, the number of employees increased by 13.5%. At the Krasnopresnensk Mechanical Plant, the number of employees during the period from 1937 to 1939 increased by 21.9%, while the number of workers remained unchanged, at the paint and varnish factory - by 21.9%, while the number of workers decreased by 19.4%, etc.

In 1940, measures were taken to reduce the number of employees in industry.

The number of employees in industry (in thousands):

IV quarter. 1939 report	I quarter. 1940. report	1940. expected	1941 plan
614.3	617.3	608.8	572.8

Thus, the reduction should cover 41.5 thousand people, but in fact it will be more, since the plan for 1941 also includes employees at new enterprises that were put into operation in 1941, and in the expected - employees of enterprises of the new republics and areas. In relation to production, the number of employees is also decreasing.

Average annual number of workers and the number of employees (in thousand people):

	For 1 billion rubles. products	
	Expected 1940.	1941 plan.
Workers	60.3	58.9
Of employees	5.74	4.55

However, this reduction is by no means the limit.

Ways to further reduce the number of employees in industry characterize the experience of the Moscow machine-tool plant "Krasny Proletary", which reduced the number of employees by 30%. The plant brought the ratio of the number of workers and the administrative and managerial apparatus (employees and engineers) to the level that was at the plant in 1913. In 1913, "and the share of the administrative apparatus accounted for 17.4% of all workers, and in 1940 in II quarter - 17.8%.

The survey carried out by the State Planning Committee showed that the plant used the following ways to reduce the staff: a) rationalization of the structure of the apparatus itself, in particular, the redistribution of functions between the accounting apparatus of the shops and the main accounting department, change of departments towards consolidation, etc .; b) mechanization of counting work by creating a factory computer-counting station; c)

the use of piecework pay for repetitive jobs in the accounting department.

This experience confirms the possibility of an effective struggle for a further reduction of the staff, provided that the necessary conditions are created for this.
An acquaintance with the work of the management apparatus at enterprises showed that the main reasons for the growth in the number of employees must be admitted: a) the complexity of the management structure; b) an exaggerated amount of reporting; c) the disorder in the salaries of employees, which led to a decrease in the qualifications of employees of the apparatus, perversion of staff names, etc .; d) lag in the mechanization of accounting work; e) the growth of the supply apparatus.

The work on rationalizing the structure of the plant management apparatus should provide significant opportunities for reduction. For example, at the Lyubertsy plant of agricultural engineering, it is planned to reduce the number of employees due to the enlargement of plant management departments by 18-20%. For example, according to the project of Glavselmash, the personnel department merges with the technical training department, and at the same time 2 engineers and technical workers and 6 employees are released; the departments of the chief mechanic, the chief power engineer and safety measures merge into a single department of the chief mechanic - this also gives savings of 18 engineers and 5 employees, etc.

There is no doubt that a well-thought-out restructuring of the administrative apparatus can give industry significant savings. This work must be expanded in all people's commissariats and carried out not only in the factory apparatus, but also in the offices of other economic organizations. This work should be supported both by a decisive legislative reduction in the range of planned and taken into account indicators, and by limiting cases of surveying enterprises.
The reporting circle has not yet been actually reduced. The list of periodic reporting forms for the Krasny Proletarian plant (required to be submitted to the higher authorities) contains 92

items. Including the department of the chief power engineer of NKTM, it requires separately the same data that are already available in the general reporting card of the plant, the central administration requires a monthly report on the load of several factory horses. For the fire and watchdog protection of the plant alone, 14 'forms are required, including a summary of mass explanatory work, information about the socialist competition of the fire department, the number of penalties imposed on security workers and cases of incentives, etc. etc. All these forms are not approved by TsUNKhU and are collected as an initiative of TsUVOHR and NKTM. The reporting itself, approved by TSUNHU,

The system of petty trusteeship, collecting information in the highest bodies, just in case in order to answer any question, should be resolutely condemned and replaced by a clear distribution of responsibilities and duties between the highest and lowest levels of management. With this principle, it will be possible to simplify the plan and report forms. It should also be noted that TSUNKHU of the State Planning Committee does not sufficiently fight against violators of state reporting discipline.

The issues of wages of employees have been somewhat satisfactorily resolved only in the central people's commissariats and in some branches of industry, where special decisions of the government were made on this issue. Attempts to create a comprehensive unified payment scheme have been unsuccessful for over two years. The projects of the NKfin and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions did not receive government approval; the work of the commission comrade Bulganin is also not finished yet. The current system of registration of states and rates artificially preserves the existing staff and deprives the director of the enterprise of all opportunities to rationalize the service apparatus, select the best workers, encourage them, etc. For the same Krasny Proletary plant, after a series of attempts to raise the salary of the chief power engineer against the level of 1936 (700 rubles), the chief power engineer quit.

new librarian - 350 rubles, archivist - 300 rubles. This distortion of the ratio in pay could not but affect the reproduction of qualified personnel, reduced the level of training and professional knowledge. Every worker who can write and count is called an accountant, or even an economist. The ability to write a business letter as directed by a supervisor is not necessary for a secretary. The secretary does not have to know shorthand and use a typewriter, etc. A number of the simplest functions are transferred to a qualified group of economists, engineers, inspectors, increasing their number and inflating their staff.

As a result of the disorderly salary and the often formal approach to its registration, the structure of the apparatus is distorted, bureaus, groups, sub-departments, etc., which are essentially unnecessary, are created, and ultimately the average salary grows. Nobody hides the fact that this is being done in order to promote the best workers in pay, in order to create a real incentive to improve the work of the apparatus. It is necessary, without setting the goal of immediately creating a unified salary scheme, to carry out, first of all, for the economic people's commissariats and the administrative apparatus, uniform rates of employees by groups of commissariats, with the aim of completing this reform within the planned wage funds for 1941. increasing and decreasing rates by 20%, depending on the individual assessment of the employee.

In the same way, within the limits of the established funds, it is necessary to encourage the transfer of employees of the apparatus to piecework and lump-sum pay, which is quite possible, for example, in accounting, statistics and on a number of repetitive jobs. Thus, new methods of work can be revealed, production records set, and the possibilities of reorganization discovered in order to reduce the staff within the same funds at the expense of a certain increase in the average earnings of the rest of the apparatus. Under this condition, it is possible to restore the positions of accountant, secretary, clerk and even clerical apprentice to their original meaning.

The ordering of wages should create the possibility of a real division of labor in the apparatus and free qualified workers from accounting and office work (sometimes taking up to 40-50% of the working day for instructors, economists, engineers, planners, etc.) and load a smaller number of them with work on specialty.

It is necessary to raise the question of the mechanization of accounting more broadly, to ensure the selection of the most productive types of calculating machines and to expand their production. The creation of counting stations should be mandatory for every large organization. In the same way, the possibilities of automating the primary process should be used more widely.

These are the measures that can ensure a further reduction of staff in self-supporting organizations.

II. Self-supporting middle-level organizations (trusts, offices, auctions, procurement stocks and other self-supporting organizations serving production and the population)

The number of this group of workers increased from 439.4 thousand in 1937 to 595.84 thousand in September 1939, or by 35.4%. This growth took place in connection with an increase in trade, procurement, etc. The growth of trade organizations, procurement bodies and supply and sales network amounted to 39.3%. The middle management and service staff of the industry grew by 26.3%. But this growth in numbers was caused not only by an increase in the volume of work, but also by the division of the people's commissariats, the creation of a number of parallel supply and sales organizations, and disturbances in their structure. Work on reducing the staff of the trade-procurement and supply apparatus was started by the commission of Comrade. Bulgania and the measures taken have already affected the reduction in numbers. According to the data for January - October 1940, the number of employees in this group was 566.5 thousand people,

There is no doubt that the reduction achieved is not the limit. The rational construction of the distribution and supply apparatus can

provide further savings in the number of employees of middle-level economic organizations.

III. Budgetary administrative apparatus

In the group of budgetary organizations, the growth in the number is due to the following dynamics of individual terms [tab. 2].

[TABLE 2]

	March 1937	**September 1939**	**%**
Total by government agencies	692.7	876.7	126.6
Including:			
central institutions of the USSR and the union republics (including the headquarters)	67.42	113.75	168.7
regional, regional and ASSR institutions	71.08	114.59	141.3
county and district offices	251.74	388.92	154.3
city councils and their departments	81.74	99.63	122.3
village councils	210.99	160.33	76.0

These data indicate that there is still insufficient attention to the issues of rationalizing the state apparatus. The increase in the staff of central institutions was mainly due to the downsizing of industrial commissariats. The states of these new people's commissariats were formed according to the old complex and multi-stage structure without taking into account the changed circle of subordination and the strengthening of the lower industrial apparatus. Just as a shortcoming, it should be noted that the development of the local budgetary state apparatus went unevenly and mainly at the expense of the central bodies of the region, region and district.

From the beginning of 1940 a number of measures were taken to reduce the bloated staff of the budgetary administration (the work of Comrade Bulganin's commission, reduction of staff in the

Quarterly Budgets). As a result, the following reduction in the number was achieved in the central administration office in a circle of 48 union and union-republican people's commissariats and committees:

state budgeted for 1940.	**March-April report**	**July-August report**	**reduction, including**	
			to the plan for 1940	**to the availability of March - April**
94 799 people	84 148 people	77 450 people	eighteen%	8%
			17.4 thousand people	6.7 thousand people

But the result of this reduction in 48 organizations was weakened by the fact that in the same period an increase in the staff was carried out in other people's commissariats. For example, in connection with the division of NKelektrostantsii and NKelektropromyshlennosgi, Narkomles and Narkom-Bumprom, the staff of the central budgetary apparatus increased by 883 units, the staff in the Narkomzag was increased by 2,520 people. As a result of these reductions and a simultaneous increase in the staff in the central administrative apparatus (in the circle of the staff number according to the plan for 1940, 228.4 thousand people) in March and April the number was 213.23 thousand people, and in July-August 210.6 thousand people. Thus, the reduction of staff against the plan was 18 thousand units, and against the availability in March of only 3 thousand units, or 1.3%.

The wage bill for the central office grew much faster than the number, and in September 1939 it amounted to 217% against March 1937.

The reduction in the actual number of employees by 1-1.5% (excluding the creation of two new organizations - the People's Commissariat for State Control and the Labor Reserve Committee)

can hardly be considered sufficient. Comrade Commission Bulganina, who started downsizing by considering the structure of the apparatus, took a more correct path. But the work of the commission comrade. Bulganin was not completed, and NKfin did not continue it when considering the plan for 1941 and established it according to the old, in many respects mechanically. The work of rationalizing the administrative apparatus will have to be entrusted to the People's Commissariat for Finance as its permanent work.

Conclusions and offers

A survey of a number of enterprises conducted by the State Planning Committee (Krasny Proletary, a brake plant, Krasnopresnensky mechanical plant, a paint and varnish plant, a Krasnaya rabotnitsa factory) showed a significant increase in the number of employees in relation to the number of workers in 1937-1939. and overly complex governance structures. In exactly the same way, the accounting data show a significant growth in the central budget of the apparatus (by 27% by 1937) and the apparatus of self-supporting organizations (by 28.8% by 1937). The measures taken to reduce the number of employees by reducing staff by a certain percentage do not provide a real improvement in the work of the apparatus and reduce its number. It is necessary to put the work of streamlining the work of the apparatus in a different, deeper way. In particular, it is desirable to carry out the following main activities:

1) Establish that the people's commissariats and main directorates should carry out systematic and daily work to study and rationalize the very structure of the apparatus, both budgetary and self-supporting, eliminate parallelism, determine the range of activities simultaneously with determining the number of workers in a given link of the apparatus. This work in the people's commissariats and main directorates must be carried out under the supervision and instructions of the People's Commissariat of State Control. In the part of the central budgetary apparatus, the USSR People's Commissariat for Finance should carry out the corresponding work.

2) Indicate to the industrial people's commissariats that during the first quarter of 1941 work should be carried out to establish the normal structure and staffing of plant administrations and workshops in order to ensure the reduction of the management apparatus at least to the ratio that took place in 1937.

3) Establish that the creation of new organizations (except for enterprises), as well as the opening of branches and branches of existing ones can take place only with the permission of the Economic Council. The NKFin of the USSR (in terms of financial control) and the Main Police Department of the NKVD of the USSR should not allow the creation of any new organizations without a direct government decree.

4) The State Planning Committee within a month to submit to the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR its proposals on reducing the number of planned and taken into account plan indicators.

5) To point out the TsUNKhU State Planning Committee (Comrade Starovsky) to the clearly insufficient control of the TsUNKhU bodies over the observance of the repeated instructions of the government to prohibit unapproved reporting forms.

6) To invite the State Planning Committee (mechanical engineering department) and Soyuzorg-accounting to submit their proposals within a month on further ways of mechanizing accounting in the national economy and developing the production of calculating devices, machines, and devices.

7) Suggest the People's Commissars, together with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, to carry out state regulation of the rates of employees in the administrative apparatus of industry within the limits of the salary fund established by the plan for 1941.

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 4372, on. 41, d.553, ll. 146-154. Copy.

No. 75 From the certificate of the Main Directorate of Labor Reserves in the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the progress of the implementation of the Decree of the Presidium

of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated October 2, 1940 "On the State Labor Reserves of the USSR" [19]

December 3, 1940

I. Organization of a network of vocational, railway schools and schools of factory training and the placement of student contingents in regions, territories and republics

In pursuance of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On state labor reserves of the USSR" [20] and the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the call of urban and collective farm youth to vocational schools, railway schools and schools of factory training" [21] in regions, territories and republics at present, 1550 trade, railway and factory training schools have been organized with a total student population of 602014 people.

The assignment of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the organization in 1940 of craft, railway schools and schools of factory training for 600 thousand students was completed on time.
Organized: a) vocational schools-622, students are accommodated in them 308281 people; b) railway schools - 122, they accommodate 36,728 students; c) schools of factory training -806, 257,005 students are accommodated in them.
The placement of the general contingent of students of trade, railway schools and schools of factory training in regions, territories and republics was carried out mainly in accordance with the order No. 1 of the Main Department of Labor Reserves of October 4, 1940 approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

The contingent of students established by Order No. 1 in the Kursk region has not been accommodated. Instead of 4230 students, 3100 people were accommodated. The decrease in the contingent of students in fine arts is caused by difficulties with educational and production facilities necessary for vocational schools and schools of factory training. For the same reasons, the Zhytomyr region reduced

the number of students accommodated in the region by 1120 people. The decrease in the number of students in Kursk, Zhitomir and some other regions has been compensated by an increase in the number of students in other republics, territories and regions. In the Tula region, the student population increased by 1207 people, in the Novosibirsk region - by 125 people, in the Komi ASSR - by 400 people, in the Kazakh SSR - by 720 people.

Out of 1,550 trade, railway and factory training schools, 868 schools and schools were organized on the basis of FZU schools adopted from the people's commissariats and departments, 682 schools and schools were organized on the newly created base. The deployment of a network of trade, railway schools and schools for factory training in regions, territories and republics was carried out with the active help of regional committees, regional committees, Central Committees of Communist Parties of Union republics, executive committees of regional and regional Soviets of Workers' Deputies, SNK of Union and autonomous republics, as well as a number of People's Commissariats - NKPS, Narkomchermet, Narkomugul, Narkomaviaprom, NKvooruzheniy, NDboyepripas, NKsvyaz, etc.

The organization of vocational, railway schools and schools for factory training in a number of cases ran into resistance and litigation of individual workers who refused to transfer educational and production premises and hostels that previously belonged to schools of FZU to schools and schools, to allocate from the factory funds, without prejudice to enterprises, necessary for schools and schools additional premises and production equipment. So, for example, the director of the Gorky plant of the People's Commissariat of the shipbuilding industry comrade. Borisov for a long time stubbornly refused to vacate the third floor of the FZU school building, which threatened to disrupt the training of a vocational school organized on the basis of this school. Head of Glavtotraktorodetali NKsredmash comrad

The People's Commissariat of the River Fleet of the USSR, in accordance with the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of October 2, 1940, was obliged to transfer to the Main

Directorate of Labor Reserves the premises of the former Limend school of FZU in the Arkhangelsk region, occupied by the technical school of river transport. For a long time, the People's Commissariat for River Fleet of the USSR did not fulfill this resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. Even after the special intervention of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, NKrechflot continued to persist and did not give orders to transfer premises for the organized in the village. Limenda vocational school

At present, vocational, railway and factory training schools with training and production areas and dormitories, with some exceptions, are fully provided.

II. Development of a plan for the training of students in vocational, railway schools and schools of factory training for 1940 admission by profession

The consolidated plan for the training of students in vocational, railway schools and schools for factory training for admission in 1940 was submitted for consideration by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on November 16, 1940. The preparation of a consolidated plan for the preparation of students for admission in 1940 by profession was preceded by consideration in the Main Directorate of Labor Reserves of the profile and contingents of students by profession of each school and school, taking into account the educational and production base available at the school and school

In accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, vocational and railway schools train skilled workers - metalworkers, metallurgists, chemists, miners, oil workers, machinist assistants, locksmiths for repairing locomotives and carriages, foremen for track repairs and workers of other complex professions.

Factory training schools provide training for workers in mass occupations, primarily for the coal industry, the mining industry, the metallurgical industry, the oil industry and the construction industry.

The placement of student contingents in colleges and schools in the main branches of industry ensures a significant increase in the number of skilled workers and workers of mass professions trained for them.

The training of skilled workers and workers of mass professions for the people's commissariats of the defense industry: the People's Commissariat of the Aviation Industry, the People's Commissariat of Arms and the People's Commissariat of Ammunition, as well as for the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry, the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy and the People's Commissariat for Construction. The coal industry, for example, in 1940 (three quarters) received about 9 thousand workers from mining apprenticeships and FZU. Factory training schools in June 1941, according to the planned plan, will graduate 37,975 workers of mass professions for the coal industry.

The People's Commissariat for Construction in the schools of factory and construction apprenticeships for three quarters of 1940 trained 1131 people for the needs of construction. Schools for factory training in construction, organized on the production base of only one People's Commissariat for Construction, in June 1941 will graduate 27,700 construction workers of mass professions.

The distribution of the contingents of students by profession was made in such a way that for the main branches of industry, first of all, the training of workers in leading professions was provided. The plan for the training of students in vocational, railway schools and factory training schools in regions, territories and republics has been agreed with both the people's commissariats of the corresponding industries and with regional, regional and republican organizations.

III. Production equipment for trade, railway and factory training schools

Crafts, railway and factory training schools are not sufficiently equipped with production equipment. Enterprises of industrial commissariats transferred to schools and schools in addition to the production equipment available in schools of FZU: lathes-2221,

milling-608, drilling-375, planing -174, grinding-140. This, to an insignificant degree, satisfies the need of schools and colleges for additional production equipment. According to incomplete data of city, regional, territorial, republican • labor reserves, in vocational, railway and factory training schools, including additional equipment donated by enterprises, there are: 22 thousand lathes, more than 8 thousand machine tools are missing, 3 thousand milling machines, more than 3500 machines, 600 planing machines are missing,

The available park of production equipment limits the training of students in a number of deficient professions: the lack of electric welding machines limits, for example, the training of electric and gas welders, the lack of turning, milling and planing machines limits the training of turners, milling cutters, planers and workers of other machine-tool professions.

IV. Curricula and curricula of colleges and schools

Based on the training plan for students by profession, 675 curricula and programs have been developed for vocational and railway schools, 141 thematic plans and industrial training programs for factory training schools. The curricula and programs of vocational, railway and factory training schools are fundamentally different from the curricula and programs of schools in FZU. In FZU schools, most of the study time was devoted to theoretical education. The artisan and schools rail $^{5}/_{7}$study time is allotted for industrial training, and in factory training schools - all study time. In the former schools of the FZU of the People's Commissariat of the Shipbuilding Industry, 3625 training hours were allocated for the training of an assembly fitter, including 2430 hours for theoretical training, or 67%, and 1125 hours for industrial training, or 33% - Curriculum for the training of an assembly fitter in a vocational school, out of 4032 teaching hours, 1116 hours-27.7% are allocated for theoretical training and 2916 hours-72.3% for industrial training - In the city industrial department of the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry, woodcutters were trained for 12 months, of which 5 months were allocated for theoretical training ...

Factory training schools will train woodcutters over a period of 6 months entirely devoted to industrial training.
The development of curricula and programs was carried out in conjunction with the people's commissariats. Curricula and programs for the coal, metallurgical and machine-building professions were discussed at meetings of practical workers of enterprises and mines with the participation of Stakhanov, Gudov, Shvinenko, Petrov and others. A total of 750 curricula and thematic plans and programs were sent to the field.

V. Recruiting of schools and schools with administrative and pedagogical personnel and industrial training masters [1]

In total, 25452 administrative and pedagogical personnel and industrial training masters were to be selected for trade, railway schools and factory training schools, including: directors of schools and schools - 1550, heads of educational and production part - 744, senior foremen - 1550, industrial training masters - 20 772, military physical education teachers - 836 people. In the overwhelming majority, these cadres have already been selected and have begun work in schools and colleges.

As of December 2, 1940, for all schools and schools, the following were selected: 1550 principals (100%), heads of the educational and production unit 744 (100%), senior foremen 1550 (100%), industrial training masters, according to incomplete data , 19524 (94%), educators in military physical training, according to incomplete data, 793 people - 94.8%. As a rule, local organizations selected the best production workers from among the engineers and technicians and the Stakhanovites to work in schools and schools

VI. The results of the call-up of urban and collective farm youth to vocational, railway schools and to schools of factory training

By a decree of October 2, 1940 "On the call of urban and collective farm youth to vocational, railway and factory training schools," the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR ordered the Main Department of Labor Reserves from November 10 to 25, 1940 to accept both by conscription and by open (voluntary) recruitment to

vocational and railway schools 350 thousand people and to schools of factory training 250 thousand. The appeal of urban and collective farm youth in all regions, territories and republics was carried out within the timeframes established by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR - from November 10 to 25, 1940.According to the final data, the city and collective farm youth were called up to schools and schools - 602 517 people, including : to vocational schools 308421, to railway - 36 950, to schools of factory training - 257 146 people, out of the total number of those called up - 450 100 people, 313,569 people were called up for urban youth, 288,948 for collective farm youth. Summoned from the number of students of schools of FZU 103,443 people. The decrease in the contingent of conscripted collective farm youth is mainly due to the decrease, with the permission of the USSR Council of People's Commissars, in the delivery of collective farm youth to Moscow and Leningrad, as well as to the reduction in the contingent of students accommodated in schools and schools in the Kursk and Zhitomir regions.

The call is accompanied by a great desire of urban and collective farm youth to be called up to colleges and schools. 1100 thousand applications were submitted to the city and district draft commissions with a request for admission to schools and schools.

In most regions, territories and republics, the appeal was carried out in an organized manner, with great enthusiasm, at a high political level. Along with this, in a number of places, the draft commissions formally reacted to the conduct of the draft, tried to carry it out in a hurry, called on young people without regard to age, general education, and state of health. A number of commissions did not ensure the fulfillment of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the supply of draft youth with clothing, linen and food for the road. A certain number of young people were sent from the Novosibirsk, Smolensk regions, the Tatar ASSR and the Byelorussian SSR in bad shoes, without change of underwear. 20 conscripts from the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic arrived in the Stalin region in bast shoes. A number of cases of

conscription of illiterate and semi-literate, as well as physically underdeveloped youth to vocational schools were revealed

One of the most crucial stages of the conscription was the interregional transportation of conscripted collective farm youth. In total, 76 800 people were to be transported by interregional transportation, including: to Moscow from Ryazan, Oryol, Kursk regions - 20 thousand, to Leningrad from Kalinin, Smolensk, Vologda regions and the Byelorussian SSR - 30 thousand; to the Stalin region from the Oryol, Sumy, Kursk, Poltava regions, the Tatar ASSR and the Byelorussian SSR - 20 thousand; to the Sverdlovsk region from the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic - 1300; to Voroshilovgrad region from Chernigov-1700; to the Karelo-Finnish SSR from the Vologda Oblast - 1 thousand; to the Primorsky Territory from the Novosibirsk Region - 2 thousand; to the Khabarovsk Territory from the Omsk Region - 800 people

Interregional transportation of the called-up youth was carried out according to the plan established by the Main Directorate of Labor Reserves and the NKPS. In total, 81 trains arrived at their destinations on December 1, 1940, delivering 76,617 conscripts. Transportation of young people was organized in class carriages. Long-distance echelons: Omsk-Khabarovsk, Novosibirsk-Vladivostok, Kazan-Stalino had restaurant cars in which conscripts received hot food on the way. These echelons were also provided with bedding. Each echelon was accompanied by a train chief, two deputies, a doctor and a nurse. The transportation was done safely. There were no accidents with conscripts or accidents with trains en route.

VIII. Statutes and internal regulations in vocational, railway schools and schools of factory training

In accordance with the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of October 2, 1940, the Main Directorate of Labor Reserves developed and submitted for approval to the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR: the charter of a trade and railway school; the charter of the school of factory training; standard rules of

the internal order in a vocational, railway school; model rules of the internal order in the school of factory training.

The charters and rules regulate: the rights and obligations of students and the administrative and pedagogical personnel of schools and schools, the educational and production schedule, the regime in the hostels of schools and schools, the system of incentives and penalties.

In order to ensure proper political and moral state in the craft, railway colleges and schools factory training General Directorate of Labor Reserves included in the draft statute creating the institute deputy directors of schools and schools for political [19].

IX. About the beginning of the academic year in vocational, railway schools and schools of factory trainin

The academic year in vocational, railway and factory training schools began on the date set by the government, December 1, 1940. On December 1, December 1, general meetings of students were held in all schools and schools, at which students were introduced to the tasks of the school, as well as with curricula and programs and the procedure for organizing training and production classes.

On December 2, in the morning, training and production classes began in vocational, railway and factory training schools in accordance with the curriculum. In total, about 98% of those called up have started their studies. About half of those who did not start their studies were sick

The rest did not show up for classes without good reason, some of them fled without permission, mainly from the schools of factory training in the construction business and the coal industry. Unauthorized departure is usually motivated by a reluctance to study construction trades or a reluctance to work underground. In this regard, local party and Soviet organizations and labor reserve departments have taken the necessary measures: mass propaganda work has been launched, meetings of noble builders, career miners with youth called up to factory training

schools are organized. The chairmen of the collective farms have been warned about their responsibility for the unauthorized withdrawal from schools and schools of the youth allocated by them.

The first two days of classes in the vast majority of schools were organized. [22]

TSGAORSSSR, f. 5446, on. 24, d. 3353, AL. 58-44. Script.

No. 76 From the TSUNKHUSSR data on the composition of students in schools of FZU and the type of FZU in the USSR and the Union republics as of January 1, 1941.

Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [23]

People's Commissars and Departments	Total students contributing	Including			
		women	members and candidates of the Komsomol	according to the age	
				15 years and younger	18 years old [24] and older
Total for the USSR	104 882	64,561	26,054	22685	30835
Union network	49,024	23949	12306	11 430	11846
NKneft	449	78	62	87	151
NKugol	92	ten	34	1	38
NKelectro	427	115	63	39	178
NKtsvetmet	336	62	161	46	290
NKkhimprom	486	244	143	45	59
NKpromstroymaterialov	1235	233	333	197	469
NKobschmash	841	323	208	156	122
Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography under the USSR Council of People's Commissars	178	109	23	fourteen	33
NKlegprom	6369	3709	1209	2021	716
NKtekstilprom	20309	14654	4394	5983	3145
NKlesprom	994	186	334	63	450
NKbumprom	978	443	168	169	266
NKpischeprom	5033	2934	1723	827	1728
NKmyasomolprom	2899	1601	89	495	1033
NKrybprom	1576	566	477	190	299
NK blanks	693	265	215	52	437
NKPS	552	ten	94	160	111
NKrechflot	200	26	115	26	119
NKsvyaz	1933	1210	678	211	863

Main Directorate of the Northern Sea Route	109	eleven	45	fourtee n	sixteen
NKtorg	1747	1066	460	528	379
State bank	1047	823	532	04	553
Committee for Cinematography under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR	231	112	122	17	214
NKzdrav	260	106	69	25	170
Republican network	55 858	35612	13 748	11,255	18 987
RSFSR	32623	20941	7903	6240	11,763
Ukrainian SSR	14982	10,230	3942	2639	3513
BSSR	2509	1751	374	690	1127
Azerbaijan SSR	1199	512	255	435	711
Georgian SSR	858	373	255	103	634
Armenian SSR	348	200	74	179	35
Turkmen SSR	141	84	76	4	59
Uzbek SSR	2287	1141	627	620	721
Tajik SSR	262	84	51	199	25
Kazakh SSR	545	255	133	135	269
Kirghiz SSR	104	41	53	thirteen	91

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 4372, on. 41, d.554, ll. 111-112. Copy.

No. 77 From the order of the People's Commissariat of the USSR No. 324 on the results of the socialist competition of the leaders and organizers of Stakhanov schools at the factories of the People's Commissariat

March 11, 1941

The jury of the NKTM with the participation of representatives of the Central Committee of the unions of heavy engineering, transport engineering and the machine-tool industry summed up the results of the socialist competition of the leaders and organizers of the Stakhanov schools in 1940, initiated by the best Stakhanovites of the NKTM plants.

The results show that the collectives of 70 of the most advanced NKTM plants took part in the socialist competition. At these factories, 6,634 Stakhanov schools were held, in which 19,785 workers were trained, who previously did not fulfill the standards, and now in most of them have become Stakhanovists and shock workers.
At present, 1,500 Stakhanov schools have been organized, in which more than 4 thousand workers are trained. 785 Stakhanovites of the Kirov Plant undertook to transfer their experience of work in 1941 to workers who did not fulfill the standards and did not master the Stakhanov methods of work.

The competition of the Stakhanov schools for the best transfer of the Stakhanov experience to other workers at the NKTM factories took on the character of a mass social movement for high labor productivity and high-quality work of entire production teams. In the shop MX-4 'of the Kirov plant (chief of Comrade K-A. Khokhlov) 255 workers were trained in Stakhanov schools, whose labor productivity increased by 31%. The number of multi-tool workers and combining professions has increased. Milling machine shop MX-3 of the Kirov plant com. SF Vorobyov conducted 7 Stakhanov schools, 5 of them in quality, in which he trained 21 workers and ensured an increase in labor productivity by 26.2%, and in quality schools - work without marriage.

Instrumental factories such as MIZ, Fraser and Kalibr achieved great success, where more than 20% of production workers were trained in Stakhanov schools. As a result of the work of the Stakhanov schools, these factories have Stakhanov production sites and Stakhanov workshops. The carving shop of the Kalibr plant, which received the Challenge Red Banner, trained 53% of production workers in Stakhanov schools, which increased labor productivity by 35% and reduced rejects by 30%. At the plant "Caliber" Komsomol member comrade. Golutina E.M. was the initiator of the first Stakhanov schools of quality in the Union, which then became widespread at the NKTM factories (500 quality schools, in which more than 1500 workers were trained).

At the Moscow Tool Factory, which completed the five-year labor productivity plan in 3 years, special attention was paid to the work of the Stakhanov schools. 1/4 of the Stakhanov schools were held at the plant with the number of trained 400 workers. In the process of socialist competition between the Stakhanov schools at the plant, a large number of enthusiasts of this movement emerged from among the Stakhanovists, foremen and foremen.

During the period of the competition, at the Frezer plant, 275 schools were organized with an enrollment of 427 workers, who in the majority became Stakhanovites and shock workers.
At the Kolomna machine-building plant. VV Kuibyshev engineers - organizers and consultants of the Stakhanov schools of the locomotive shop - tt. Rassokhin, Terekhin and others showed remarkable initiative, undertaking the obligation to provide practical assistance to workers in studying the technological map and reading the drawing of parts. This initiative found a wide response among the engineers of the plant, and at present 160 engineers and technicians transfer their knowledge in the Stakhanov schools to more than 400 workers.

In factories where management and engineering and technical personnel help the Stakhanovites in the practical transfer of their experience through the Stakhanov schools, there is a significant improvement in production results and an increase in production

culture. The Stankolit plant, which had not previously fulfilled the plan and had a defect of up to 20%, was promoted to the ranks of the leading foundries, largely due to the organization of the mass transfer of their work experience by the Stakhanovists through the Stakhanov schools [25] ...

People's Commissar of Heavy Engineering of the USSR
A.I. Efremov

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8243, on. 1, d. 1113, ll. 142-143. Script.

[1] Dated by content

[2] Information about working with management personnel at individual plants has been omitted

[3] Information about working with management personnel at individual plants has been omitted

[4] Dated by content

[5] Published information on the recruitment of workers in other regions and autonomous republics of the RSFSR and the main People's Commissariats

[6] Dated from the attached draft resolution of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated February 14, 1940 (NGANKH USSR, f. 4372, on. 38, d. 394, and. 263-264)

[7] The draft resolution is not published (TsGANKh USSR, f. 4372, on. 38, d. 394, pp. 263-264).

[8] SP, 1938, No. 34, art. 208

[9] SP, 1939, No. 49, art. 397

[10] Dated according to the transmission relation (TsGANKh USSR, f. 8875, on. 38, d.143, l. 142).

[11] See doc. No. 33

[12] The draft resolution is not published (TsGANKh USSR f. 8875, on. 38, 143, pp. 137-133.

[13] Appendix is not published (TSGANKH USSR, f. 349, on. 1, d. 27, l. 48)

[14] Dated from the attached draft resolution of the State Planning Committee of the USSR of August 1940 (TsGANZhSSR, f. 4372, on. 38, d. 395, pp. 7-6).

[15] Including construction. - Approx. document

[16] Dated by content

[17], **[18]** Numbers in the document are not indicated

[19] Section VII "Organization of supply and consumer services" is omitted

[20] "Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR", 1940, No. 37

[21] SP, 1940, No. 25, art. 603

[22] The following appendices are omitted: 1.- Summary table of changes in the contingent of students in vocational, railway schools and FZO schools by regions, territories and republics; 2.- Draft resolution of the Council of People's Commissars. USSR "On the progress of the implementation of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the state labor reserves of the USSR"; 3.- Summary data on the results of the recruitment of urban and collective farm youth to vocational, railway and FZO schools

[23] Dated by content

[24] Students of 16-17 years old are also included in the number of students of individual parking lots of the Union republics 18 years and older. document

[25] The information about the bonuses for the participants of the competition and the list of measures for the further development of the work of the Stakhanov schools have been omitted

NUMBER AND COMPOSITION OF THE WORKING CLASS. TRAINING AND DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF

No. 78 From the report reserve of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR to the Presidium of the State Planning Committee of the USSR on the results of accounting for leading personnel and specialists as of January 1, 1941.

March 29, 1941

The accounting of leading employees and specialists was carried out throughout the territory of the USSR with the exception of the Latvian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Estonian SSR and covered all executives and specialists who worked on January 1, 1941 in state, cooperative enterprises and institutions and public organizations, with the exception of the NKR , NKvoenmorflot and NKVD, as well as the apparatus of party organs. The data presented are preliminary. There is an underestimation mainly of enterprises and institutions located in the Far East and remote regions of the North and Central Asia. With significant underestimation, data on NKzem are included (coverage is about 25%). The general underestimation does not exceed 7-8%. The People's Commissariats of Industry and Transport are most fully taken into account.

The results of the accounting provide a fairly complete description of the composition of leading personnel and specialists in all sectors of the national economy. Of the total number of recorded 3.5 million executives and specialists, 761 thousand people have higher education and 1225 thousand. people - specialized secondary education. The bulk of these specialists (over 90%) were trained during the years of the existence of Soviet power.

Old specialists who graduated from higher education before the revolution make up no more than 8% of the total number of specialists with higher education. During the first ten years of the existence of Soviet power, 15% of all specialists were trained, during the years of the first five-year plan-20%, during the years of the second five-year plan-35% and during the three years of the third

five-year plan -22 Among the leading workers and specialists, 25% are communists and 14% of Komsomol members.

On the placement and use of specialists the accounting of managerial personnel and specialists revealed major shortcomings in the placement and use of specialists. The distribution of specialists in industry, transport and agriculture does not meet the requirements for strengthening technical management of production. 214236 of specialists with higher education, working on 1 January 1941 in the system of all-Union and Union-Republican Commissariats industry, only 31.8% were employed directly in production (in the shops, factory laboratories, design offices), more than the 2 / 3specialists with higher education were employed in other parts of the system of these people's commissariats: in plant administrations - 23.7%, in design organizations - 8.7%, in research institutions - 7.8%, in the apparatus of trusts and offices - 7.3% %, in the apparatus of the people's commissariats and central administrations - 6.2%, in educational institutions for training - 8.3%, in other organizations - 6.2%. In some industrial commissariats, the use of specialists in production is even less satisfactory. So, in the People's Commissariat of Power Plants, only 16% of specialists with higher education work directly in production, in the coal industry - 27%, in the oil industry - 20.4%, in industrial enterprises and timber industry enterprises of the People's Commissariat of the Timber Industry - 24.1%, in the People's Commissariat building materials industry - 19.5%.

Also, specialists with secondary specialized education are used unsatisfactorily. According to the all-Union and Union-republican industrial people's commissariats, only 50% of specialists with secondary education work in production, 25% are employed in plant management and 25% work in the apparatus of trusts, central administrations, people's commissariats and other non-production organizations.

The interests of the development of the socialist economy require the redistribution of specialists and the concentration of a greater number of them directly on production. A significant part of the

engineers and technicians of the plant administrations, a significant part of the engineers and technicians from the apparatus of the people's commissariats, central administrations, trusts and other non-production links should be moved to the shops. This is clearly indicated in the decisions of the XVIII All-Union Party Conference [1].

Viewing the staffs of design organizations and research institutions can certainly free up significant cadres of specialists working in these organizations for production. In a number of people's commissariats, the proportion of specialists working in design organizations and research institutions is excessively high. So, in the People's Commissariat of Power Plants, 16% of all specialists work directly in production, as already mentioned, and in design organizations - 24.8%, in the People's Commissariat of Industrial Building Materials directly in production - 19.5%, in design organizations - 15.9%. , in the People's Commissariat of the Oil Industry directly in production - 20.4%, and in design organizations - 14.1%, in the People's Commissariat of Nonferrous Metallurgy directly in production (without the ore industry) - 17.5%, and in design organizations - 15% ...

A huge number of specialists with higher education work in research institutions: in the People's Commissariat of the Chemical Industry - 15.4%, in the People's Commissariat of Light Metallurgy - 10.9%, in the People's Commissariat of the Oil Industry - 9.2%.

The situation is no better with the placement and use of specialists in transport. So, for example, 23,700 engineers by education work in the NKPS system, of which 1270 (5.4%) work in the People's Commissariat itself, i486 (6.3%) - in the apparatus of all-Union and territorial trusts and offices, 3364 (14.2%) - in railway departments, and in railway departments and on the line - only 6198 engineers (26.2%), of which 1488 are in departments, and on the line (i.e., in locomotive depots and all services and departments) -4710 engineers. 1796 engineers (7.6%) work in construction at NKPS, and 3933 (16.5%) in design organizations.

On the organizational structure of plant management

Accounting materials reveal a problem in the organizational structure of plant management. In recent years, the number of employees occupying engineering positions (heads of departments, sectors, groups, bureaus and their deputies, engineers without administrative functions) has significantly increased in the apparatus of plant management. Comparison of a number of individual enterprises shows that the number of engineering positions does not correspond to the size and volume of the enterprises. In the People's Commissariat of the Electrical Industry, at the Leningrad plant "Electrosila" them. Kirov, where 6,500 workers are employed, 120 employees are employed in the engineering positions of the plant management, and at the Elektrik plant (Leningrad), where there are 2,500 workers, there are 150 engineers in engineering positions. At the Dynamo plant (Moscow) - 4,200 workers, 281 plant management engineers,

In the People's Commissariat of Heavy Engineering - at the Kolomna Plant named after Kuibyshev by 14.2 tons. workers account for 126 plant management engineers, and at the Krasny Profinteri plant (Ordzhonikidzegrad) there are 361 workers. At the machine-tool plant (Moscow), there are 75 engineers per 3.1 thousand workers, and 230 workers at the Krasny Proletary plant (Moscow). These facts indicate the extreme disorder of the organizational structure of plant management, the need to establish standard staffing of plant management, corresponding to the size of enterprises and the nature and volume of their production.

About educational training of specialists

The further growth of the national economy requires the introduction into production of all the achievements of science and technology. The main management cadres must have the appropriate theoretical training in the field of technology and production economics. Meanwhile, the incorrect practice of using specialists leads to the fact that workers without special education are used in positions that should be replaced by engineers. On

average, for all industrial enterprises, among persons holding the positions of an engineer (enterprise directors, chief engineers and technical managers, heads of departments, sectors, groups, bureaus, shop managers and their deputies, shift supervisors, aisles, units, shop engineers, engineers without administrative functions) - only 34.6% have completed higher education, 14.5% have secondary specialized education and 47.3% have practical training, without special education. Even among chief engineers and technicians, specialists with higher education account for 52.2%, and 26.3% are practitioners without special education. The share of practitioners among chief engineers and technicians is especially large in the light and food industry: in the textile industry - 22.9%, in the light industry - 39.5%, in the food industry - 34.9%, in the meat and dairy industry - 40, 2%, in the fishing industry - 34.7% - A large share is occupied by practices without special education among the direct managers of the production process, among shop workers (in percent):

	With higher education	**Practitioners without special education**
Among the heads of shops	22.1	60.6
Among the deputy heads of shops	36.5	47.1
Among the supervisors of shifts, units, sections	20.0	62.0
Among the workshop engineers	60.2	22.9

Even among shop engineers, only 60% have higher education. The overwhelming majority of shop managers and their deputies are practitioners.

It should be noted that the lack of theoretical training is far from always compensated for by the work experience gained by many years of work experience in this industry. So, accounting materials

show that there are a significant number of practitioners with work experience of up to three and five years (in percentage):

	With work experience		
	up to three years	**from three to five years**	**up to 10 years old**
Among the heads of shops	22.8	16.8	39.6
Among the deputy heads of shops	17.6	14.8	32.4
Among the supervisors of shifts and units	18.4	15.7	34.1
Among the shop engineers	21.1	16.3	37.4

It is obvious that a significant part of these managers, lacking theoretical training and sufficient production experience, cannot provide the necessary technical management of production. This circumstance urgently requires the deployment of a system of technical training for all practitioners on the job.

Almost the same situation in transport. So, for example, in locomotive depots only 7% of managers and specialists have higher education, among the heads of the main depots - 30%, among the heads of technical bureaus and their deputies - 50%, among senior engineers and engineers - 33.8% - In the carriage service, track service, communication service among senior engineers and engineers, only 36-38% have higher education and almost a quarter of workers in these positions are practitioners without special education.

The need to strengthen the technical management of transport in every possible way puts forward the requirement to revise the composition of specialists in transport and send some of the graduated specialists who settled in non-production links directly to transport.

On the relationship between engineers and technicians in production

The prevailing relationship between engineers and technicians in production reveals an underestimation of the importance of the role of a technician. In the industry as a whole, there is only one technician per engineer. In a number of branches of heavy industry, this ratio is even less favorable. So, for example, for every 1000 workers in industrial enterprises of NKtyazhmash there are 31 engineers, 26 technicians, NKelectroindustry - 47 and 28, respectively, NKchermet-18 and 16, NKdvetmeta-23 and 21, NKneftp-28 and 19, NKkhnmproma-28 and 25

About the master's in production

The composition of industrial masters is characterized by the following data: with higher education - 3%, including engineering and technical education - 2.9%, with incomplete higher education - 0.6%, with secondary specialized education - 7.5%, with general secondary and primary education - 88.9%. Therefore, basically, masters are practitioners without special education.

A significant part of the foremen are old production cadres of industry with more than 10 years of experience in their industry (35.7%). However, about a third of the foremen are workers who have entered the industry over the past five years: with work experience of up to three years -19.9%, from three to five years-15.9%.

On the leading personnel of the management apparatus

Of the 3.5 million registered leading cadres and specialists, 518 thousand work in the offices of the people's commissariats, central administrations, trusts, in regional, city, district governing bodies and as chairmen of village councils and councils.

Educational training of executives and specialists of the management apparatus is characterized by the following data (in percent) [tab. 1].

[TABLE 1]

Control links	With higher education	With incomplete higher education	With secondary specialized education	With a general secondary and lower education
Apparatus of the people's commissariats of departments	47.1	8.0	10.1	34 S
Administration of the headquarters	41.4	9.3	9.7	39.6
Apparatus of trusts, offices and other self-supporting organizations	29.5	5.5	14.7	50.3
Administration of regional organizations	20.3	5.0	13.0	01.5
Administration of city and regional organizations	7.2	1.9	17.4	73.5
Chairmen of village councils and councils	-	-	0.2	99.8

The educational training of executives and specialists of the central office (people's commissariats, central administrations) is significantly higher than in the middle level (in trusts and regional organizations) and is insufficient at the lower level (in the city and district administrations).

Among the leading workers and specialists in the administrative apparatus, about 40% are communists and about 10% are Komsomol members.

In pursuance of the decision of the XVIII Conference of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to send to enterprises, workshops, mines a part of engineers and technicians working in central and local economic institutions, in the apparatus of plant management [2], it is necessary:

1. The Labor Department of the State Planning Committee, together with the branch departments: a) check, within a month, the fulfillment of the decisions of the XVIII VKShch conference by the people's commissariats and departments; and in the apparatus of plant management and mine management. The results of the check are to be heard at the State Planning Committee meetings in the first half of May; b) develop a draft of standard staffs for plant management in accordance with the size and volume of work of enterprises in order to streamline the organizational structure of plant management.

2. To oblige the department of culture of the State Planning Committee, together with the Higher School of Higher Education and the People's Commissariats, to develop: a) a plan for training the required number of technicians for all sectors of the economy in order to improve the ratio between engineers and technicians. Provide for a reduction in the duration of training in technical schools on the basis of increasing the general education of those entering technical schools; b) a plan for the training of engineers and technicians from practitioners through institutes and advanced training courses for specialists, evening universities in production, correspondence departments, special schools for technicians and external studies for passing diploma theses and state examinations by practitioners; c) self-education programs in individual disciplines in the volume of universities and technical schools; d) a plan for a significant increase in admission to correspondence educational institutions, bringing it in the coming years to 100% of the plan for admission to stationary educational institutions; e) to check the work of the People's Commissariats of Education of the Union Republics on the implementation of the government's decision, absolutely !! certification of teachers.

3. Department of culture to develop a provision on the compulsory industrial training of young specialists graduating from universities, as an assistant foreman, foreman and engineer of the Shop for representation in the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

4. To oblige the Central Statistical Administration of the State Planning Commission to complete the final development of accounting materials for leading personnel and specialists no later than May 15 of this year.

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 4372, on. 41, d.33, ll. 10-19, 22-25. Script.

No. 79 Information of the TsUNKhU USSR on the composition of the leading personnel and specialists of industrial enterprises of the Union and Union-Republican industrial people's commissariats by education as of January 1, 1941.

March 29, 1941

Positions	Number of jobs nicknames on 1/1 1941.	Of them, %				
		with law higher education by	including engineering	illegal higher education by	secondary special education	with a general secondary and lower education by
Total for industrial enterprises	539,019	13.4	15.4	2.7	18.7	60.2
A. Plant management						
Enterprise directors	13 560	14.8	12.2	3.0	5.9	76.5
Technicians and chief engineers.	8131	52.2	49.0	3.6	17.9	26.3
Deputy and assistant directors of enterprises (except for techno-directors and chief engineers)	4617	12.5	8.7	5.5	7.0	34.0

Heads of plant management departments and their deputies	44 856	24.0	16.7	4.0	11.8	58.3
Heads of parts of departments of plant management and their deputies	17565	27.2	20.0	5.0	16.2	51.6
Plant Management Engineers	41,273	57.5	49.6	5.3	16.3	20.9
Plant management technicians	38,900	1.0	0.8	3.0	49.6	46.5
Plant management economists and planners	18674	14.2	1.8	4.8	15.3	66.1
B. Workshops, laboratories and design offices						
Shop managers	43888	22.1	20.3	2.4	14.0	60.6
Deputy heads of shops	13481	31.5	29.6	2.6	18.8	47.1
Supervisors of shifts, spans, departments	2241	20.0	18.2	2,3	15.1	62.0

, sections, units						
Shop Engineers	47280	60.2	53.7	3.9	16.0	22.9
Workshop technicians	87 674	1.1	0.7	2.0	38.0	5.0
Masters	138,363	3.9	2.9	0.7	3.5	88.8
Economists and shop floor planners	19,046	7.9	1.4	2.6	13.5	76.0

TsGANKh USSR, f. 4372, on, 41, d.33, l. 54-d. Script.

No 80 Information TSUNKHU USSR on the composition of the leading personnel and specialists of industrial enterprises of the Union and Union-republican industrial people's commissariats by party membership on January 1, 1941

March 29, 1941

Positions	Total workers for 1/1 1941	Of them, %		
		members and candidates of the CPSU (b)	Komsomol members	non-partisan
Total for industrial enterprises	539,019	29.7	10.6	59.7
A. Plant management				
Enterprise directors	13 530	81.1	1.8	17.1
Techno-hands and chief engineers	8131	40.7	5.1	54.2
Deputy and assistant directors of enterprises (except for techno-directors and chief engineers)	4617	73.4	1.5	25.1
Heads of plant management departments and their deputies	44355	41.2	3.0	55.8
Heads of parts of departments of plant management and their deputies	17565	23.8	5.2	66.0
Plant management engineers	41,273	21.4	11.5	67.1

Plant management technicians	33,900	16.1	13.4	65.5
Plant management economists and planners	13 674	12.2	11.0	76.2
B. Workshops, laboratories and design offices				
Shop managers	43888	43.8	4.0	47.2
Deputy heads of shops	13 431	45.9	5.9	43.2
Supervisors of shifts, spans, departments, sections, units	52241	36.7	8.5	54.8
Shop Engineers	47230	22.5	13,7	63.8
Workshop technicians	87 674	17.2	20.0	62.8
Masters	138,363	29.8	8.2	62.0
Economists and shop floor planners	19,046	16.2	15.4	68.4

TsGANKh USSR, f. 4372, on. 41, d.33, l. 54-a. Script.

No. 81 Information of the TsUNKhU USSR on the number of women in the composition of leading personnel and specialists of industrial enterprises in the Union and Union-Republican People's Commissariats as of January 1, 1941.

March 29, 1941

Positions	**Total workers on I / I 1941**	**Of them women**	
		abs.	**%**
Total for industrial enterprises	589,019	110 130	18.7
A. Plant management			
Enterprise directors	13 530	436	3.2
Techno-hands and chief engineers	8131	319	3.9
Deputy and assistant directors of enterprises (except for techno-directors and chief engineers)	4617	156	3.3
Heads of plant management departments and their deputies	44356	3971	8.7
Heads of parts of departments of plant management and their deputies	585	2159	12.3
Plant Management Engineers	41,273	7112	17.2
Plant management technicians	38,900	11660	30.0
Plant management economists and planners	18674	8530	45.8
B. Workshops, laboratories and design offices			
Shop managers	43838	3326	7.6
Deputy heads of shops	13 431	1144	8.5
Supervisors of shifts, spans, departments, sections, units	52241	7111	13.6
Shop Engineers	37230	10809	22.9
Workshop technicians	87 674	30723	35.0
Masters	138,363	14304	10.3
Economists and shop floor planners.	49,046	3470	44.5

TSGANKHSSSR , f . 4372, on. 41, d . 33, fol. 54-6. Script.

No. 82 Information of the TsUNKhU USSR on the saturation of industrial enterprises with engineers with higher education and technicians with secondary specialized education in the union and union-republican people's commissariats as of January 1, 1941.

March 29, 1941

Commissariats	**For every 1000 workers**	
	engineers with higher education	**technicians with secondary specialized education**
Total	fifteen	sixteen
Heavy engineering	31	26
Medium engineering	25	26
General engineering	25	26
Power plants	26	thirty
Electrical industry	47	28
Coal industry:		
industrial enterprises	22	21
mine	five	7
Oil industry:		
industrial enterprises	21	19
oil fields and drilling offices	eighteen	eleven
Ferrous metallurgy:		
industrial enterprises	thirteen	sixteen
mining administration	ten	eleven
Non-ferrous metallurgy:		

industrial enterprises	23	21
mining administration	12	fourteen
Chemical industry	28	25
Building materials industry	eleven	fifteen
Timber industry:		
industrial enterprises	five	7
timber industry enterprises	2	6
Pulp and paper industry	12	fourteen
Textile industry	6	eleven
Light industry	five	ten
Food Industry	8	12
Meat and dairy industry	ten	thirteen
Fishing industry	7	12

TsGANKh USSR, f. 4372, on. 41, d.33, l. 54-F Script.

No. 83 Information from the personnel department of the USSR People's Commissariat of Heavy Machinery on the progress of the implementation of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated May 27, 1940 "On increasing the role of foremen at heavy engineering plants"

June 20, 1941 [3]

A year has passed since the publication of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) "On increasing the role of foremen at heavy engineering plants". This resolution states that the tasks of the correct management of enterprises in socialist industry require a decisive strengthening of the role of the foreman in production and that the foreman must have all the necessary rights in order to successfully fulfill his duties as a direct organizer of production.

According to 87 factories, workshops of Remmashtrest GUUZ, TsNIITMASH and TsBTS Glavtyazhstanprom, as of June 1, 1940. there were only 5649 craftsmen. Of these: senior masters - 814, or 14.4%, mid-level masters - 4135, or 73.3%, OTK-700 masters, or 13.3%. After the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the role of a foreman in production at the same enterprises, on July 5, 1940, there were only 4222 foremen. Of these: senior foremen-612 or 14.5%, mid-level foremen - 3156, or 74.7%, foremen of OTK-454, or 10%. From the above data, it can be seen that the decrease occurred by 1,427 foremen, which is explained by the enlargement of production areas associated with an increase in the role of foremen in production. The reduction in the total number of foremen was mainly due to mid-level foremen.

According to the same data, it can be seen that senior foremen with higher education as of June 1, 1940, was 81, or 10%, and on July 5 of the same year, 147, or 24%; accordingly, there were 97 masters on June 1, 2.4%, and on July 5, 173, or 5.5%. With secondary education

of senior masters -87, or 10.7%, and on July 5 - 122, or 20%; accordingly, there were 298, or 7.2%, and 300, or 9.5%, craftsmen. Graduated from schools of FZU, courses of masters of socialist labor, vocational schools, etc. on June 1, 1940 there were: 260 senior foremen, or 31.9%, and on July 5, 1940 - 150, or 24.5%; for craftsmen, respectively, 1101 people, or 26%, and 1006, or 31.2%. Senior foremen without any technical education - 386, or 47.4%, on June 1, 1940 and on July 5 of the same year - 193, or 31.5%; for craftsmen, respectively, 2636 people, or 63.8% and 1677, or 53.1%.

From the above data, it can be seen that after the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the number of specialist masters with higher and secondary education increased significantly in all groups of masters

It is interesting to compare, in order to analyze the changes that have taken place at NKTM enterprises, the data for the past year on the composition of foremen by education, at least for five plants. At the Staro-Kramatorsk plant, as of July 5, 1940, there were 138 foremen, of which 22 people with higher education, 33 with secondary education and 83 practitioners; as of May 1, 1941, there were 175 foremen in total at the same plant, 23 of them with higher education, 5 with secondary education, and 129 practitioners. As of July 5, 1940, there were only 42 foremen in the Moscow elevator plant. them with higher education - 2, with secondary education - 5 and practitioners - 35 people; as of May 1, 1941, there were 41 masters in total, none of them with a higher education, 3 with a secondary education and 38 practitioners. According to the Kolomensky Zavod im. Kuibyshev as of July 5, 1940, there were 403 masters in total, of whom 31 were with higher education, 56 with secondary education and 316 practitioners, and as of May 1, 1941 there were there were 505 masters in total, 57 with a higher education, 97 with a secondary education and 351 practitioners. There were 41 masters in the Moscow grinding machine plant on July 5, 1940, of which b - with a higher education, 4 - with a secondary education and 31

practitioners, and on May 1, 1941, there were also 41 masters, but 6 of them with higher education and 10 with secondary education; there were 25 practitioners. On the plant "Fraser" them. Kalinin on July 5, 1940, there were 78 masters in total, 1 of them with higher education, 1 with secondary education, 76 practitioners, and as of May 1, 1941, out of 81 masters there were 7 people with higher education and 13 people with secondary education. , the remaining 61 people are practitioners. These sample data for five factories show that there was an increase in the composition of foremen with higher and secondary education in three factories,

Although there is no exhaustive data on other factories, the information presented here suggests that the appointment of engineers and technicians to the positions of foremen at a number of factories is extremely insufficient.

People's Commissariat from among those who graduated:

a) higher educational institutions - in 1940 were sent to the position of senior foremen - 27 people, to the positions of foremen and assistant foremen - 93 people, and only 120 people; in 1941 for the position of senior foremen - 9 people, foremen and assistant foremen - 175 people, and only 184 people, which makes a total of 304 people;

b) technical schools - were sent by senior foremen - 1 person, shift foremen - 35 people and assistant foremen - 126 people, i.e. a total of 162 people.

It is characteristic that the general production experience of foremen is high, however, the intra-plant turnover and movement of foremen is large. For example, at the Kolomna plant 60% of foremen, and at the Fraser plant 46% of foremen have no more than 1 year of experience. Moreover, at the Kolomna plant within 8-10 months, at least 100 people were removed from the post of foreman (some of them were promoted). This is undoubtedly reflected in the progress of the production program.

A large percentage of practitioners-craftsmen demanded that the managers of factories raise their general educational and technical level by organizing special courses, seminars, etc. However, verification shows that in many factories this issue is not given sufficient attention. For example, at the Leningrad plant im. Kirov, out of 107 practitioners who do not have a special technical education, study at the courses of masters of socialist labor, only 15 people, while the remaining 92 people are not engaged in raising their technical level.

At a meeting in the People's Commissariat on personnel work held in May, it turned out that certain plant directors were violating the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on the role of a foreman. For example, at the Kolomensky plant, 9 people were appointed as foremen without going through the attestation commission of the plant. This fact signals to us that it is necessary at factories to check the procedure for appointing foremen in the light of the instructions of the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of People's Commissars. The department of workers and wages of the People's Commissariat analyzed the work of foremen in 38 main factories, which employ 73% of the total number of workers of the NKTM.

The analysis showed the following [table].

[TABLE]

	In July 1940.	**In February 1941.**	**In April 1941.**	**In% April 1941 by July 1940.**
Number of masters				
performing monthly production tasks	793	i784	2111	266.0
reducing product rejects	166	807	1017	613.0
with salary fund savings	395	949	927	235.0
awarded for overfulfilment of tasks and saving the salary fund	823	1825	1993	242.0

Number of workers awarded by foremen	480	1933	2902	603.0
The number of norms revised upwards by the masters	76	2635	4381	-

These figures show that the role of the master as an organizer; ' production rose sharply. For example, if in July of last year there were almost no craftsmen who produced uniformly products, then in April of this year there were 1130 people in this group of factories. Undoubtedly, this played a large role in creating a stable composition of foremen, as well as an incentive for the transition of engineers and technicians to the position of foremen, which in turn led to the elimination of systematic non-fulfillment of programs in critical areas of production. So, at the Moscow Machine-Tool Plant. Ordzhonikidze in the middle of 1940, none of the foremen of the first machine shop fulfilled the production program, the plan for the shop as a whole was fulfilled at the level of no more than 70%, while in April this year, all nine foremen of this workshop exceeded the task and now the workshop is fulfilling the production program. Such factories include the Kolomna plant, where in July 1940 26 foremen were fulfilling the production task, and in April of this year - 168 foremen; at the Moscow Tool Factory, out of 29 shift foremen, 25 foremen exceeded the task in April of this year. g.; at the Moscow plant "Red Proletarian", out of 115 foremen in April, 85 foremen completed and exceeded the monthly task.

But it would be wrong to say that this is the situation for all NKTM plants. There are factories that came up with poor performance. These plants include the Gorky Milling Machine Plant. At this factory, out of 117 foremen, 43 foremen received a production assignment for May without economic indicators, and 8 foremen did not receive production assignments at all. Some shift foremen do not have individual monthly assignments, because at the plant some foremen still do not have a staff assigned to them, and production assignments are usually given with great delay. For example, the foremen of the 2nd mechanical workshop received an assignment for January 5 January, for March - 6 March, and for May - 5 May, and the foremen of the first mechanical assembly workshop

received an assignment for May only on 15 May. 35 foremen were transferred to work on a daily schedule at the plant. Undoubtedly, after the publication of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the role of the foreman at heavy machine-building plants has significantly increased, which was directly reflected in the improvement of the performance indicators of the NKTM plants. But along with the positive aspects, there are a number of significant shortcomings that signal that a number of plant directors and heads of central administrations have recently begun to forget about this resolution and do not check its implementation. In order to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the implementation of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on increasing the role of foremen in factories, it is necessary through the personnel department:

1. Check in factories whether all directors are appointed from among practitioners to the position of foremen after passing them through the certification commission

2. Outline specific activities to study and replace weak master practitioners with engineers and technicians.

3. To achieve the elimination of turnover among foremen by securing them for a long period of work, and so that the dismissal of masters is made by directors of enterprises on the recommendation of the heads of shops only in cases where it has been established by verification that they really do not correspond to their purpose.

4. To organize special courses to improve the qualifications of practitioners at all enterprises, paying special attention to the training of masters to understand the issues of economics, drawing up production plans.

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8243, on. 4, d. 544,. And. 82-90. Copy.

No. 84 From the certificate of the labor department of the USSR State Planning Committee on the results of the fulfillment of the labor plan for the I quarter of 1941 [4]

July 2, 1941

II. The number of workers and employees

There are no complete data for all branches of the national economy in terms of the number for the first quarter. According to monthly operational reporting, the implementation of the plan for January and February in the accounted circle is characterized by the following figures [tab. 1]

[TABLE 1]

	Population, thousand people			**Salary fund, million rubles**		
	plan for the first quarter of 1941.	**actually, in a month**	**% of plan completion**	**plan for the first quarter of 1941.**	**actually, in a month**	**% to the quarterly plan**
January	23.04	21.95	95.3	23,757.0	7 497.2	31.6
February	23.76	22.64	95.3	24 394.6	7 527.2	30.9

In industry, the number of workers in the Union and Union-Republican People's Commissariats increased against the 1st quarter of 1940 by 4% and to the plan of the 1st quarter of 1941 amounted to 99.8%.

For a number of People's Commissariats there were relative surpluses [tab. 2]

Along with this, in a number of People's Commissariats there are relative savings in labor force against the implemented program. So, according to the People's Commissariat of Electrical Industry, when the program was fulfilled by 101.3% of the plan, the labor force was 96.1%, for power plants, respectively, 101.8 and 97.9%, for NKchermet - 102.3 and 101.5%, for NKtsvetmet-103.5 and 98.8%, for Narkomkhimprom-105.9 and 98.3%, for Narkomtekstilprom-103.2

and 99%, etc. This directly affected the overfulfillment of targets for labor productivity.

It should be pointed out that the surplus labor comes mainly from auxiliary workers due to poor production.

[TABLE 2]

Commissariats	Implementation of the [plan] for products, %	Fulfillment of the plan for the number of workers, %	Relative surplus workers, thousand people
Total by industry	100.5	99.3	-
NKtyazhmash	101.8	102.2	0.8
NKsredmash	97.2	99.3	5.4
NKobschmash	95.1	97.1	4.0
NKneft	95th	95.4	2.2

rationing. on individual jobs and weak implementation of technical standards for the labor costs of time workers. In a number of industries, the distribution of the labor force does not provide the leading sectors of enterprises. For example, in Donbass, maintenance workers were distributed as follows [tab. 3].

[TABLE 3]

	December 1940	January 1941 plan.	In fact, for January
Maintenance workers	233.3	283.4	990.9
Including:			
slaughter workers	104.0	103.6	104.6
cutters and bulk cutters	44.6	46.9	44.6
preparatory workers	31.4	36.5	31.9
surface workers	60.6	60.8	61.5

There is no [information on] the number of all industrial personnel for the first quarter of 1941. The data for January-February for the Union and Union-Republican Industrial People's Commissariats show the following implementation of the plan for certain categories in industry [tab. 4]

[TABLE 4]

Personnel categories	January February		January-February 1941, % to	
	1940.	1941	January-February 1940	plan for January-February [1941]
Total	7962.5	7870.9	93.8	99.0
Including:				
workers	5875.7	6057.4	103.1	99.7
Engineering and technical personnel	707.6	701.6	99.2	97.5
employees	528.6	454.4	85.9	102.3

The plan for the first quarter provided for an increase in the number of engineers and technicians throughout the industry by 3.1%, in fact, the number of engineers at the enterprises of the Union and Union-Republican People's Commissariats decreased to 99.2%. The assignment to lay off employees was not completed in full. Overruns by employees are carried out at NKtyazhmash, NKelectroprom, NKieft, NKchermet, NKtsvetmet, NKpromstroimaterialov, NKles (factory industry), NKteketple, NKlegprom, etc.

For capital construction, the planned volume of work in the first quarter required an increase in the number of workers and employees by 30.8% against the first quarter of 1940, for construction and installation works the number of workers and employees should have increased by 43.1%, including workers by 50.2%, or by 511 thousand against the first quarter of 1940 and by

179.5 thousand against the fourth quarter of 1940. In fact, the number of workers and employees was [tab. five].

[TABLE 5]

	1940.		1941		Actual fulfillment, %	
	I quarter 1940	IV quarter 1940	plan for the 1st quarter of 1941.	actually, for January-fenral	by the 1st quarter of 1940.	To the plan of the I quarter [1941]
Total for construction [5]	2127.9	2489.1	2783.0	2659.1	125.0	95.5
Including:						
construction and installation work	1246.0	15) 7.9	1782.8	1506.2	120.9	84.5
of them workers	1017.0	1343.5	1528.0	1272.0	125.1	83.3
Engineering and technical personnel	106.56	112.3	124.0	120.2	112.3	97, (1
employees	85.7	80.0	98.0	86.1	100.5	87.9
ancillary and auxiliary production facilities and farms	881.9	950.8	1000.0	1152.1	130.6	115.2

In March, the number of workers in construction and assembly work increased to 1280.8 thousand people. Thus, instead of an increase in the number against the fourth quarter, the number of workers in the first quarter of 1941 decreased. It should also be noted that since the approval of the labor plan, the volume of construction and installation work has been increased by 500 million rubles. The plan for the number of workers for the adjusted volume of work should be 1666 thousand instead of 1528 thousand.

Consequently, the actual number of workers for the plan for the full volume of work was only 76.5%. However, even at the same time, in connection with the fulfillment of the task for labor productivity, only 113 10.5% and the volume of work by 66.2% in construction had a relative surplus of labor.

The provision of construction with a labor force (for construction and installation work) in February 1941 can be characterized by the following figures for the most important people's commissariats:

	Labor force availability. % to plan
NKtyazhmash	40.0
NKsredmash	57.0
NKobschmash	32.6
NKstroy	62.3
NKugol	67.4
NKelektrostantsh	76.9
NKneft	50.9
NKchermet	64.3

Such a situation with the manning of construction sites inspires alarm for the volume of work carried out in the second quarter of 1941. The issue of strengthening the organized recruitment of collective farms to fully meet the labor requirements of construction sites is especially acute now.

The volume of work on railway transport (excluding the roads of the Baltic and Chisinau) in the first quarter was completed by 104.9%. At the same time, the number of maintenance workers with the plan of 1390 thousand people actually amounted to 1375 thousand (98.9% of the plan). The overfulfillment of the volume of work in the first quarter was achieved due to the exceeding of targets for labor productivity.

Labor turnover, absenteeism and unauthorized departures in

industry are decreasing in comparison with previous months. Their sizes can be represented by the following figures (as a percentage of the average payroll) [tab. 6]:

[TABLE 6]

	Months	Eliminated		% of workers absent
		Total	including those who left without permission	
The whole industry of industrial commissariats	January 1940	6.1	-	-
	December 1940	3.1	0.3	1.06
	January 1941	3.0	0.2	0.97
	February 1941	2.7	0.1	0.6

Although the turnover rate for capital construction has decreased, it still remains extremely high. Thus, the number of those who left in February 1941 was 6.5% of the entire composition of workers (in February 1940, the number of those who left was 16%).

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 4372, on. 41, d. 545. ll. 41-44. Copy.

[1] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee", vol. 5. Moscow, 1971, p. 467

[2] "The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee", M., 1971, p. 467

[3] Dated according to the resolution on the first version of the certificate (TsGANKHSSSR f 8243, op. 4, d. 544, ll. 70-81)

[4] Chapters omitted: I. "Pile performance" III. "Wages of workers and employees", IV. "Wage funds".

[5] Including the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR and the BSSR.- Approx. document

LABOR ACTIVITY OF THE WORKING CLASS

Part I

No 85 From an open letter from the Stakhanovites of Moscow enterprises to the central committees of trade unions of the machine-tool industry, medium-sized machine building, the automotive industry and electrical machine building on the popularization of the production experience of the Stakhanovites [20]

December 27, 1937 [1

Dear comrades!

... [2] Coming 1938 should be the year of the highest indicators of labor productivity. From the very first days of January it is necessary to ensure that all plants and factories, mines, mines, oil fields, transport — all branches of our national economy — work in the Stakhanovian way. There are all the possibilities and conditions for this

Trade union organizations now face great challenges. Their duty is to help the competitors fulfill their obligations, to carefully raise the Stakhanovists. [3

That is why we contact you with a proposal

1) To expand the patronage of the Stakhanovists over the shock workers and the lagging workers. Let every chairman of the shop committee, every trade union group, in the days remaining until the beginning of 1938, organize matters in such a way that every lagging comrade is assured of the help of a Stakhanovite.

2) Create a network of short-term schools of Stakhanov methods of work at enterprises. Let the advanced Stakhanovists read here a series of lectures about their experience and visually acquaint the audience with Stakhanov's methods of work. It is necessary that the bureaus of the engineering and technical sections help the Stakhanovites, the school leaders, to develop topics and lecture notes.

3) It is necessary to revive the public Stakhanov instruction. Practice shows that the Stakhanovite public instructors are of great help to those lagging behind.

In all this work of transferring the best production experience, the Stakhanovists will undoubtedly take the most active part. We, the Stakhanovists, do not keep our experience a secret. Each of us is aware of our social duty - to help a fellow worker. And if the trade unions organize affairs in such a way that each Stakhanovite will teach one or two comrades to work in his own way, the mighty ranks of the Stakhanovists will double and triple.

But this is still not enough. It is necessary not only to organize well the transfer of the experience of the Stakhanovists, but also to create in production all the conditions for Stakhanovist work. It is up to our production commanders, engineers and technicians. It is necessary to remove all problems from the path of the competitors. And in this regard, the trade unions can achieve a lot, strengthen the work of industrial meetings.

In concluding this letter, we are confident that you will take exhaustive measures to popularize the experience of the Stakhanovists.

Trud, December 27, 193

No. 86 Resolution of the enlarged meeting of the organizing bureau of the VSNITO on assistance to the VNITO in the deployment of the Stakhanov movement

January 28, 1938

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), by its decree of December 28, 1937, regarding the appeal of the Stakhanovites of factories and plants in Moscow and the Moscow region [4] , pointed to the further expansion of the army of the Stakhanovists, to the care and assistance of all Stakhanovites.

Even in his speech at the First All-Union Conference of the Stakhanovists in November 1935, Comrade. Stalin emphasized the

need to "help the Stakhanovists expand the Stakhanov movement further and extend it in breadth and depth to all regions and districts of the USSR" and set the task of helping those business executives, engineers and technicians who sympathize with this movement, but have not yet managed to reorganize and lead the Stakhanov movement.

The Stakhanov movement, breaking down all barriers and obstacles on its way, grew and spread widely, embracing all sectors of the national economy, breaking old technical norms, and in some cases making it possible to surpass the labor productivity of the advanced capitalist countries.

The development of the Stakhanov movement in recent years indicates the following characteristic features

a) the organic connection of Stakhanov's achievements with the rationalization and technical improvement of production processes, with the continuous improvement of technology and organization of production;

b) a gradual, emerging transition from the successes of individual Stakhanovites to the work of Stakhanovist brigades, shifts, workshops and even enterprises, in connection with which brigades of engineering and technical workers and Stakhanovite workers are being created at hundreds of enterprises to revise and change technological processes in order to transfer individual production sites, workshops, and then entire enterprises to Stakhanov's methods of work.

All engineering, technical and scientific workers should actively participate in the solution of these problems, connected with the further development and expansion of the Stakhanov movement. NITO organizations, uniting qualified forces in their ranks, were to act as organizers and initiators in this most important political and economic matter. The work of individual members of the NITO shows what great and substantial help societies can provide in the development of the Stakhanov movement. For example, VNITO mechanical engineering, studying and technically

substantiating the methods of Stakhanov's work, vols. Gudov and Busygin, organizes wide meetings of workers and engineers at large enterprises of the Union to exchange experience in their work, popularizes experience by publishing special technical leaflets and brochures. VNITO builders organized several trips to large construction sites of the USSR for a team of the best Stakhanovite builders under the leadership of Professor Onyashchik, who with construction workers conducted a number of reports and seminars to exchange experience of Stakhanov's work on masonry and plaster simultaneously with demonstrating their work methods and giving instructions. All this contributed to raising labor productivity at these construction sites by no less than two times. VNITO builders have published a large circulation of Stakhanov literature on plastering, concrete and other works, which helps workers master the methods of Stakhanov's work. There are good examples of work in this direction in other societies (metallurgists, confectioners, etc.).

Noting all of the above and once again reminding that the participation of VNITO in the development and assistance to the Stakhanov movement should be one of the main tasks of the work of the societies, the enlarged meeting of the organizing bureau of the VNITO considers it necessary:

1. Expand the work of VNITO to provide a scientific and technical base for the further development of the Stakhanov movement (analysis and technical generalization of the collected materials on the achievements of the Stakhanovites).

2. To get involved in resolving issues of organizing production, rationalizing production processes, revising and improving technological processes in order to transfer individual production areas, workshops and entire enterprises to Stakhanov's methods of work.

3. To organize by the efforts of large specialists operational and competent assistance to business executives, engineers - members of VNITO and workers-Stakhanovites (in the form of teams, consultations, etc.), ensuring the possibility of full implementation

of the results of Stakhanov's work and such an order in production that the Stakhanovites could work Stakhanov style day after day without interruption and assault.

4. To extend to all NITO the experience of VNITOMASH and VNITO builders in holding broad meetings of workers and engineers with reports by noble Stakhanovites on the methods of their production work, and, if possible, showing the work itself, as well as organizing meetings of engineers with reports on the experience of engineers working with Stakhanovites (VNITOMASH - engineer Shabanov).

5. To make wider use of the experience of VNITOMASH in organizing Stakhanov courses - seminars for production commanders and engineering and technical workers, with the aim of informing factory workers of in-depth information about the technological and organizational ways of achieving Stakhanov's methods of work.

6. Following the example of VNITO of builders and metallurgists, organize production and technical conferences on Stakhanov's methods of work, to provide a scientific and technical base for Stakhanov's methods of work for their further development.

7. To organize offices for the exchange of experience in the work of the Stakhanovites and with them a bureau of consultations for urgent assistance to the Stakhanovites on specific specific issues (oral and written consultation).

8. Review all completed studies by NITO members of research topics that are important for the development of the Stakhanov movement, and take measures to popularize them and introduce them into production.

9. To intensify the work to improve the qualifications of its members, to equip them with knowledge of all the latest achievements of Soviet and foreign technology, to study the methods of work of the best Stakhanovists so that each member of VNITO is himself an innovator Stakhanov, boldly revising old

technological processes, widely introducing experience Stakhanovites, thereby contributing to the transition to Stakhanov methods of work of individual shops and enterprises in general.

10. Do not weaken the work to improve the qualifications of Stakhanovite workers, carried out in the form of organizing reports, lectures, seminars, consultations, as well as work on studying and generalizing the experience of individual Stakhanovites with coverage in the press (technical pages, brochures, memos, etc.) ...

11. To work out a methodology for raising the qualifications of workers-Stakhanovites (to develop a program, a profile of textbooks, etc.) to provide them with the most effective and real help.

12. For the Moscow organizations of VNITO, on the basis of this resolution, work out a real timetable for the participation of VNITO in the month of March deployment of the Stakhanov movement in Moscow and the Moscow region.

AT All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, f. 464, on. 9, d.24, ll. 170-171. Script

No 87 From the decree of the Central Committee of the Komsomol on the assistance of Komsomol organizations to young Stakhanovites and on the expansion of the Stakhanov movement among young people.

January 29, 1938

To set before all organizations of the Komsomol the task of all-round involvement of youth in the Stakhanov movement and improvement of all the work of the Komsomol with young Stakhanovists. To help young workers become shock workers, shock workers - Stakhanovites, Stakhanovites - to achieve new production achievements.

The Komsomol organizations must help Party and economic organizations in developing the Stakhanovist work of brigades, sections, and shifts, [21] by providing assistance to those lagging behind on the part of advanced young workers.

To declare, in connection with the twentieth anniversary of the Leninist Komsomol, the socialist competition of the Komsomol and Komsomol organizations of factories, factories, mines, mines, districts, regions, territories and republics, so that 1938 - the first year of the third five-year plan - becomes the year of shock Stakhanovist work for the entire Leninist Komsomol, for all Soviet youth.

The leaders and winners of the competition will be the Komsomol organizations, in which all Komsomol members and young workers, women workers, young engineers and technicians work in the Stakhanovian way, help the laggards, train them in Stakhanovite work, in which the political, general educational and technical education of youth is organized in an exemplary, Stakhanovian way. ..

To regard the technical training of young Stakhanovists and all youth as the most important and daily task of the Komsomol organizations.
To achieve a radical improvement in the work of technical minimum

circles, technical courses and schools, to help economic organizations in organizing new schools, courses and circles.

Organize, with the help of the Stakhanovites and specialists, where necessary, a revision of the existing technical training programs. Participate in the selection and assistance of qualified teachers. Provide circles and courses with textbooks, visual aids and rooms adapted for learning.

To conduct the state technical exam not formally, but publicly, organizing the training so that every member of the Komsomol and young worker passes the state exam with excellent and good marks.

To assist young workers in mastering the advanced methods of Stakhanovist work, propose to the Komsomol committees to convene meetings of young workers by profession with the presentation of reports and lectures by Stakhanovists and specialists; assign front-line workers to help those lagging behind; to involve the Stakhanovists in every possible way in conducting conversations among young people, instructing and demonstrating Stakhanov's methods of work in the workplace. [five]

The Central Committee of the Komsomol expresses confidence that the coming year of 1938 - the first year of the third five-year plan - the Komsomol and Soviet youth will mark with even greater activity and creative initiative, expand the ranks of the Stakhanov movement and raise the banner of socialist competition even higher.

Young Stakhanovite their exemplary work and study will seek to achieve, and the right to receive red banners, badges, and certificates of merit established by the people's commissariats for distinguished members of socialist competition [22]

Central archive of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, f. 1, on. 3, d.189, ll. 10-11, 15-16. Script

No. 88 Letter of the miners of the 3rd section of mine No. 18 of Donbass to the USSR People's Commissariat for Tyazhprom on the introduction of Stakhanov methods of cyclic coal mining

February 1938 [6]

We thought and decided that it is necessary to subordinate all the workers employed in the longwall to the task of smooth cutting operation to perform cycle [23]. For this we organized a single Stakhanov mining brigade in each shift

All workers directly involved in cutting, drilling, igniting, excavating and loading coal, i.e. with the main processes that make up the cycle, are combined into one team, as it were in the form of tightly welded links. This brigade includes: a cutting machine operator with two assistants (of whom one is a coal driller), a pilot, five loggers, two electric fitters, 15 bulkheads, five mechanics, four bulkers at the filling station, three bulkers. Only in one morning shift, in addition to the mining team, there are also teams of conveyor carriers, boot machines and electric fitters for equipment.

All work shifts work under the unified leadership of the commander, who is the assistant to the section chief.

"Stakhanovets", 1938, No. 2, p. 38.

No 89 Information TSUNKHU USSR on the percentage of Stakhanovites and shock workers among working yout

July 1938 [7

Komsomol-initiator of socialist competition [8]

Industries	The number of Stakhanovites and shock workers among the working youth	The number of Stakhanovites among working youth
Coal	63.8	46.0
Oil producing	87.0	61.9
Ferrous metallurgy	90.0	76.4
Mechanical engineering	81.4	57.9
Textile	67.5	48.6
In total for five industries	79.4	58.2
Of them Komsomol members	85.7	64.9

Komsomolskaya Pravda, October 29, 1938

No. 90 From the resolution of VSNITO and VNITO builders on the dissemination of experience in the high-speed construction method [9]

December 29, 1938

A new significant movement - high-speed construction - is a truly revolutionary cause, it opens up tremendous possibilities for the creative thought of the Stakhanovists - builders, engineers and scientists. The advanced experience in high-speed construction of Plaksin, Tarle, Stepanov and others was taken up by other builders. Dozens of buildings in the USSR were built by the high-speed method, huge prospects are now opening up for builders in terms of reducing the construction time and streamlining construction work.

Emphasizing the enormous importance of the widespread introduction of high-speed methods of work in construction for the national economy, to approve the initiative of the Ukrainian branch of NITO builders, which, with the help of the Central Committee of the CP (b) U and SNK of the Ukrainian SSR, organized the first large scientific, technical and production conference in the USSR in the homeland of high-speed construction - in Donbass (Stalino) December 1-4, 1938 for the exchange of experience in high-speed construction 193

To note the practical importance of the meeting on high-speed construction held by the Leningrad NITO Builders in Leningrad on December 20-21, 1938.

To consider the inactivity of the Committee for Construction Affairs under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in terms of introducing high-speed methods of work into construction is completely unacceptable. Instead of implementing the decisions of the conference on high-speed construction, which sufficiently specifically indicate the necessary measures for the wide development of high-speed construction in the USSR, the Committee for Construction is going to organize in February 1939 a new conference on high-speed construction, which is currently

unnecessary, since the experience of high-speed construction 1938 has already been summarized at a conference in Stalino and at meetings in Leningrad and Moscow

It is more expedient, instead of convening such a conference, to hear and discuss at a meeting of practitioners of construction sites and organizations the message of the committee on the measures it developed to ensure the wide development of high-speed construction in 1939 [10]

TSGAORSSSR, f. 5587, on. 1, d.25, ll. 7-5. Script

No 91 From the review of the VSNITO on the activities of scientific and engineering technical societies for the introduction of Stakhanov methods of labor in production in 1938 [11]

Not earlier than January 1, 1939 [12]

I. VNITO wallets

1. Developed "Rules for the technical operation of equipment for the pulp and paper industry." The development involved 100 NITO members. The rules were adopted and approved by order of the People's Commissariat for Forestry.

2. Compiled instructions for workplaces in the development of the rules for the technical operation of NITO Kama paper mill. The instruction was approved by the director of the factory.

3. Prepared and published a brochure "Cooking cellulose with compaction of chips at the Okulovsky Combine" (experience of the Stakhanovites of the Okulovsky Cellulose Plant); circulation 1000 copies, published by Goslestekhizdat.

4. VNITO of wallets prepared and published a brochure summarizing the experience of the Stakhanovites of the Kondrovsky Combine "headed by the deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR IK Pronin; circulation 1000 copies, published by Goslestekhizdat.

5. The NITO cell of the Kama Combine conducted lectures and reports of the stakhanov-sorter comrade Mironova - with a co-report of engineers from NITO members. 600 people attended. As a result of the reports, the director of the plant identified instructors for the introduction of work methods into production, com. Mironova and Shakhotkina.

IV. Mountain VNITO Struggle for cyclicality:

1. In the Kryvyi Rih branch of the company, two conferences were held on cyclical work, which outlined the ways of introducing cyclicality; examples of the practice of introducing cyclicality, etc. 145 people took part.

2. The Ural branch of the society held a regional conference on the generalization of cyclicity in underground works. 108 people participated.

3. In the city of Stalino, the former Donetsk, now Stalinist branch of the society held a meeting on the widespread introduction of the method of comrade Molostov (carrying the conveyor) and Comrade Shemyakin (the use of deep holes in the preparatory work). 120 people participated.

4. Special teams of the Ural branch of the Mining Society worked to organize and help industry to introduce cyclical methods of work at the Glavmed mines in order to transfer the experience of cyclical work of the Krivoy Rog iron ore basin to the Urals; a scientific trip to Krivoy Rog was organized. The materials obtained are fully used in the Urals.

5. Before the geologists left for the field, the Leningrad branch held a city-wide meeting on the Stakhanov methods of work of geologists in the field.

6. The Kiev branch held a number of production meetings at peat enterprises with the aim of checking and helping to implement the decision of a special meeting convened in 1937 on the mechanization of peat extraction processes.

7. The Kryvyi Rih branch of the company prepared an exhibition for the Kryvyi Rih basin "For 60 thousand tons of ore per day." The main goal of the exhibition is to widely promote among the Stakhanovites and engineers of the basin the latest methods of work and technical ways to increase the production of the basin.

8. Kryvyi Rih, Ural, Kiev, Stalin and other departments, in relation to the specific conditions of mining enterprises, worked out the issue of transferring the experience of the Stakhanovite order-bearer Blidman. Projects for the implementation of the Blidman method have been worked out in relation to individual loading bays of mines. The projects are accepted by business executives and are

being implemented. The Ural Branch has published a brochure "Blidman's Method - to the Mining Industry".

9. In accordance with the wishes of the Donetsk Combine Stalin-Coal, after the approval of the Stalin Regional Committee of the CP (b) U, the society prepares the Vsedonetsk conference on forced methods of passing mine workings.

VIII. VNITO mechanical engineering

1, Meetings were held with the noble Stakhanovites, order bearers, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Gudov and Busygin, the Stakhanovite order bearer Likhoradov, Stakhanovites Sirota, Stroilov, Martekhov and others, who visited a number of the largest factories in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Sverdlovsk, Odessa, Gorky and other cities, participated in city Stakhanov rallies, where they shared their experience of their work, consulted at factories. These measures were not slow to affect the development of the Stakhanov movement in mechanical engineering.

2. In 1938, a new form of introducing Stakhanov labor in enterprises emerged - the so-called complex brigades [24]. The brigades worked in Moscow, Kharkov, Kiev.

3. It is especially necessary to note the experience of the Odessa branch of the society, which organized an experimental Stakhanov flight at the most lagging section of the plant. A complex team of VNITOMASH members worked

4. On the initiative of I. I. Gudov, the society organized a complex team (Shabanov, Aptekman, Zaburdin, Pos, etc.) to introduce good methods of milling and create pilot sites at factories. The team carried out work at the factories: Lyuberetskiy, Dynamo, Mozherez, Kompressor and others, with a practical demonstration of Gudov's work.

5. As the first experience of LONITOMASH, a session of Stakhanovites-milling workers was held, where a number of reports were delivered highlighting Stakhanov's innovations in changes in milling technology, in tools, devices, workplace organization, etc.

300 Stakhanovites and engineers took part. There was an exhibition of Stakhanov's materials. A collection of Stakhanov's works on milling was published.

6. In Kharkov and Kiev, as a result of a great deal of work on generalizing the methods of the Stakhanovites Shvinenko and Listopadov in the field of mechanization of locksmith work, the departments of the society held meetings on the mechanization of locksmith work, as a result of which 40 different devices were developed and introduced, necessary for the mechanization of locksmith work.

7. A meeting of machine operators was held in Sverdlovsk to exchange Stakhanov's experience of work. At the meeting, the experience of the Stakhanov work of the first machine shop of the Ural Heavy Machine Building Plant named after V.I. Ordzhonikidze on the basis of the work of the brigades of the department.

8. On the third anniversary of the Stakhanov movement, in September 1938, at the Polytechnic Museum, the society held an evening meeting of the Stakhanovists of mechanical engineering, which was attended by up to a thousand Stakhanovists and engineers from Moscow.

9. Stakhanovites were involved in scientific and technical sessions and conferences: a) at the Leningrad conference on the typification of technological processes in mechanical engineering participated vols. Gudov and Stroilov. They made presentations on their pioneering work and technology; b) in the meetings on mechanization of plumbing work, held in Kharkov and Kiev, presented reports from Comrades. Shvinenko and Listopadov. At the meeting on the mechanization of pattern work, the main speaker was the Stakhanovite MIZ Tiunov, who, with brilliant results, applied the mechanization of small pattern work at the MIZ.

10. The Stakhanovites are involved in the work of the governing bodies of the society of the organizing bureau VNITOMASH (Moscow), LONITOMASH, the organizing bureau of the Kiev

branch: Gudov, Martekhov, Lukin, Stroilov, Shvinenko, Listopadov, etc.

IX. VNITO oilmen

1. A letter signed by the chairman of VNITO, academician I.M. Gubkin with a proposal to use free technical advice and a request to inform VNITO about new techniques and methods of Stakhanov's work.

2. From the Stakhanovites of the Maikop region, working in various fields, information was received about the lack of the most necessary equipment, trouble in the Maikop drilling office, etc. According to the letter from VNITO, measures were taken: the equipment was provided, the head of the Maikop office was suspended from work.

3. Received a proposal from the Stakhanovite Levochkin (Emba-Neft) on the high-speed dragging of the drilling rigs. Who in. An engineer was assigned to Lyovochkin for the technical design and justification of the proposal. A brochure has been prepared for printing.

4. Maikop NITO organized a technical consultation for the Stakhanovites, outlined and implements specific measures to help the Stakhanovites, letters of appeal were sent to all the Stakhanovites of Mainft.

X. VNITO printing and publishing houses

1. LONITO has done a tremendous amount of work to generalize the Stakhanov experience and prepared all the material for the Stakhanov conference "Stakhanov methods of printing." The material has been generalized in the following areas: a) the work of Stakhanovites on typesetting processes - the material of 21 Stakhanovites has been generalized; b) the work of the Stakhanovists on stereotypical processes - the material of the three Stakhanovists is generalized; c) the work of the Stakhanovites on zinc-printing, photomechanical and litho-offset processes - the material of 20 Stakhanovites was summarized; d) the work of the Stakhanovites on printing printing processes - summarized the

material of 11 Stakhanovites; e) the work of the Stakhanovites in the binding and stitching processes - the material of 36 Stakhanovites has been summarized; f) the work of the Stakhanovites on the whitewash and cardboard processes - the material of 16 Stakhanovites was summarized. A total of 107 Stakhanovites have been summarized.

2. At the conference of the Stakhanovites of the printing industry and publishing houses 112 reports from 25 enterprises were heard.

3. 60 inventions and rationalization proposals - devices to help the Stakhanov movement are decorated with posters.

4. A series of brochures was compiled and published: the Stakhanovites of printing - 14 brochures, for the high technique of printing - 4 brochures, the library of the Stakhanovites of printing - 3 brochures.

XI. VNITO sugar, alcohol and alcoholic beverage industry

1. 37 Stakhanovites were involved in the work of the society.

2. The experience of the Stakhanovites was studied and summarized and 9 brochures were published, namely: the experience of the Stakhanovite Order-bearer A.V. Kobernik, the Stakhanovites of Shapoval, Medvedsky, Zhikharev, the Stakhanovka Gnatenko, the Stakhanovite Zemko-Seregin, the method of work of the Stakhanovite Order-bearer, Deputy of the Supreme Council of the USSR Litvinenko, the Stakhanovites Konovalov and Reshetnikov, the Stakhanovite Yarovoy, etc., etc. Reports were heard, brochures were published.

XIII. VNITO builders

1. The introduction of the methods of the noble Stakhanovite comrade. Blidman. The Gorky branch of VNITO builders showed the Stakhanov methods of work of the Moscow Stakhanovite plasterer, Comrade Pyrsin, brigade of the order-bearer-mason comrade. Orlov and mason comrade. Belyakov, and comrades. Pyrsin and Belyakov instructed and taught their methods

of work to groups of local workers who were able to double their labor productivity. To acquaint the builders with the achievements of individual construction projects, excursions were made in order to exchange experience: two - to Stroygaz, one - to housing construction of one of the Gorky factories, three - to city construction sites, to the Volga pier - to get acquainted with the Stakhanov methods of comrade. Blidman (loading and unloading operations). To acquaint builders with the achievements in the field of work, and in particular with new tools and devices, a number of lectures were organized at construction sites with the participation of Moscow lecturers on the following topics: "Scaffolding and scaffolds according to the All-Union competition" - lecturer engineer A. Karatygin and "Newest hand-held construction tools" - lecturer engineer Bodyuk. To popularize the work of the electrified instrument, a screening of a film written from the Moscow office "Stroyinstrument" was organized. On construction sites, 14 film lectures were held, covering 650 workers and engineers. written out from the Moscow office "Stroyinstrument". At construction sites, 14 film lectures were held with coverage of 650 workers and engineers. written out from the Moscow office "Stroyinstrument". At construction sites, 14 film lectures were held with coverage of 650 workers and engineers.

2. The Rostov branch with great success in 1938 held the following seminars: a) on brickwork (under the leadership of the Moscow Stakhanovite comrade Shirkov) 3 seminars were held, 15-20 days each, and a citywide show. In total, 45 bricklayers and about 25 engineers and technicians were trained. Two of these seminars were held at construction sites in Rostov-on-Don and one in Kamensk; b) on plastering works (under the guidance of the technician-inventor comrade Artemenko IG) two seminars were held, each lasting 25 days. In total, 32 plasterers and engineers were trained. One workshop on plastering works was held in Rostov-on-Don, the second - in Makhach-Kala. It should be noted that before the seminar, 11 masons were laying 17-18 thousand. bricks, and after the end of the workshop 9 masons began to lay 35-40 thousand. bricks in one shift; c) The Georgian branch consulted and

instructed on the organization of complex brigades in construction, arranged demonstrations of Stakhanov methods of work by the Stakhanovites invited from Moscow for this purpose, com. Shirkov - for masonry and Artemenko - for plastering; widely demonstrated sound films and technical films received from Moscow for the propaganda of Stakhanov methods. Demonstrated for builders 59 times and were shown on construction sites: widely demonstrated sound films and technical films received from Moscow for the propaganda of Stakhanov methods. Demonstrated for builders 59 times and were shown on construction sites: widely demonstrated sound films and technical films received from Moscow for the propaganda of Stakhanov methods. Demonstrated for builders 59 times and were shown on construction sites:

in Tbilisi	28 times
in Baku	15 times
in Yerevan	8 times
in Kirovabad	1 time
in Tkvarcheli	1 time
in Batumi	2 times
in Kutaisi	1 time
in Tskhaltubo	2 times

Film screenings in the listed cities covered only 9205 people, of which: workers - 7500, engineers and technicians - 1055, students - 950 people; d) The Arkhangelsk branch of VNITO builders in 1938 held an expanded meeting with the participation of 120 Stakhanovites and engineers on the topic: "The results of the Stakhanov records for 1937 and the further development of the Stakhanov methods of work." Consultations were given on specific questions of Stakhanov's methods of work. For engineers and business executives of Arkhangelsk, the VNITO department held a seminar that introduced them to the issues of organizing the production of construction work on the basis of Stakhanov labor methods. The workshop involved 56 people; e) The Voronezh

branch organized several circles for masters of socialist labor and Stakhanovite workers, in which classes, conversations and individual lectures were given by members of NITO; f) The Kiev branch on the Stakhanov movement held the following meetings and conferences: a meeting of NITO members together with the Stakhanovites of Kiev construction projects to introduce their methods of work and rationalization proposals; a meeting devoted to the question of introducing the methods of the Stakhanovite Blidman in construction (report by professor Nikiforov V.M.), as a result, a memo was developed for builders on the application of Blidman's methods; meeting of NITO members together with the Stakhanovites and representatives of Kiev construction projects with a report by Comrade Plaksin on methods of high-speed construction. devoted to the issue of introducing the methods of the Stakhanovite Blidman in construction (report by Professor V.M. Nikiforov), as a result, a memo was developed for builders on the application of Blidman's methods; meeting of NITO members together with the Stakhanovites and representatives of Kiev construction projects with a report by Comrade Plaksin on methods of high-speed construction. dedicated to the issue of introducing the methods of the Stakhanovite Blidman in construction (report by Professor V.M. Nikiforov), as a result, a memo was developed for builders on the application of Blidman's methods; meeting of NITO members together with the Stakhanovites and representatives of Kiev construction projects with a report by Comrade Plaksin on methods of high-speed construction.

In November 1938, the society held a meeting on the issue of identifying and providing practical assistance to the Stakhanovites from scientific research organizations. The meeting was attended by the Stakhanovites, engineers and technicians, professors and workers of technical colleges, representatives of the Committee for Construction, Giproorgstroy, the Permanent All-Union Construction Exhibition and other organizations. The decisions adopted by the meeting were transferred to the Construction Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

XIV. VNITO shipbuilding

1. A conference was held on June 10, 1938 for the exchange of experience of Stakhanov's methods of work of engineers and workers in the specialties of milling cutters and foremen on hot plates at shipyards; 130 people participated.

2. Conferences were held with the participation of engineers and Stakhanovites of shipbuilding plants to exchange experience of Stakhanov's methods of work: milling cutters, hot-platenters, markers, chasers and riveters, welders and ship assembly.

XV. VNITO textile workers

1. Held a meeting of female weavers of the cotton, silk, woolen industries to popularize the work of the order-bearer-weaver E. Vinogradova, weavers from Krasnopolskaya and Vapaeva. 550 people attended.

2. For the exchange of experience of Stakhanov's methods of work in the spinning shops of woolen factories, VNITO together with the magazine "Stakhanovets" organized a meeting of the Stakhanovites of woolen and wigone factories, which was attended by one person. At the meeting, they told about their methods of work: the stakhanovka secretary of the factory named after Petr Alekseeva comrade AF Simonzhenkova, spinning master of the same factory, Comrade KP Kuvshinov, stakhanovka-spinner of the Kupavin factory, comrade Vlasova, head of the spinning department comrade Bashmakov. There was also heard an information report by MI Bodulin, associate professor of the Moscow Textile Institute, on the topic “Organization of the work of the end-to-end Stakhanov brigade in the spinning shop”.

3. The following concrete assistance was rendered to the following Stakhanovites: a) the Stakhanovka factory [named after] Peter Alekseev A. E. Inozemtseva applied to VNITO with a request to equip the nest of three looms she was servicing with automatic equipment. The automation sector organized this work and is carrying it out with the full support of the factory management; b)

Stakhanovite locksmith, foreman of wool-combing machines of the Arzamas factory, Comrade Komatov turned to VNITO with a request to help him with advice on how to replace the laborious process of dressing the organs of carding machines with a garnet with a more perfect and less expensive method. VNITO received written advice from the Research Institute of the Wool Industry and from the Krasnopresnensk Mechanical Plant, organized the translation into Russian of materials from foreign journals and sent all this to Comrade. Komatov.

VNITO also organizes the study and popularization of Stakhanov's work. For example, VNITO was helped by Comrade. Smirnova to write a brochure "Working methods and work organization of the spooller" for the 20th anniversary of the Komsomol. This brochure is the result of an analysis of the best practices in our factories. Help VNITO Comrade Smirnova expressed herself in the fact that she was sent to the Leningrad factories, assistance was organized for her from the members of NITO. Then VNITO held a public discussion of the previously written comrade. Smirnova brochures [series] "Working methods and organization of the work of the warder and winder".

To popularize the best stakhanovites, VNITO conducts visits to factories with reports. Recently there have been: Comrade Almatova (Trekhgornaya factory) - to a cotton-spinning factory in Balashikha, comrade Inozemtseva (factory named after P. Alekseev) - twice went to a cloth factory in Balashikha, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR comrade E.V. Vinogradova - went to the silk weaving factory. Shcherbakov in Moscow, Leningrad, etc.

VNITO maintains a written connection with the Stakhanovka (Comrade Krasnopolskaya - a cloth factory in Klintsy, etc.).

A special team of VNITO is preparing for publication a book on the organization of labor in weaving based on the study of the best examples of the Stakhanov movement in the textile industry (Comrade Skalepov's team).

TsGAOR USSR, f. 5587, on. 1, d. 26, ll. 74-78 vol. Copy.

No. 92 From a certificate from Glavselmash to the workers' personnel and salary department of the USSR People's Commissariat for Redress on the results of socialist competition in honor of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks

March 19, 1939

The call of workers, engineers, technicians and employees of the Moscow machine-tool plant "Krasny Proletary" to organize a socialist competition named after the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks met with a warm response from the workers and engineers and technicians of the Glavselmash factories. The factories organized socialist competition to fulfill the production targets of the party and government.

Compete: The Hammer and Sickle plant with the plant. Ukhtomsky (Lyuberetsky), Rostselmash plant with Kommunar and Krasny Aksai plants, etc. At the same time, the collective of the Krasny Aksai plant addressed an open letter to all workers, engineers and employees [plants] of agricultural machine building with an appeal to organize socialist competition.

One of the major victories of agricultural engineering plants is the fulfillment of a special assignment by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party) on the shipment of agricultural machinery to arid regions, which was carried out by the factories Rostselmash, Krasnaya Zvezda, and Krasny Aksai. They released for the XVTTT Congress of the All-Union VKShchb): 14999 cultivators (plan - 14900), seeders - 12808 (plan - 12 800). The summary is attached [13] .

The best factories, in the competition are factories: them. October Revolution, which fulfilled the plan for January - 100%, February - 108.2%; Tashselmash - January - 111.7%, February - 100.8% of total products fulfilled the February plan: Gomselmash - 102.5%, Sibselmash - 108.9%, Lyuberetsky - 100.4%.

At the Rostselmash plant, the noble Stakhanovite comrade. Sirota S.P. took upon himself the obligation to process 1000 axles of the combine by the opening of the XVIII Congress during off-hours. On March 8, he fulfilled his obligation by turning 1,020 axles. He set two all-Union records for turning the front axles of the M-1035 combine (made 110 and 128 axles), two all-Union records for turning the axes of the M-1075 combine (made 180 and 185 pieces).

Remarkable examples of work during these days of the pre-congress competition were shown by the communist master of the first mechanical department of the combine shop comrade Anisimov, who processed 100 major axes after hours. The instructor of the Stakhanov methods of labor, comrade Milko machined 800 axes of the E-1001 part header, the adjuster of the second mechanical department of the communists comrade. Krivosheev chiselled 200 drum stars, the instructor of the Stakhanovite method of labor, Komsomol member Rudikov, put 2180 molds on the conveyor per shift on the "Adam" molding machines at a rate of 500. This production exceeds the records set by the former molder, now chairman of the Rostov City Council, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR comrade. Dianov and Comrade Kichiyan a molder of the gray cast iron workshop.

Another record was set by the pressmen of the cold stamping department of the tt. Gubarov, Semenov, Pluzhnikov, Gaikalov and Ekimovich. On this day, they cut the rim of the harvester running wheel. With a norm of 115 rims, they cut 805 rims per change, fulfilling seven new norms.

A number of engineering and technical workers of the Rostselmash plant showed particular activity. Taking part in the pre-congress competition, engineer Kovalenko and the complex team headed by him mechanized a number of assembly operations in the combine shop, which doubled labor productivity in the assembly of pulleys and significantly increased in other work. An important research work was completed by the engineer of the central laboratory Saltykov, which makes it possible to practically raise the question of further reducing the duration of the languishing casting, further

increasing the productivity of the Dressler furnace. Engineers Raikin and Bogomolov developed and carried out in the tool shop the simultaneous processing of several parts using the Goodov method. Engineer Kontorov does a great job teaching the surfacing of the tool according to the method he developed,

At the Lyubertsy plant - on February 24, the plant was visited by a Stakhanovite order-bearer comrade Goodow. Worked in shop 43 on milling rollers of A-517 flax grinder; Comrade Gudov processed 768 parts per shift with a new rate of 330 pcs. Using the experience of Comrade. Gudova, Stakhanovite miller comrade KS Mishakov on the Same Day processed 886 rollers - 118 more details comrade. Gudova. At the Gomselmash plant. - 1,329 workers have individual contracts for socialist competition, 136 workers took the watch named after the XVIII Congress, 136 workers collected 176 rationalization proposals in two decades.Along with this, it should be noted that many production commanders neglect the implementation of organizational and technical measures that ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of new production standards by all sectors, all workers. When revising the norms, organizational and technical measures were developed:

plant "Krasnaya Zvezda"	developed	826	implemented	115
" them. Stalin	"	1433,	"	675
" them. Kolyuschenko	"	270,	"	ten
"Kommunar"	"	600,	"	380

This state of affairs testifies to a clear underestimation by the directors of factories of these important measures, which ensure the workers' fulfillment and overfulfillment of production standards.

The pre-Congress socialist competition of the factories showed the enormous enthusiasm of the workers and employees of the agricultural machine-building factories and their readiness to carry out even more magnificent tasks.

TSGANAKHSSSR, f. 8115, on. 4, d. 16, ll. 27-29. Script.

No 93 From the appeal of the collective of the plant "Krasny Proletary" with a call to launch competition for the early fulfillment of the third five-year plan

March 23, 1939

On March 21, 1939, the historic XVIII Congress of the Bolshevik Party, the congress of the victors, the congress of the best sons of the heroic Communist Party ended.

We will deeply study the historical decisions of the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party). We will expand socialist emulation even more widely. We propose to organize an All-Union socialist competition named after the third five-year plan and go out to fight for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the third five-year plan.

Our people are full of health and strength. No obstacles are terrible for the people, which are led by the glorious Bolshevik Communist Party. No enemies can stop our victorious march forward.

- Armed with the decision of the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the peoples of our Motherland are marching towards the shining heights of communism. Long live the third five-year plan!

Long live our monolithic, indestructible, victorious Bolshevik Party!

Adopted on March 23 at a meeting of workers, engineers, technicians and employees of the Moscow Plant "Red Proletarian". 4,300 people attended.

Pravda, March 28, 1939

No. 94 From the resolution of the VSNITO organizing bureau on holding a public review of the state of mechanization, the use of mechanisms and equipment in the national economy

April 2, 1939

1. The decisions of the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks require the broadest deployment of work on the comprehensive mechanization of labor-intensive processes in all sectors of the USSR national economy. The task of scientific engineering and technical societies is daily practical participation in work on complex mechanization aimed at increasing labor productivity, because "labor productivity is, in the last analysis, the most important thing, the most important thing for the victory of the new social system" [14] .

2. One of the most justified forms of mass work in the field of using the fixed assets of our enterprises are public reviews of equipment. The VSNITO recognizes the need to hold a public review of the state of mechanization and the use of mechanisms and equipment in the national economy of the USSR from May 1 to October 1, 1939.

The main tasks of the show are:

a) identification of lagging enterprises and sectors in the mechanization of labor-intensive processes;

b) determination and analysis of gaps and imbalances in the composition of individual complex sections that reduce the efficiency of mechanization and adversely affect labor productivity in these sections;

c) assistance in drawing up a plan for the mechanization of individual branches of the national economy and organizing public assistance for the design, use and installation of equipment using, first of all, the means of simple mechanization and rationalization,

as well as Stakhanov methods in mechanization (Comrade Blidman and others);

d) practical assistance in the successful adjustment and implementation of complex mechanization installations;

e) study of the actual use of mechanisms, analysis of underutilization for individual reasons causing it with the development of the resulting measures to increase productivity, assistance in organizing the accounting of the work of mechanisms.

3. In this work, along with the members of the societies, Stakhanovite workers and engineering and technical workers should be widely involved. All the work on the review should be carried out jointly with the technical departments of the people's commissariats, central administrations and enterprises with the wide participation of factory committees. [fifteen]

TSGAORSSSR, f. 5587, on. 1, d. S3, l. 106. Glass log. copies

No 95 Resolution of the Central Committee of the Komsomol on the patronage of the Komsomol over the construction of Amurstalstroy

April 13, 1939

Taking into account the great defense and national economic importance of creating an outpost of metallurgy in the Far East - Amurstalstroy, the Central Committee of the Komsomol decides:

1. Take the patronage of the Lenin Komsomol over the construction of Amurstalstroy. To consider it a matter of honor and duty of Komsomol organizations and Komsomol members to actively participate, in every possible way to promote and help the construction of Amurstalstroy. Fight for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the established construction plans. To ensure the commissioning of the first open-hearth furnace and rolling mill in 1939 and the fastest development of their design capacities.
To oblige the committees of the Komsomol and the editors of the Komsomol newspapers to widely explain among the Komsomol members and youth the importance of the Komsomol's patronage over the construction of Amurstalstroi.

2. To instruct the Voronezh, Krasnodar, Mari, Mordovia, Moscow, Oryol, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tambov, Tatar, Chuvash regional committees of the Komsomol and the Central Committee of the LKSMU until May 15, 1939 to select 1100 Komsomol members and Komsomol members of the necessary specialties (who have expressed their readiness to go to the construction of Amur the selection procedure is attached) [16] .

To propose to the Khabarovsk Regional Komsomol Committee that 1000 Komsomol members who have applied for work in the Far East, together with the commission on the Khetagurov appeal [26] ^ for Amurstalstroi, will produce up to 15 May.

3. To oblige the Khabarovsk regional committee of the Komsomol and the city committee of the Komsomol of the city of Komsomolsk, together with the economic leaders of the construction, to ensure the

preparation of the meeting, to arrange and organize cultural and social services for the Komsomol members heading to Amurstalstroy.

4. To oblige the Khabarovsk regional committee of the Komsomol and the city committee of the Komsomol of Komsomolsk to expand on a wider mass-political work among the Komsomol members and youth. To wage a decisive struggle for the establishment of strong labor discipline, for the cleansing of the Construction site of hostile elements, of people who disrupt the fulfillment of the state assignment. Lead socialist emulation and expand the Stakhanov movement, mobilizing workers, employees and engineers and technicians for the Bolshevik fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and schedules for the construction of Amurstalstroy.

5. To propose to the city committee of the Komsomol of Komsomolsk to establish special control and organize daily assistance in the construction of dwellings and cultural and social institutions of Amurstalstroy, to fight for their exemplary work. To achieve the timely receipt of materials, mechanisms and goods necessary for the construction. Ensure the exemplary work of local transport and subsidiary enterprises that procure material for construction (logging, quarries, brick factory, etc.).

6. To oblige the Komsomol organizations of factories: them. Dzerzhinsky, them. Petrovsky, Domnoremont, Krivorozhsky, Uralmashza-water them. S. Ordzhonikidze, Kramatorsky, Kharkov electric turbine, "Electrosila" them. S. Kirov, "Electroapparat", "Dynamo" them. S. Kirov, Magnitogorsk, Kuznetsk Combines and others to organize the struggle for high quality, early fulfillment of [orders for] equipment and metal structures for Amurstalstroy.
Suggest to the assistant for the Komsomol of the head of the Political Department of the People's Commissariat of Railways comrade. Kostakov to mobilize Komsomol transport members to fight for the timely delivery of goods to Amurstalstroy.

7. To put before the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy the question of organizing industrial and technical training for construction personnel, training and retraining them for the operation of Amurstalstroy.

8. To oblige "Komsomolskaya Pravda" to systematically cover the progress of the construction of Amurstalstroy.

Central archive of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, f. 1, on. 3, d.209, ll. 25-28. Script.

No. 96 Order No. 215 of the USSR People's Commissariat for Mediation on awarding the rolling Red Banners to enterprises for work in the first quarter of 1939.

April 28, 193

I announce the decision of the Central Commission for the Evaluation of the Results of the Socialist Competition in the NKSM Enterprises to award the Challenging Red Banners for work in the first quarter of 1939.

The Challenging Red Banners were awarded to: the Moscow Automobile Plant, the Podolsk Battery Plant, the Krasny Dvigatel plant of the Glavavtotraktorodetali, the Kharkov Tractor Plant named after Ordzhonikidze, Kalinin Carriage Works, Odessa Plant named after October revolution.

The Central Commission also noted the good work in the first quarter of the collectives of the following factories: in the Glavtraktoroprom of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant; on Glavselmash - Chelyabinsk plant named after Kolyuschenko and Gomselmash; on Glavtrak-torodetali - Michurinsky plant named after Lenin and the Kiev plant. Lepse.

The directors of all the listed factories should allocate an appropriate amount from the director's fund to reward the best workers and engineering and technical personnel of the factories who distinguished themselves in the struggle for high labor productivity and high-quality products.

Deputy People's Commissar of Medium Machine Building of the USSR
V. Eliseev

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8115, on. 1, d.249, l. 31. Certified copy.

No 97 From a letter from the steelworkers of the Donetsk Metallurgical Plant with a call to launch the All-Union socialist competition of steelmakers [27]

April 1939

... [17] By joining the All-Union socialist competition, we also undertake the obligation to provide steel of the highest quality in accordance with the assignment for grades and to bring the work of our furnace to 200 campaigns instead of 150, as it was in previous years.

By October 15 with. d. we will fulfill the annual plan. Each of us undertakes to train at least two assistants to become steelmakers.
We call upon all steelworkers of our great socialist homeland to join this socialist competition and to mark the second year of the third five-year plan with unprecedented industrial victories.

Steelmakers of the furnace No. 1 of the Donetsk metallurgical plant

Amosov V.M., Kononov I., Ivanov

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8875, on. 38, d.51, ll. 76-77. Script. Published in "Soviet Archives", 1967, No. 5, p. 41.

No. 98 From the order of the USSR People's Commissariat for General Machinery No. 193 on organizing the exchange of Stakhanov experience between the factories of the People's Commissariat

May 13, 1939

The main directorates of light and chemical engineering carry out systematic trips of the Stakhanovites from one plant to another to transfer their experience of their work directly in the shop to the workplace. Following the example of Glavlegmash and Glavkhimmash, a number of NKOM main departments (Glavprodmash, Glavpoligrafmash, etc.) also organized trips of Stakhanov's brigades from one plant to another to transfer the best production experience. The Leningrad House of Mechanical Engineering Technology organized the work of an integrated Stakhanov engineering brigade to exchange Stakhanov's best practices between the plants named after Engels Glavlegmash, them. Max Geltz Glavpoligrafmash and others, where in turn the same teams were created, with the goal of interchange and assistance in the implementation of advanced rationalization measures. The teams got acquainted with the production bottlenecks

After the first results of this work, the Leningrad House of Technology in December last year organized a complex team of engineers and Stakhanovites from the Leningrad plants named after Sverdlov and them. Engels - slotter Kasharovsky V.A., revolver Pashkovsky V.K-, milling cutters Kazakov M.F. and Bol V.K., turner Pankevich K.K., engineers and technicians Vostrodovsky A.V., Ivanov P.F. , Nikulicheva A.A. - under the leadership of the engineer of the Leningrad House of Technology A.M. Safronovich, and was sent to Moscow to transfer her experience to the related plants of Glavlegmash and Glavstankoprom.

The brigade did a great job at four Moscow factories: the grinding machine plant, the Krasny Proletary plant, the Presnensk

mechanical plant and the Glavlegmash knitting machine plant. The Leningrad Stakhanovites changed the technological process of a number of labor-consuming parts, applied the devices they proposed and, practically by their own work at the machine tool, proved the significant possibilities of overfulfilling technical standards with an excellent quality of parts manufacturing. Of the individual results of this work, the following can be noted

At the knitting machine plant, the milling machine operator com. Pain suggested that instead of gouging and subsequent metalworking, milling of parts on one labor-intensive part, he used frontal cutters for processing planes and disc cutters for processing edges, as well as the Good's method of continuous milling. Working on the machine, Comrade. Pain showed high productivity - 703% with excellent quality of manufactured parts

Turner of the plant. Engels comrade Pankevich, during the demonstration work, introduced a number of devices into the machine tooling (retainer insert, expanding mandrel, retainer on the cutter head) and achieved high productivity with excellent quality of the delivered products.

The proposals of the Stakhanovites, confirmed by the experience of their exemplary work, were accepted by the factories for implementation.

Thus, the Stakhanovites and engineers of the Leningrad Integrated Engineering-Stakhanov Brigade during a short period of stay at Moscow factories identified many examples of irrational technology, incorrect and incomplete use of equipment and tools and helped to eliminate them. At the same time, they used their stay at the Moscow factories to gain valuable Stakhanov experience, which they were able to transfer to their Leningrad factories. [18]

People's Commissar of General Mechanical Engineering P. Parshin

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8123, on. 1, d. 291, m. 252-253. Script

No. 99 Order of the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry of the USSR No. 219 in connection with the awarding of the Yaroslavl rubber and asbestos plant with the Order of Lenin

June 4, 193

For the excellent work of the Yaroslavl rubber and asbestos plant, expressed in the implementation of the tire production program in the 4th quarter of 1938, and the early implementation of the program (by May 26, 1939) for five months of the current 1939, the plant's collective was highly commended in the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR - awarding the Order of Lenin.

For the successes achieved in the work, the team of Yarakovites was previously awarded the rolling Red Banner of the NKHP and the Central Committee of the trade union of workers in the rubber and rubber industry.

I congratulate the collective of workers, employees and engineering, technical and economic workers of the plant with a high award.

I award the management of the plant and factories each with a monthly salary:

1. Solovyova M.I. - ex. director of the Yaroslavl plant

2. Nikonova E.N. - Director of the Yaroslavl Combine

3. Mozzhukhina I.G. - Director of the tire plant of the Yaroslavl plant

4. Melnikova S.I. - ex. chief engineer of the tire plant of the Yaroslavl plan

5. Zakharchenko P.I. - Chief Engineer of the Yaroslavl Combine

6. Shakhova L.I. - Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Rubber Plant

7. Shavikova F.E. - secretary of the party committee of the tire plant of the Yaroslavl plant

8. Komissarova N.I. - Deputy Chief Engineer of the Tire Plant of the Yaroslavl Plant

9. Kiseleva V.K. - head of the workshop for semi-flat configuration

10. Kostyleva N.I. - head of the vulcanization shop

11. Povolotskiy L.I. - Head of the production department of Glavshitshrom

12. Bronina B.D. - Deputy Head of the Supply Department of Glavshinprom.

I authorize the director of the Yaroslavl rubber and asbestos plant to spend 100 thousand rubles on bonuses to the management and the best Stakhanovites and shock workers of the plant. Make bonuses at the expense of the director's fund.

I am confident that the collective of the plant will continue to be in the forefront of the chemical industry and will achieve new victories in the struggle for the quality of tires, economy of raw materials and other financial and economic indicators
Denisov, People's Commissar of the Chemical Industry of the USSR

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 349, on. 1, d. 6, ll. 89-90. Script.

No 100 From the theses of the report of the Deputy Head of the Glavinstrument at the All-Union Conference of Workers of the Tool Industry [28] on the growth of the Stakhanov movement and invention

No later than July 1, 1939

The initiator of the Stakhanov movement in the tool industry is the Moscow Tool Plant. Stakhanov's methods of work enabled the plant to fulfill the 1938 program [19] for the anniversary of the October Revolution. The dynamics of growth of the Stakhanov movement in the main factories of the tool industry is characterized by the following data [tab. 1].

[TABLE 1]

Factory name	**Number of Stakhanovites**			
	1/1 1936	**1/1 1937**	**1/1 1938**	**1/1 1939**
Named after Kalinin	-	966	1577	1714
"Calibri"	-	688	777	778
MIZ	-	409	486	437
"Red Toolmaker"	about 300	623	620	700
Named after Voskov	-	1432	1505	1212
Serpukhovskiy file	-	173	220	260

These data [table. 1] characterize the undoubted growth of the Stakhanov movement.

For the further development of the Stakhanov movement at the Glavinstrument factories, work is underway to identify and use reserves to increase labor productivity, check and improve existing technological processes, full use of equipment, tools and devices. At present, the work of the commission for the public review of tools and devices has been properly launched, which has had a significant effect in improving the work of factories in this area. A further

division of labor has been outlined with the maximum release of production workers from auxiliary work.

Work is underway to organize the exchange of Stakhanov's experience and technical information.

In January 1939, by decree of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, the factories of the tool industry revised the production rates, as a result of which the rates for the industry as a whole were increased by 29.5%.

It is planned to pay special attention to the fastest implementation of valuable inventions and rationalization proposals. In 1938. Glavinstrument received more than 7 thousand rationalization proposals, i.e. an average of 1,750 per quarter. In the first quarter of 1939, only four leading plants of Glavinstrument (Fraser, Caliber, MIZ and KRIN) received 1,516 proposals. Comparing this number with the average quarterly figures for 1938 (for the same factories there were 674 proposals), we observe an increase in the field of invention and rationalization.

A significant increase in the activity of industrial workers is explained by the political upsurge that the country is experiencing in connection with the XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b).
Further organizational measures in the field of the exchange of Stakhanov's experience, inventions, and the rationalization of production are aimed at raising the creative work of the Stakhanovite inventors and resolving technical issues in the third five-year plan.

"Theses of reports at the instrumental conference of 1939" M 1939 pp. 22-23.

No 101 From the decree of the board of the USSR People's Commissariat for Chermet on the course of the socialist competition of furnaces, steel workers and foremen of the Narkomchermet enterprises [20].

July 17, 1939

1. To note that the socialist competition of furnaces, steel-makers and foremen of blast-furnace and steel-making production named after the third five-year plan found a warm response among metallurgists. A number of furnaces, steelworkers and foremen have already significantly exceeded the conditions of the competition, showing samples of Stakhanov's work. So, the furnace of the Nizhne-Serginsky plant comrade. Zakharov fulfilled the June plan by 120.7%, reducing coke consumption by 14% against the established plan; furnace of the Makeevsky plant named after Kirov comrade Besedin fulfilled the plan by 112%, reducing coke consumption by 22% and reducing the removal of flue dust by 46.8%; steelmaker of the plant. Lenin Comrade The poor man fulfilled the plan by 147.6%, reducing downtime by 40%; steelmaker of the plant. Frunze Comrade Shutyaev fulfilled the plan by 131%, reducing fuel consumption by 9%, etc. The blast furnace masters of the plant named after Kirov vols. Soinikov and Sobin, open-hearth masters of the Krasny Oktyabr plant, vols. Surin, Dyukarev, etc.

However, due to underestimation of the leaders of the main offices and plants of the political values of socialist competition in professions and assumptions in this case gravity is a competition [29] has not received the proper turn. In June, only 17 furnaces, 38 steel makers, 13 blast furnace masters and 2 open-hearth furnace masters met the competition conditions. In a number of cases, the management of the competition was entrusted to secondary persons; a systematic check of the course of the competition in factories was not organized.

The production commanders did not take into account the fact that the growth of the Stakhanov movement and socialist emulation must be accompanied by a decisive fight against accidents, a sharp

decrease in downtime, a rational arrangement of people, and strict production and labor discipline.[21] [30]

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8875, on. 38, d. 31, ll. 98-99. Script.

No. 102 Order of the USSR People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash M 312 on multi-station service and combination of professions

July 25, 1939

In achieving high rates of labor productivity, socialist emulation at the factories of the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry took on new forms. On the initiative of the leading workers of the Machine-Tool Plant (Kharkov), Uralmashzavod named after Ordzhonikidze and others are increasingly being introduced in enterprises simultaneous work on multiple machines [31] . The experience of the gear cutter of the Kharkov machine-tool plant comrade Kostenko, who switched to servicing six gear-cutting machines, was picked up by other advanced workers of the factories, who switched to servicing six different-type machines, with the Stakhanovites comrade. Bradler fulfills the norm by 720%, comrade. Nazarov - by 780%, comrade. Cheusov - [by] 800%, etc.

Attaching the utmost importance to the transition to multi-station work in order to increase the productivity of the machine park and the most rational use of workers, I order:

§ 1. The heads of the main departments, the directors of the factories and the heads of the shops should do everything possible to assist and create all the necessary conditions for the transition of workers to multi-station work.

§ 2. When workers switch to multi-station work, establish a nomenclature of parts for each pair of machines in order to obtain the most rational system of combining operations, ensuring the maximum use of the machine and working time.

§ 3. For machines with an established nomenclature, develop schedules for the alignment of the machine time of one machine with the manual time of another machine. Ensure, by adjusting the cutting conditions, the establishment of a sequence of maintenance and equal timing of manual operations on the combined machines.

§ 4. Prepare in advance the necessary material, tools and documentation for combined machines.

§ 5. Establish constant supervision and technical briefing of workers working on several machines by technologists, foremen and instructors.

§ 6. Ensure uninterrupted operation of combined machines by timely and high-quality repair.

§ 7. In order to encourage the practice of switching to the maintenance of an increased number of machine tools by workers, when a worker switches on his own initiative to permanent maintenance of a larger number of machines than is provided for by the norm, the issuance of a one-time bonus in the amount of 75-100% of his monthly wage rate. The bonus should be paid only after a quarter of work on an additional number of machines and subject to at least 100% fulfillment of the norm on all serviced machines.

§ 8. When a worker, on the initiative of the administration or his own, switches to the maintenance of a larger number of machines than is stipulated by the norm, payment for manufactured parts on additionally serviced machines should be made in the amount of 75-100% of the usual prices, regardless of the period of transition to an additional number of machines.

§ 9. When a worker is transferred, on the initiative of the administration, to service an additional number of machines as a result of a change in the technological process, mechanization of manual techniques, the introduction of devices and other things, the rates and prices are established in the usual way without the additional payment specified in § 8.

§ 10. The directors of the factories, upon the recommendation of the heads of the shops, to reward the foremen for the initiative taken to transfer the workers to multi-station work while at the same time meeting the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the output.

People's Commissar of Heavy Engineering CCCP
V. Malyshev

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8243, on. 1, d.1088, sh. 26-27. Rogat, specimen no.

No. 103 From the resolution of the VSNITO organizing bureau on the results of the work of scientific engineering and technical societies on the introduction of Stakhanov labor methods into production in 1938.

19 August 1939

... [22] The main activities of the societies were aimed at implementing the instructions. of May 17, 1938 on advanced science, to help economic and planning organizations in the development of various production and technical issues, to help in the further development of the Stakhanov movement, to organize the exchange of scientific and technical experience and improve the qualifications of scientific and technical forces, which is characterized by the following (according to data from 24 companies out of 26):

a) participation of the majority of societies in the development of proposals for the plan of the third five-year plan;

b) development by societies of 488 research and production and technical issues;

c) public critical review by the majority of societies of the topics of research institutes, thematic plans of publishing houses and plans for publishing textbooks and teaching aids;

d) the involvement of more than 500 advanced Stakhanovites in the society; at the meetings and conferences they organized, the societies presented the reports of the Stakhanovists with the co-reports of the engineers on the methods of work of these Stakhanovists; prepared and published Stakhanov's collections, brochures and technical leaflets in large editions; organized meetings of NITO members with Stakhanovists to exchange the best examples of Stakhanov's work, as well as sessions and targeted meetings of Stakhanovists of certain professions to promote advanced Stakhanov methods in production; organized Stakhanov schools, courses, seminars, as well as exhibitions and consultations; provided technical assistance to the Stakhanovites

directly in the shops by leaving the NITO brigades (of the leading engineers and Stakhanovites) directly to the enterprises;

e) preparation and holding of 215 scientific and technical conferences covering about 25 thousand people;

f) conducting 193 advanced training courses covering 8,370 scientific and engineering personnel; the societies have 11 public universities with coverage of up to 7 thousand people; societies held lectures and reports in 2110, reaching up to 77 thousand people;

g) publication of 72 periodicals and 345 collections, bulletins and other societies covering scientific activities ... [23]

TSGAORSSSR, f. 5587, on. 1, d. 26, l. 1-1 vol. Glass log.

No. 104 From the report of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Heavy Engineering Workers on mass production work for August 1937 - August 1939.

At the earliest September 1, 1939 [24]

Socialist competition and the Stakhanov movement

The nationwide socialist competition named after the third five-year plan has developed widely among workers, office workers and engineers and technicians in heavy machine building. As of July 1, 1939, 86.3% of the total number of employees at our factories were covered by socialist competition, while in 1937 only 57.1% took part in the competition, and in 1938 - 77%. In the interfactory competition named after the third five-year plan, they compete: Frunze - with the plant. Ordzhonikidze, "Miner's Light" - with the plant named after Voroshilov, etc.

Along with the development of socialist emulation, the Stakhanov movement and shock workers grew and developed in our factories.

The number of Stakhanovites as a percentage of the total number of workers	In 1936.	25.9
	Ha July 1, 1939.	47.4
Number of strikers as a percentage of the total number of workers	In 1936.	22.2
	Ha July 1, 1939.	17.7

At the present time, the factories are moving to work in Stakhanovite brigades, shifts, sections and workshops. This is facilitated by timely preparation of production, good organization of the workplace, strengthening of one-man command and discipline, and the systematic transfer of the experience of the foremost workers to the lagging behind, mainly through the Stakhanov schools

This year, on the initiative of the Stakhanovites, primarily of the Uralmashzavod, simultaneous work on several machines has become increasingly practiced. Remarkable examples of Stakhanov's work are shown by Uralmash plant workers. Turner of

the mechanical shop of Uralmashzavod comrade The beardless, working on two machines, fulfilled the quota by 375% on 5 August. Borer comrade Varco, working on two machines, fulfilled the quota by 400%. Comrade Glushko on the very first day of work on two machines fulfilled the norm by 314%. Turners of the Kramatorsk plant named after Ordzhonikidze, vols. Bogomazov and Stepanov for 7 months and 10 days of this year exceeded each annual plan by almost twice.

The task of all trade organizations is to continuously multiply the ranks of multi-station workers, providing them with the necessary assistance in the best scheduling.

Production meeting

Until the VI Plenum of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the I Congress of our Union [32]business executives were engaged in the work of production conferences, and factory and shop committees and trade union groups withdrew from the management of production conferences. The Central Committee of the Union radically changed this abnormal situation and provided guidance to the work of production conferences. The Central Committee of the Union provided practical assistance to the factory committees of the Kirov plant, the Kramatorsk plant, the plant named after Ordzhonikidze, plant them. January Uprising, "Russian Diesel" and others in the organization of production meetings. The plant and shop committees, through the wage commissions, have significantly strengthened control over the implementation of decisions of production meetings and have made their work more active. At the production meetings, only 15524 considered proposals were accepted, of which 58% were implemented.

The production meeting of the workers of the copper foundry department of the iron foundry of the Kirov plant, held on the initiative of the factory committee, gave brilliant results in reducing the marriage of copper casting. In the first half of 1938, after the administration fulfilled the proposals made by the workers at the

production meeting, the scrap dropped to 2-3%. For iron casting at Uralmash, after a thorough and comprehensive discussion of the reasons for the marriage at production meetings, the marriage decreased by the end of 1938 to 2.4%. This reduced losses from rejects by 4 million rubles.

Not all factory committees are involved in organizing production meetings and monitoring the implementation of their decisions. Often meetings are held without preparation, the agenda is drawn up according to the template: "Implementation of the program for the past month and prospects for the future", etc. Such meetings are held formally and do not give positive results.

Public reviews [3]

At all factories, a public review of equipment, tools and accessories was held, and at most factories equipment reviews were held two or three times. The show went well at the Kirov plant, where more than half of the workers took part in it. During the review, 8468 proposals were received. At the Izhora plant, during the review of equipment and tools, 5600 proposals were made. In the process of the review itself, at the Kirovsky plant, 81.5% of the job offers were implemented, at the Izhora plant - 67.6% of the job offers. Accidents and equipment breakdowns decreased by 37%.

The proposals of workers for the inspection of equipment, tools and devices at the Lift and Lift factories are poorly implemented.
In order to exchange experience in conducting a public review of equipment, tools and devices, the Union Central Committee held meetings in January 1939 on a group of Leningrad factories and on southern factories in the Donbass, and also published a special brochure.

Technical studies

The technical training of workers in a wide network of schools and courses for mass professions and masters of socialist labor plays an important role in raising labor productivity, developing the Stakhanov movement, and improving the quality of

products. During the reporting period, tens of thousands of workers at our factories have improved their technical literacy and production skills. In the first half of 1939, only at the factories of lifting and transport equipment, 2,200 people were trained at the technical minimum, advanced training, courses for masters of socialist labor.

The Central Committee of the Union specially studied the state of technical training of workers at the Kramatorsk plant named after Ordzhonikidze, Uralmashzavod, Lift plant. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Union discussed the state of technical training and gave instructions to the factory committees.

However, many plant committees do not pay enough attention to this most important issue and rely entirely on the economic bodies, which in turn have entrusted this area to personnel departments and departments of technical training. Among the factories where technical training is poorly organized, it is necessary to include, first of all, the plant. Stalin (Voronezh) and the plant of crushing and grinding equipment. This educational situation is all the more unacceptable because at these factories some of the workers do not fulfill the output standards.

The task of the Union Central Committee and the factory committees is to help all workers in our enterprises to steadily raise their cultural and technical level to the level of engineering and technical workers.

Helping lagging factories

To help factories not fulfilling production plans, the Union's Central Committee sent special teams. So, for example, in November 1938 the brigade of the Central Committee of the Union rendered the Gorlovsky plant to them. Kirov practical help in streamlining the structure of production management and in organizing mass production work. The conclusions of the brigade were discussed by the presidium of the Central Committee of the Union and, along with practical proposals for improving the work of the plant, raised the issue of replacing the director of the plant comrade Zhulkov,

who was then fired from his job. As a result of the measures taken, the plant in the first half of 1939 exceeded the production plan. The Central Committee of the Union sent the same teams to Uralmashzavod, "Russian Diesel", them. Kirov, "Red Metallist", "Engine of the Revolution".

"Report of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Heavy Engineering Workers (August 1937 - August 1939)." M "1939, pp. 28-34.

No 105 From the report of the Central Committee of the trade union of workers of machine-tool industry - the industry on mass production work for December 1937 - September 1939

At the earliest October 1, 1939 [25]

Socialist competition and the Stakhanov movement

The 8th plenum of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [34] demanded that all organizations daily, in a businesslike manner, lead socialist emulation and the Stakhanov movement, mobilizing all those who work to fulfill and overfulfil the plan of the third five-year plan.

The delegates to the 1st Congress of our union turned to. all machine manufacturers call for the organization of socialist sotevnovaniya between plants for the best performance of the plan [35] .For pooschreniya best plants, caused a stir in the competition, Narkommash and the Central Union with the approval of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), and the government established the Red Banner, two - for the machine-tool plants, one - for instrumental and one - for Remmashtrest factories. To encourage the best Stakhanovite designers, the "Certificate of Excellence in Socialist Production" and the badge "Advanced Designer of Soviet Engineering" [36]... The appeal of the congress was discussed at all factories, most of which were involved in the competition for the challenge Red Banner. The factories undertook to fulfill the program of the first half of 1938 by the day of elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics. The socialist competition that unfolded in honor of the elections to the Supreme Soviets ensured that many factories fulfill the plan for 6 months in 1938. Lenin (Odessa) for the first time in several years completed the plan ahead of schedule by 102%. The Krasny Proletarian plant in the second quarter of 1938 significantly improved its work and fulfilled the plan by 101.8%. The Kalibr plant and others also improved their work.

The competition that had begun to commemorate the elections of the Supreme Soviets was continued in the second half of 1938. Lenin

(Odessa), "Red Proletarian", "Fraser" them. Kalinin, them. Ilyich, Moscow Tool Factory. Caliber and others fulfilled the 1938 plan ahead of schedule.

In 1939 the Krasny Proletary plant initiated the pre-Congress competition and the competition named after the third five-year plan. The initiative of the Krasnoproletarians' collective was taken up by all the working people of the Soviet Union. As a result of the unfolding All-Union socialist competition and the growth of the Stakhanov movement, the work of the machine-tool and tool industry in late 1938 and early 1939 improved markedly. The production and development of new machine tools and tools has significantly increased.

The first successes of the machine-tool and tool industry were appreciated by the party and the government. The collective of the Krasny Proletary plant was awarded the Order of Lenin; Ordzhonikidze (Moscow), the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, 269 best people in our industry were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. Among the awardees are the best plant directors: comrade. Taranichev ("Red Proletarian"), comrade Lyulchenko (plant named after Lenin, Odessa), comrade Frazerov (plant “Fraser” named after Kalinin); heads of shops and departments: comrade. Belov ("Red Proletarian"), comrade. Lipnitsky (Kiev Machine-Tool Plant), Comrade Myamlin (plant named after Ordzhonikidze, Moscow), comrade Alexandrov (plant named after Voskov); and the best Stakhanovites: vols. Shvinenko (Kiev machine-tool plant), Vorona (Kharkov machine-tool plant), Frolovskaya (milling machine plant), Voronkov ("Red Proletarian") and a number of others.

More than 350 of the best people in our industry have been awarded the People's Commissar of Heavy Machine Building with the Badge of the Soviet Machine Building Designer and the Certificate of Excellence in Socialist Production.

In most factories, the instigator of socialist competition is the trade union activist. By organizing competition in workshops and trade-

union groups, most trade-union and pre-workshop committees show by personal example examples of the socialist attitude to work. At the plant "Caliber" trade union comrade. Ovchinnikov fulfills the norm by no less than 300-350%; Ladov - 180%, the pre-shop committee comrade. Volodin also systematically overfulfills the norms. At the Krasny Proletary plant, the pre-shop committees comrades. Yakushev and Selivanov, trade union organizers tt. Teterkin, Anisimov and others are systematically overfulfilling the plan.

Interfactory competition was also widespread. The initiator of the competition named after the third five-year plan - the plant "Red Proletarian" concluded a social contract with the Leningrad plant named after OGPU. In addition, the Krasnoproletarians entered into an agreement with the staff of the plant. Ordzhonikidze. The Moscow Tool Factory has entered into a social contract with the Krasny Toolmaker Factory and others.

In his report at the VIII plenum of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Comrade Shvernik dwelt in detail on the social agreement concluded between the factories "Krasny Proletary" and them. OGPU (Leningrad). To conclude this agreement, the factories sent each other brigades of the best Stakhanovites. Throughout the competition, they kept
each other informed of their work. In July, the factories summed up the results of the competition for the first half of the year. The teams checked the fulfillment of contracts for several days. The Krasny Proletary plant has exceeded the half-year program. Labor productivity increased by 13.2%. Seven new types of machine tools were mastered.
Plant them. The OGPU also overfulfilled its six-month program. Labor productivity increased by 17.7%. More than 70% of complex instruments, scheduled for development for the entire 1939, were mastered.

In the process of checking the competition, additional points were included in the social agreements to improve product quality and transfer Stakhanov's methods of work ...

Multi-line service

Following the Stakhanov schools and public demonstrations of equipment, the creative initiative of the Stakhanovites put forward a new form of socialist competition - the transition to multi-station work. The instigators of this remarkable movement were the Stakhanovites of the Ural Heavy Machine Building Plant and the Kharkov Machine-Tool Plant.

At the Kharkov plant, the initiative - the transition to multi-station service - belongs to the Stakhanovite-cutter comrade Kostenko, who during the election of trade union organizations switched to servicing six machines. His example was followed by the Stakhanovites of this plant, com. Bradler. Chausov, Nazarov. The remarkable initiative of the multi-tool workers was taken up by the Stakhanovites of other machine-tool and tool factories.

At the grinding machine plant comrade. Lepilin, awarded the medal "For Labor Distinction", who had previously worked on three machines, switched to servicing six machines. At the plant them. Ordzhonikidze (Moscow) comrade Skorobogatov has mastered three specialties and works on three different machines. At the Krasny Proletary plant, a gear cutter comrade Vorobiev works on five machines. At the Kalibr plant, a miller comrade Nadezhina works on two machines. Comrade Nadezhina took the initiative in organizing the Stakhanov school to transfer to other workers the experience of the Stakhanovites working on several machines.

The movement for the transition to multi-station work at machine-tool and tool factories is expanding every day, encompassing more and more masses of Stakhanovists and shock workers. For example, at the plant "Fraser" them. Kalinin 179 Stakhanovites - workers and women workers work on 990 machines

In order to widely disseminate the experience of the Stakhanovites of advanced factories in the transition to multi-station work, the Central Committee of the Union carried out a number of measures. At the presidium of the Central Committee of the Union,

the question of the work of the Stakhanovites-multi-machine workers of the Frezer plant named after Kalinin. Instructions were given to all factory committees on the work of trade organizations to further develop the movement for the transition to multi-station service. The Central Committee of the Union also held a meeting of the Stakhanovites, trade union activists and business executives of the Moscow group of machine-tool and tool factories to exchange experience in the transition to multi-station work. The same meeting was held for the Leningrad group of factories.

The Central Committee of the Union and the factory committees, expanding the movement of multi-station workers, organizing the transfer of the experience of the best, should in the near future make this new remarkable form of socialist competition the property of all factories and all workers.

"Report of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of the Machine Tool Industry (December 1937 - September 1939)." M., 1939, pp. 27-30, 35-36.

No 106 From the report of the Central Committee of the trade union of workers of the mineral fertilizers and soda products industry on mass production work for September 1937 - September 1939.

At the earliest October 1, 1939 [26]

The 18th Congress of the Bolshevik Party summed up the remarkable results of the struggle and victories of socialist construction and outlined an ambitious program for the further development of the entire national economy of the USSR, a program for building communism.

One of the basic conditions ensuring the fulfillment of the plans of the third five-year plan is the further growth of labor productivity. Struggling to increase labor productivity, the Union Central Committee demanded that the factory committees really lead socialist emulation in enterprises and help the Stakhanov movement in every possible way.

Every day socialist emulation is developing more and more in our enterprises, the ranks of the Stakhanovists and shock workers are growing. Whole brigades, shifts and workshops became Stakhanovite.

For 19 factories of the Glavkhimprom Narkomkhimprom on January 1, 1938 there were Stakhanovites among workers 31.5% and among engineers and technicians - 13.4%, and on April 1, 1939 Stakhanovites: workers - 41.5%, engineers and technicians - 14.9%. Shock workers as of January 1, 1938 were 21.6% of workers and 12.2% of engineers and technicians. On January 1, 1939, 22.4% of workers were shock workers, and 19.8% were engineers and technicians.

In factories of local industry on January 1, 1938, Stakhanovite workers accounted for 21.8%, engineers and technicians - Stakhanovites - 24.4%, and on January 1, 1939, Stakhanovite workers - 33.3%, and engineers and technicians - Stakhanovites - 24.6%.

Inspired by the historic decisions of the 18th Party Congress, workers and employees of chemical factories joined the socialist competition named after the third five-year plan. The factories concluded socialist agreements among themselves, pledging to fulfill the annual program of 1939 ahead of schedule - by the nationwide holiday, the anniversary of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on December 12.

At the Shchelkovo plant, the entire team joined the competition for the name of the third five-year plan, which competes with the Krasny Khimik plant (Leningrad). All shops are involved in socialist competition. Interdepartmental, shift, brigade and individual contracts have been signed. The fulfillment of obligations is systematically checked

The number of Stakhanovites and shock workers increased significantly.

As a result of socialist competition and the development of the Stakhanov movement, labor productivity in our enterprises has grown significantly. Thus, at the Glavkhimprom plants in the first half of 1939, the plan for labor productivity was fulfilled by 101.6%, and in the second quarter of 1939, labor productivity rose by 22.5% compared to the first quarter. In the factories of local industry, labor productivity in the first half of 1939 was 24% higher than the plan.

In 1939, the work of many factories improved. The Shchelkovo plant in the first quarter of 1939 received the challenge red banner of the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry and the Central Committee of the Union.

"Report of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mineral Fertilizers and Soda Products Workers (September 1937 - September 1939)." t., 1939, pp. 15-16, 18, 19.

No. 107 Information of the department of workers' personnel and salaries of the USSR People's Commissariat for Chermet on the number of workers and employees awarded with the badge "Excellence in socialist competition NKChM" and "Certificate of Merit", October 4, 1939

Glavki	**Awarded with badges**	**Awarded Commendation Sheets**
GUMP South and Center	277	83
GUMP East and Urals	53	38
Glavtrubostal	99	fourteen
Glavspetsstal	32	51
Glavruda	207	100
Glavcox	112	100
Glavtransupr	60	105
Glavneupor	68	59
Glavmetiz	2	2
Glavvtorchermet	42	47
Glavstroyprom	8	7
All-Union Industrial Academy	6	7
Steel project	4	2
Other	6	five
Total	976	620

TSGANKHSSSR , f . 8875, on. 46, d . 21, fol. 22. Original.

No. 108 From the certificate of the department of workers' personnel and salaries of the USSR People's Commissariat for Mediation on the work of the department

October 13, 1939 [27]

About the Stakhanov movement in enterprises

There are 114,217 people at the enterprises of the People's Commissariat for Sredmash, or 44%, and 43 thousand shock workers, or 17%. The factories of Narkomsredmash employ 630 people who were awarded the certificate of "Excellent worker in socialist production", and 35 people who were awarded the "Advanced designer" badge.

Recently, a movement for multi-station work and combination of professions has been widely developed in factories. A meeting of many workers from Moscow factories convened on October 10 gave impetus to the further development of this movement.

TSGANKHSSSR, f. 8115, on. 1, d . 40, l. 12. Original.

No. 109 Order of the People's Commissariat of the USSR No. 32 on the dissemination of the initiative of vrubmashinists of the M 18 mine of the Donetsk coal basin

February 5, 1940

Noble Stakhanovites, vrubmashinists of the order-bearing mine No. 18 of the Donetsk Basin of the Snezhnyananthratsit Trust, vols. Kretov, Gura, Kuzmin, having achieved a high productivity of the cutting machine - 10 thousand tons or more per month, appealed to all the cutting machine operators of coal mines to follow their example, to enter the socialist competition named after the third five-year plan for the high productivity of the cutting machines.

Considering the exceptional importance of the initiative of the drivers of the order-bearing mine in raising the productivity of cutting machines and fulfilling the state plan for coal mining, I order:

1. To disseminate the experience of cutting-edge machinists of the mine. Stalin's trust Snezhnyananthracite vols. Kretova, Gura, Kuzmina to all the mines of Narkomugul.

2. To the chairman of the technical council of Narcomuglit comrade. Sosunov, within five days, to print and reproduce a brochure summarizing the experience of the foremost vrubmashinists before using vrubmachines at all the mines of Narkomugol.

3. The head of the reporting and economic sector of the Narcokomulat comrade. Makov to establish a special account of the work of the 10,000-meter Vrubmashinists.

4 Managers of trusts and managers of mines to provide all-round assistance to machinists-ten-thousanders, to establish control over the preparation of the workplace and their use at the main work.

People's Commissar of the Coal Industry of the USSR
V. Vakhrushev

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8225, on. 1, d.1389, l. 131. Original.

No. 110 Order of the USSR People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash No. 50 on the interfactory competition of locomotive factories and the dissemination of their experience

8 February 1940

Approving the initiative of the collectives of the plants: Kolomensky im. V.V. Kuibyshev, "Red Profintern" and Voroshilovgradsky named after To the October Revolution in organizing the socialist competition of three steam locomotive giants for the best fulfillment and overfulfilment of the production program of 1940, and to give the competition a more organized character, I order:

1. Establish the challenge Red Banner of the People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Transport Engineering Workers to award the collective of the steam locomotive plant - the winner in socialist competition.

2. Establish a quarterly premium of 50 thousand rubles. the plant, which won the Red Banner, to reward workers, engineers and employees who have distinguished themselves in socialist competition.

3. The Central Commission of the People's Commissariat for the Evaluation of the Results of the Socialist Competition to quarterly sum up the results of the competition of steam locomotive factories to award the rolling Red Banner and award the prize to the plant that won the championship.

4. I am confident that the collectives of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of the factories. Kuibyshev, "Red Profintern" and them. The October Revolution launched the Bolshevik struggle for the fulfillment of the socialist obligations assumed and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans by factories in the current third year of the third five-year plan.

5. To recommend to the heads of the main departments of the People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash, following the example of steam locomotive factories, to organize a competition between the

shops for the successful implementation of the 1940 production program.

People's Commissar of Heavy Engineering of the USSR
V. Malyshev

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Transport Engineering
Leonovich

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8243, on. 1, d.1097, l. 74. Original.

No. 111 Resolution of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium on the organization of public reviews of mass workers' inventions

February 21, 1940

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium approves the initiative of the gathering of Stakhanovites - inventors and innovators of the Mariupol plant "Azovstal" named after Sergo Ordzhonikidze on the organization at enterprises of public reviews of mass workers' inventions [37] , which ensure the discovery of new reserves for the growth of labor productivity and the further rise of socialist industry.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium obliges all factory committees, regional and central trade union committees to support in every possible way the initiative of inventors and rationalizers of the Mariupol Azovstal plant named after Sergo Ordzhonikidze and head public reviews of mass workers' inventions at enterprises. Factory and plant committees must ensure the organization of verification of the implementation of previously introduced rationalization proposals and inventions and achieve the implementation of all those inventions and rationalization proposals that improve the organization of production and increase labor productivity.

One of the most important tasks of public reviews of mass workers' inventions should be to ensure the further development of inventive thought and the growth of rationalization proposals and the rapid introduction of work proposals and inventions into production.
Factory and plant committees should strive to ensure that the creative thought of inventors and innovators is aimed at improving the organization of labor and increasing its productivity, at the better use of the equipment of machine tools, machines, at the maximum saving of electricity, fuel, metal, lubricants, raw materials, at the rational use of waste , to eliminate defects, improve product quality and reduce the cost of production.

The Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions calls on all inventors, rationalizers, Stakhanovites, shock workers, all workers, engineers and technicians of enterprises of the Soviet Union to take an active part in holding public reviews of mass workers' inventions and to ensure that they become a powerful means in the struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the great work plan for the third five-year plan.

Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions N. Shvernik

TsGAOR USSR, f. 5451, on. 24, d.5, ll. 19-21. Script.

No 112 Congratulatory telegram from the People's Commissar of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR to the first woman steel worker of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Plant TM Ippolitova
March 7, 1940

I congratulate you on the International Communist Women's Day - March 8.
Your initiative to master the leading professions has found a warm response among women in the iron and steel industry.

I greet you, the first woman steelmaker, and wish you continued success in your work.

People's Commissar of Ferrous Metallurgy
Merkulov

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8875, on. 38, d.306, l. 34. Original

No 113 From the resolution of the Board of the USSR People's Commissariat for Chermet on the extension of the All-Union name of the third five-year plan of socialist competition for furnaces, steel workers, distributors and foremen of blast furnace, steel-making and rolling production for 1940.
March 10, 1940

The Collegium notes that the All-Union named after the Third Five-Year Plan, the socialist competition of furnaces, steel-makers and foremen of blast-furnace and steel-making production, organized in 1939, played a positive role in the implementation of the production plan by individual workshops, factories and in the development of the production of high-quality steel grades. The number of blast furnaces and steelmakers who overfulfilled the plan and conditions of the competition increased from month to month. If at the beginning of the competition, in June 1939, 151 people overfulfilled the plan and 70 people met the conditions of the competition, then in October 500 people exceeded the plan and 123 people met the conditions of the competition. As a result of the All-Union competition in 1939, the title of the best steelmaker of the People's Commissariat for Chermet-13 was awarded to steelworkers, the best furnace Narkomchermet-11 for the furnace and the best foreman of the Narkomchermet-13 masters. Top forges, steel makers and foremen continue to compete successfully to meet the competition conditions in 1940.

Supporting the initiative of the team of steelmakers of the Order of Lenin at the Hammer and Sickle plant, blast furnace workers at the Serov and other factories on the extension of the All-Union name of the third five-year plan of socialist competition for 1940, the board decides:

1. To extend the All-Union named after the third five-year plan socialist competition of forge-makers, steel-makers, distributors and foremen of blast-furnace, steel-making and rolling production for 1940, on the same conditions, supplementing the conditions of the competition for steel-making with the item "work on schedule". [28]

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8875, on. 38, d.216, ll. 7-8. Copy.

No. 114 From the circular of the USSR People's Commissariat for Ferrous Methods to the heads of the main departments and directors of enterprises on the introduction of multi-station services and the combination of professions

March 16, 1940

The collegium of the NKChM, having considered the issue of streamlining the staffs of workers, engineers and employees, found that the work carried out in 1939 at the enterprises of the People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metals to combine professions, consolidate staff, switch to multi-station and multi-unit service, as well as to mechanize labor-intensive work, made it possible to free up a significant number of workers and ensured the fulfillment of the plan for labor productivity by 101.1%

In 1939, due to the measures taken to combine professions, multi-station service and mechanization of labor-intensive work, about 15 thousand people were released. Due to mechanization measures, about 6 thousand people were released, including about 800 people were released at the Glavtrubostal plants, 1805 people at the GUMP Yuga and Center factories, 726 people at the GUMP Vostok factories, 668 people at the Glavkoks factories, Glavspetsstal - 566 people, at Glav-refractory plants - 900 people.

The combination of professions and (the redistribution of functions made it possible to free 7080 people in 1939.
For some main departments, 2641 people were released: for the GUMP of the South and the Center, 600 for the GUMP Vostoka, for Glavtrubostal-1300, for Glavspetsstal-994, for Glavkoks- 750, Glavmetiz-219, Glavogneupor - 506 people.

In many cases, the combination was carried out on the initiative of the Stakhanov workers themselves. Thus, the combination of "redistribution of functions in the brigade of the pipe-welding shop of the Leningrad Pipe Plant, which made it possible to free 24 people, was carried out at the suggestion of the Stakhanovites, com. Egorov and Pugacheva.

At the Kuznetsk Combine, on the blooming wells, on the initiative of the workers, the professions of junior welders and welders were combined; in the same area, the functions of lid operators and slag makers are combined. The duty lubricators of the rail fastening workshop are combined with the duty locksmiths, the foremen of the ingot warehouse are combined with the forwarders, etc.

The introduction of multi-station service also made it possible to free 1,529 people.

Among the enterprises that paid attention to the issues of streamlining the staff of workers, the board noted: the plant named after Lenin (director comrade Vasilenko, head of the labor organization department comrade Karpinsky), who reduced the staff in 1939 by 554 units; The Magnitogorsk Combine (chief engineer comrade Nosov, head of the labor organization department comrade Laptev), which reduced 2,761 units; Kuznetsk Combine (director comrade Belan, head of the labor organization department comrade Mints), which reduced 1600 units; Sinarsky pipe foundry (director comrade Bobrov, head of the labor organization department comrade Buinosov), which reduced the staff by 275; Borovichi Combine (director comrade Nikolsky), which reduced 160 units; refractory plant them. Dzerzhinsky (director comrade Kurzov, head of the labor organization department comrade Babinsky), who reduced 71 units. [29]

TsShKhSSSR, f. 8875, on. 38, d.219, m. 23-24. Copy.

No. 115 Order of the People's Commissariat for Legislation of the USSR No. 116 on the results of socialist competition at light industry enterprises in 1939.

April 11, 1940

As a result of the widespread development of socialist competition named after the third five-year plan, the light industry of the USSR for the first time in recent years fulfilled the state plan of 1939 by 101% and gave an increase in production by 8.1% compared to 1938

New forms of the Stakhanov movement, born in the course of socialist competition - multi-station service and a combination of professions and operations - are being introduced at many light industry enterprises. The work of schools has improved in the transfer of Stakhanov methods of work.
During the socialist competition, the number of Stakhanovites and shock workers - masters of high labor productivity - increased.
In accordance with the decision of the jury of the socialist competition in light industry, I order

1. For the leather industry:

a) Leave the challenge Red Banner of the USSR NKLP and the Central Committee of the Union of Leather Industry Workers at the Rostov Leather Factory named after Lenin Glavkozhi NKLP USSR (director comrade Basov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Bokarev, chairman of the factory committee comrade Kaznacheev). Give the plant the first prize in the amount of 20 thousand rubles. The plan of 1939 was fulfilled by the plant in terms of gross output by 121.8%, in kind - [by] 106.3%, in terms of labor productivity - by 132.1%, the planned target in terms of product quality was significantly exceeded. The work of short-term Stakhanov schools is well organized at the plant, as a result of which a completely insignificant number of workers do not fulfill the output standards. Socialist competition covered 91.8% of workers, engineers and employees. By saving hides, 10 million sq. M. dm of high-quality chrome.

b) The second prize in the amount of 18 thousand rubles. issue to a stud farm (Moscow).

c) The third - in the amount of 10 thousand rubles - to the First Tbilisi leather factory named after Lenin NKLP Georgian SSR.

d) Fourth - 8 thousand rubles - Minsk Brush Factory named after Krupskaya NKLP BSSR.

2. Substitute-extractive industry:

a) Leave the challenge Red Banner of the USSR NKLP and the Central Committee of the Union of Leather Industry Workers at the Gribanoz tannery extract plant. Give the plant a bonus in the amount of 10 thousand rubles.

b) The second prize in the amount of 8 thousand rubles. to issue to the Balakhna sulfate-pulp plant.

3. For the leather preparation system:

a) To hand over the challenge Red Banner of the NKLP of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Union of Leather Industry Workers to the most advanced Tambov regional office "Soyuzzagotkozh" (manager comrade Lomakin, deputy manager comrade Raskin). To issue the Tambov regional office a bonus in the amount of 10 thousand rubles. The office has fulfilled the plan of raw hides for large-by 155%, small-by 141%, ezin-by 103% and horse ash-by 119%. Our own apparatus has procured 180% of large hides, 154% of fine hides, 111% of ezin, and 363% of horse ash. The office well organized the work of the slaughterhouses and exceeded all other planned targets.

b) The second prize in the amount of 8 thousand rubles. to issue to the Leningrad raw leather plant.

4. By the leatherette industry:

a) Leave the challenging Red Banner of the USSR NKLP and the Central Committee of the Union of Footwear Industry Workers at the Mosplastkozh plant (director comrade Belousov, secretary of the

party bureau comrade Artyukhin, prezavkom comrade Kasatenkov). To give the plant a bonus in the amount of 15 thousand rubles. The plan of 1939 was fulfilled by the plant in terms of gross output by 111%, in kind - by 109.6%, labor productivity - by 116.3%. All other planned targets have been exceeded.

b) The second prize in the amount of 10 thousand rubles. to issue to the Leningrad plant "Istekhkozh".

5. For the shoe industry:

a) Transfer the challenge red banner of the NKLP USSR and the Central Committee of the Union of Footwear Industry Workers to the Proletarskaya Pobeda factory (Leningrad) Glavobuvi NKLP RSFSR (director comrade Bychkov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Chernov, pre-factory committee comrade Shibanov) and issue the first prize in the amount of 20 thousand . rub. The plan of 1939 was fulfilled by the factory in terms of gross output by 120.5%, in kind - by 108.5%, labor productivity - by 125.8%, first-class footwear was produced by 1.4% above the plan. All other planned targets were also overfulfilled.

b) The second prize in the amount of 18 thousand rubles. issue to the factory to them. Mikoyan (Rostov-on-Don) Glavobuvi NKLP USSR.

c) The third prize in the amount of 12 thousand rubles. to issue the First Tbilisi Factory to the NKLP of the Georgian SSR, which achieved overfulfillment of all planned targets. Special mention should be made of the excellent work done by the factory to eliminate turnover and retain the workforce.

d) The fourth [prize] in the amount of 8 thousand rubles to the Nerekhten heel factory of the Glavobuvi NKLP USSR.

6. For the harness and haberdashery industry:

a) Transfer the Red Banner of the NKLP USSR to the Priluki saddlery factory of the NKLP of the Ukrainian SSR (director comrade Umansky, secretary of the party bureau comrade Supenitsky,

chairman of the factory committee comrade Makarevich) and issue the first prize in the amount of 15 thousand rubles. The plan of 1939 was fulfilled by the factory in terms of gross output by 129.6%, in kind by 142%, in terms of labor productivity - by 112.1%. All other planned targets have been exceeded.

b) The second prize in the amount of 15 thousand rubles. to issue to the leather-processing plant "Marksist" Glavshora NKLP RSFSR.

c) The third prize of 10 thousand rubles. to issue to the saddlery and saddle factory of the NKLP of the Azerbaijan SSR and the leather haberdashery factory named after Bebel NKLP RSFSR.

7. For the fur industry:

a) Hand over the challenge Red Banner of the NKLP USSR and the Central Committee of the Union of Fur Workers and issue the first prize in the amount of 20 thousand rubles. Kazan Fur Combine (director comrade Baryshnikov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Kuzmin, chairman of the district committee of the union comrade Viktoroz), which, after a long delay, fulfilled the 1939 plan for gross output by 105.8%, labor productivity - by 118.6%, on cost reduction - by 3.8% over the plan, on savings - by 110%. All other quantitative and qualitative targets have been exceeded. The plant coped well with the special task.

b) The second prize in the amount of 12 thousand rubles. give out to the Ukrainian Fur Factory (Kharkov region).

8. By the garment industry:

a) To hand over the challenge Red Banner of the NKLP of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Union of Garment Workers and to issue a prize in the amount of 15 thousand rubles. Kokand garment factory (director comrade Abramov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Pyataev, chairman of the factory committee comrade Gnedova) NKLP of the Uzbek SSR, which fulfilled the 1939 plan for gross output by 125.8%, in kind - by 121.6%, in terms of productivity labor - by 128.2% and exceeded all other planned targets.

b) The second prize in the amount of 15 thousand rubles. to issue the Moscow factory "Krasnaya seaman" NKLP RSFSR,

c) The third [prize] in the amount of 10 thousand rubles - the factory "Bolshevichka of Ukraine" (Kharkov) NKLP Ukrainian SSR.

d) The fourth [prize] in the amount of 8 thousand rubles - the Kaluga factory named after Dimitrova NKLP RSFSR.

9. For the knitting industry:

a) Leave the challenge Red Banner of the NKLP USSR and the Central Committee of the trade union of workers in the knitwear industry at the Krasnopolyansk spinning mill of the NKLP RSFSR (director comrade Smelkov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Zubarev, chairman of the factory committee comrade Zavolotin) and issue the first prize in the amount of 20 thousand rubles. The factory fulfilled the plan of 1939 in terms of gross output by 109.8%, and tonnomers - by 104%, in terms of labor productivity - by 114.9% and exceeded all other planned targets.

b) To issue cash prizes to the following leading factories: the second - the Azov hosiery NKLP of the RSFSR and the Vitebsk knitwear factory named after Klara Zetkin GUTP NKLP USSR (12 thousand rubles each); the third - in the amount of 10 thousand rubles - Berdichevskaya knitted-glove NKLP of the Ukrainian SSR.

10. For the glass industry:

a) To hand over the challenge Red Banner of the NKLP of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Union of Glass Workers and to issue the first prize in the amount of 18 thousand rubles. glass factory "Proletary" Glavstekla NKLP USSR (director comrade Rakhmilevich, secretary of the party bureau comrade Harchikov, chairman of the factory committee comrade Gnilitsky), which fulfilled the 1939 plan for gross output by 116.8%, labor productivity - by 139.9% and exceeded all other planned targets.

b) The second prize in the amount of 15 thousand rubles. to issue the glass factory "Red Giant" Glavstekla NKLP USSR.

c) The third [premium1 in the amount of 10 thousand rubles. issue to the Ashgabat plant named after Profintern NKLP of the Turkmen SSR.

11. For the felting and felt industry:

a) Leave the Challenging Red Banner of the NKLP USSR and the Central Committee of the Union of Woolen Industry Workers at the Tekhfilz factory (director comrade Kononov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Korobochkin, chairman of the factory committees. Yagunova) of the NKLP RSFSR and issue the first prize in the amount of 12 thousand rubles. The 1939 plan was fulfilled by the factory in terms of gross output by 113.2%, in kind by 111.8%, in terms of labor productivity - by 123.3% and exceeded all other planned targets.

b) The second prize in the amount of 10 thousand rubles. issue the Kamyshlovskaya boot-felting factory to the NKLP RSFSR.

12. For the textile and haberdashery industry:

a) Leave the challenge Red Banner of the NKLP USSR and the Central Committee of the Union of Silk Industry Workers at the lace-braiding Factory (Moscow) of the NKLP RSFSR (director comrade Kosover, secretary of the party bureau comrade Markov, chairman of the factory committee comrade Maksimova) and issue the first prize in the amount of 15 thousand rubles ... The plan of 1939 was fulfilled by the factory in terms of gross output by 116.9%, in kind by 113.1%, in terms of labor productivity by 140.5%, and overfulfilled other planned targets.

b) The second prize in the amount of 10 thousand rubles. to issue a ribbon-weaving factory (Noginsk) to the NKLP of the RSFSR.

13. For the All-Union office "Soyuz Til":

a) Hand over the challenging Red Banner of the USSR NKLP and issue a cash prize in the amount of 10 thousand rubles. Smolensk regional office "Soyuzutil" (manager Comrade Leitis), which achieved the best results in fulfilling the planned targets in 1939.

b) The second prize in the amount of 8 thousand rubles. hand over to the Leningrad city office.

14. Directors, chief engineers, party bureau secretaries and chairmen of factory committees of enterprises awarded by this order shall be awarded a monthly salary from the assigned amount of the bonus.

15. Payment of bonuses in republics and central administrations shall be made at the expense of the director's fund available at the enterprise, and in the absence of the director's fund - at the expense of the consumer goods fund.

I call on all economic, party, Komsomol and trade union workers in the light industry to organize socialist competition even more widely, in which every worker, worker, engineer, technician and employee of the light industry would take part, and to direct it to the early and successful implementation of the state plan of 1940 by each industry and a light industry enterprise.

People's Commissar of Light Industry of the USSR
S. Lukin

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 7604, on. 1, d. 1461, ll. 115-119. Script.

No. 116 Order No. 233 of the USSR People's Commissariat for Mediation on awarding women blacksmiths of the automotive industry with the badge "Excellent worker of socialist competition"

April 29, 1940

For achievements in the field of increasing labor productivity, for the successful fulfillment of production tasks and active participation in socialist competition and the Stakhanov movement, to award women blacksmiths of the automotive industry with the badge "Excellent worker in socialist competition":

For the Gorky Automobile Plant: Permyakov E. S, Sivov A. M., Roslyaev, Snezhkin, Melnikov, Gorbunov, Tyurin.

According to the Kharkiv Order of Lenin Tractor Plant. Ordzhonikidze: M. T. Masliev, V. F. Logvinenko, L. G. Kolomiets

TsGANKh USSR, f. 8115, on. 1, d.274, l. 247. Original.

No. 117 Resolution of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium on the work of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medium Machine Building Workers among the multi-machine workers

May 10, 1940

The Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions considers the work of the Central Committee of the Union of Medium Machine-Building Workers among the multi-machine workers unsatisfactory. At a number of medium-sized mechanical engineering plants (Voronezh, Orlovsky, Ivanovsky), the number of multi-tool workers has decreased recently. This happened because the conditions for high-performance work were not created for multi-tool workers, they were not provided with work, materials, and tools. In addition, multi-tool workers were paid at reduced rates, as a result of which they had less incentive to work on more machines.

The Central Committee of the Union and the factory committees did not wage the necessary struggle against these shortcomings and thus did not show concern for the development of the multi-station movement.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium decides:

1. To oblige the Central Committee of the Union of Medium Machine Building Workers and the plant committees of medium machine building factories: a) when workers switch to servicing a larger number of machine tools against the norm, ensure the wages of multi-machine workers at full prices established for the work performed;

b) to convene meetings of multi-machine workers at the factories and outline, together with them, specific measures to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the output standards at each machine and in those cases when the workers switch to servicing a larger number of machines than is stipulated by the norm; c) The Central Committee of the Union and the factory committees should

pay special attention to improving the organization of work of multi-tool workers, to providing them with work and tools and the timely supply of parts.

2. Propose to the Central Committee of the Union to submit a report on the work done to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions by July 1 of this year.

Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Shvernik

TSGAORSSSR, f. 5451, on. 24, d. 6, ll. 34-35. Script. Published in Sat. "Trade unions of the USSR. Documents and materials ", vol. III. M., 1963, p. 85.

No 118 Congratulatory telegram from the People's Commissar of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR to the initiators of multi-perforating drilling at the Ilyich Trust Dzerzhinskrud Kryvyi Rih Basin [38]

July 30, 1940

Congratulations to comrades Semivolos, Gutimenko on the excellent results achieved in the rifled slaughtering - the fulfillment of the norm by 1200%

Your achievements should be consolidated and transferred to rifling, as well as preparatory work in all mines of Kryvbas.
I oblige the managers of the trusts and the heads of the mine administrations of Kryvbas to support in every possible way the remarkable movement of the high-speed workers, to organize the drilling by high-speed methods in all mines, using the experience of comrades Semivolos and Gutimenko

People's Commissar of Ferrous Metallurgy
Tevosyan

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8875, on. 38, d.306, l. 7. The original.

No. 119 Certificate of the Central Committee of the Komsomol on the participation of the Komsomol in rationalization and inventive work

August 28, 1940

The Komsomol members of Baku have done a lot of work on rationalization and invention. Young oilmen in 1939, according to incomplete data, made 1240 rationalization proposals and inventions. Of these, 624 proposals have been implemented and provide savings of 5,118,233 rubles. in year. Komsomolets inventor comrade Pensky (plant named after Schmidt) made proposals giving the plant 21,615 rubles. annual savings. (From the report of the instructors of the Central Committee of the Komsomol comrades Sklyadnev and Morshchakov

"On the participation of the Komsomol organizations of Baku in the work of the enterprises of the Azneftekombinat".)

From April 1 to April 10, 1940, Komsomol raids took place in some cities of the Yaroslavl region to check the implementation of rationalization and inventive proposals. On April 15, 1940, a regional meeting of young specialists was held, convened by the regional committee of the Komsomol. The meeting was attended by 400 chelozeks - engineers, technicians, inventors and production innovators. The meeting discussed the report of the head of the textile industry department of the regional committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Marasanova "On the role of young specialists in the technical progress of production." At the Yaroslavl Automobile Plant, out of 1,110 rationalization proposals received in 1939, 564 belong to young people. The plant received 803 thousand rubles from the implementation of these proposals. savings.

Young engineer of the tire plant com. Trostina designed a new car tire for the M-1 car. Heating engineer of the SK-1 plant comrade. The Kurlyant made a proposal, from the implementation of which the plant received 60 thousand rubles. annual savings. On the initiative of the Komsomol instrumentalists of the Rybinsk Order of Lenin of the machine-building plant, a campaign was organized in all the

shops of the plant for the best organization of rationalization work. As a result, in 1939 the plant received a saving of 3,400 rubles, the savings from proposals introduced in several months of 1940 already amounted to 2 million rubles. Komsomol engineers, vol. Krivko, Puzyrez and Korolev developed a new filter design for testing machines, which freed the plant from imports and saved the state hundreds of thousands of rubles. Komsomol member of the automobile plant comrade Zavyalova (Komsomol organizer of the production department) submitted five proposals, of which two proposals have been introduced, which saved 6 thousand rubles; while saving 2 tons of bronze. (Report of the Yaroslavl Regional Committee of the Komsomol of April 28, 1940)

Komsomol organization of the Klintsovskaya cloth factory named after The Comintern of the Oryol Region is daily engaged in the development of the inventive and rationalization movement. After a meeting with the question of the participation of Komsomol members and non-union youth in the rationalization of production, held in April, the number of Komsomol rationalizers increased from three to 14 people. Pavel Presnya, Komsomolets - foreman of the repair brigade of the apparatus department, has already made 13 rationalization proposals. With the help of the proposal of the Komsomol comrade. Injections on each pellet machine, waste (waste) is reduced by 0.4 kg per shift. The Komsomol organization for the collection of non-ferrous metal did a great job. A commission of 5 people found that about 100 non-ferrous metal parts can be replaced with cast iron ones. Chief engineer of the factory comrade Zhirnov suggested that the repair department replace non-ferrous metal parts with cast iron ones during scheduled maintenance. In addition, 60 kg of non-ferrous metal was collected.

Central archive of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, f. 1, on. 8, d.2, ll. 1-3. Script.

No. 120 From the review of the department of workers' personnel and wages of the USSR People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metals "5 years of the Stakhanov movement in ferrous metallurgy" *[30*

September 16, 1940

Growth in the number of Stakhanovites and labor productivity in 5 years

The wave of the Stakhanov movement, rising in the 1st quarter of 1935, did not sleep, but increased from year to year, having a beneficial effect on the growth of labor productivity. It is enough to cite the figures for the last years of 1936 and 1939 for comparison to see this picture at individual factories. So, at the Magnitogorsk Combine for its main industries there was [tab. 1].

At the Kuznetsk Combine of Stakhanovites: in 1936 - 3608 people, in 1939 - 5920 people, an increase of 164% -

Labor productivity per worker per month and wages were [in rubles] [tab. 2].

At other factories such a ratio was observed between the growth of the Stakhanovites and labor productivity [tab. 3].

[TABLE 1]

Production	**Growth in the number of Stakhanovites**				**Increase in labor productivity, % by 1936**
	1935 abs.	**1936 abs.**	**1939 abs.**	**% growth by 1936**	
Metallurgical	550	2460	3680	150	122
By-product coke	84	347	409	118	152
Iron ore	135	700	643	93	128
Refractory	33	188	291	154	137
Nonmetallic	8	49	240	490	144
Total for the main production	**710**	**3778**	**5289**	**140**	**124**

[TABLE 2

Product	Labor productivity			Salary		
	1936	1939	**% growth**	**1936**	**1939**	**% growth**
For cast iron	113.6	194.8	172	322	425	132
" steel	74.9	115.9	168	314	473	150
»Rental	31.0	37.4	120	356	438	123
»The plant	1223	1803	147	284	378	

Stakhanovites - innovators and rationalizers of production

... At the Yuzhnotrubny plant, the order-bearer Comrade. Borshchez, with a plan of 1360 pipes and a mill capacity of 1,760 pipes, reached a capacity of 2481 pipes, exceeding the plan by 183% and the mill capacity by 141%. Grabarnik on the same mill reached a productivity of 2381 units, or 175% above the plan and 135% above the mill capacity. At the pipe plant them. Lenin Stakhanovite welder comrade Veremenko suggested heating not 2 strips, but 3 strips simultaneously in the furnace. The proposal was accepted, the welding furnace was expanded, and 3 strips were heated each. As a result, the productivity of the furnace and mill increased by 15-20%, and in October 1939, the brigade comrade. Veremenko rolled 3050 units per shift. pipes, having fulfilled the norm by 218% and exceeding the previous record for pipe welding 1600 pcs. per shift. In the same shop, the Stakhanovite cutters suggested increasing the cutting speed.

August 22, the third brigade of blast furnace No. 5 of the plant. Voroshilova achieved a record iron smelting by performing a replaceable

[TABLE 3]

Factories, workshops and indicators	**1935**	**1936**	**1939**	**% growth by 1936**
Plant named after Voroshilov				
Number of Stakhanovites	766	2791	3329	118

Labor productivity per worker in the plant [in rubles]	795.09	814.89	960.69	118
The same for the shops:				
domain	61.98	67.37	110.35	163
open-hearth	18.94	22.51	39.44	174
rolling	14.83	16.53	15.57	94
Plant them. Petrovsky				
Number of Stakhanovites	640	4894	5303	108
Labor productivity per worker [in rubles]	-	749.98	820.25	112
Plant them. Andreeva				
Number of Stakhanovites	604	2639	2990	115
Factory "Red October"				
Number of Stakhanovites	1773	2695	3418	130
Labor productivity per worker by shop [in rubles]				
open-hearth	25.3	29.8	.45.2	150
large-grade blooming	33.1	38.8	51.1	132
new middle-grade	22.3	28.6	34.6	120
varietal	15.1	19.9	23.8	119
sheet-rolling	8.4	11.8	18.5	157
thin-leaved	-	4.2	7.8	185
Krivoy Rog plant				
Number of Stakhanovites	483	1010	1540	152
Productivity per worker [in rubles]	21530	25086	26889	108
What makes up the plan	92%	84%	94.8%	-

Plant them. Lenin				
Number of Stakhanovites	450	1640	2533	154
Labor productivity per worker [in rubles]	830	888.9	1281	144
Yuzhnotrubny plant				
Number of Stakhanovites	390	724	1668	230
Labor productivity per worker [in rubles]	93.8	240.2	360.5	150

task by 182% so that the gasman Comrade. Shkurko increased the blowing by 50 cubic meters. m. The oven worked the whole shift without jerks and cold snaps.

As can be seen from the above examples, it is not only a matter of the well-coordinated work of the Stakhanovites, but also of the application of technical innovations bordering on a change in technology. The work of the Stakhanovite brigades of Glavtrubostal is very indicative in this respect.

At the end of 1939, five teams were organized for various types of production, which visited a number of factories in order to study, generalize and disseminate Stakhanov's methods of work. These brigades contributed a lot of new, rationalizing production, which contributed to the further growth of Stakhanov's productivity. For example, the pipe welding shop of the Vyksa plant, where there was a large scrap and burnout of fuel, was proposed to move the blank furnace closer to the welding one, which eliminated the need for a preheating furnace, to move the fuel oil supply control valves closer to the welder's place of work, than the welder's personal observation of the furnace operating mode was achieved. ... It was proposed to the drawing shops to apply the technology for the manufacture of drawing chains of the Vyksa plant, which increases the durability of the chains 3-4 times, to introduce a method for making funnels, used by the plant. Andreeva, which increases the durability of the cupolas several times. The open-hearth workshops were asked to

change the instructions for filling open-hearth furnaces with lomy according to the method used by the Stakhanovite steelmaker comrade Suzorkin, etc.

The production of high-speed melts by Stakhanovite steel workers is also the result of a change in the technology of steel melting. In addition to organizational measures: speed, a certain order of filling the charge into the furnace, pouring cast iron, etc., the thermal regime of the furnace plays an important role both when performing these operations, as well as others, in particular, heating and melting. Many steelworkers mistakenly believe that the longer the heating time, the faster the melting will be. Research of high-speed swimming trunks at the plant. Kirov showed that the duration of melting depends on the intensity of heating, on the maximum thermal regime. This is how the speed steel maker Comrade Loksienko, who, with a productivity of 25 tons per hour, takes 1 hour 25 minutes to warm up. with a heat consumption for filling 24 millicalories.

Multi-station service and combination of professions, in addition to the organizational reorganization of work, also has many elements of a change in technology, rationalization of production processes, introduced at the initiative of the innovative Stakhanovites into production.

Multi-station service and combination of professions

The initiative of the Stakhanovites of machine-building plants: the Ural Heavy Machine-Building Plant, the Kharkov Machine-Tool Building Plant and others - found a response among the workers of the Stakhanovites of the ferrous metallurgy and was widely deployed during the period of the victorious advancement of the Red Army for the liberation of the workers of Western Ukoaina and Western Belarus. Only at the Magnitogorsk Combine in 1939, as a result of multi-station service, 160 people were released; the consolidation of staff and the combination of the profession freed 1,500 people.

Multi-station service is mainly used in mechanical, boiler-repair, electrical and other auxiliary workshops of the plant. In only one machine shop, multi-machine operators serve 25 machines, and 20 skilled workers have been released. As a rule, multi-machine operators produce more high-quality products, they have better organized working hours and technological process. For example, the planers of this workshop, tt. Eremin and Revtov, working on two planing machines, exceed the norms by almost one and a half times, producing high quality products. The planer comrade Sergeeva, working on one machine, fulfilled the norm by 92%, now on two machines it systematically gives 150-170%

Increased productivity increases the earnings of multi-tool workers. So, comrade. Revtov in November 1939 earned 636 rubles on two machines. against 337 rubles when he worked on one machine; Comrade Eremina's earnings rose from 368 rubles. up to 599 rubles; Comrade Sergeezoy - from 231 rubles. up to 344 rubles. Dolbezhnik of the repair group of the rental bush com. Topchy, working on two machines, fulfills the norm by 200-300%, earning 600 rubles. instead of the previous 300 rubles

Along with the servicing of two or three related machines by one Stakhanovite at the same plant, there are cases of servicing several machines, different in processing methods. So, the Stakhanovite boiler-repair shop comrade. Ivanov mastered the work of a carver, planer and press operator. In the machine shop, many turners strive to master the professions of a milling cutter, planer, driller, and others.

High performance is given by mnogochnochnikov Valsettokarny plant in Dneprodzerzhinsk. Valcetokari, working on two machines, fulfill the standards: Comrade. Marchenko - up to 272%, comrade. Smirnov - up to 219%, millers comrade Gorbachev - up to 237%, comrade. Haircut - up to 278%, comrade Poddubnyak - up to 296%, chill molds comrade. Fever - up to 373%, comrade. Filonenko - up to 295%, etc.

There are interesting facts of combining professions at the Magnitogorsk Combine. Electricians on duty at the wire shop vols. Heavy disease and Poverty combine their duties with the work of locksmiths, having previously mastered this profession. At the oxygen station, train drivers com. Sokolov, Shlyk, apparatchiks tt. Tarasov and Gredunoz act as locksmiths on duty. On the 450 mill, the senior rollers combined the work of the rollers, freeing four rollers. Mill operator 500 com. Borodin successfully fulfills the duties of two operators, having no marriage in his work.
The operators of the billet warehouse overhead cranes work without assistants, performing their work. At the Central Electric Power Station, the position of the assistant on duty on the shield was eliminated, which reduced the personnel on duty by 4 people.

In the blast-furnace shop, one driver's assistant worked on each scale car. Now one assistant serves two drivers. Previously, the machine rooms of the blast-furnace shop were serviced by 8 people, now - 4 people. There are hundreds of such examples.

All these and many other examples require the rationalization of processes, on which the Stakhanovite innovators are working hard, and this in turn significantly raises the level of technical development of workers, bringing it closer to the level of engineering and technical labor.
In total, in the enterprises of the People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metals, as a result of multi-station service, combination of professions, and the compaction of the working day, up to 1,718 people were released in 1939.

Stakhanov's earnings, incentives and growth of production leader

Stakhanov's work gave the Stakhanovites high wages. In addition, many of them have received government awards and other awards, and many have been nominated for leadership positions. At the Kuznetsk Combine, the earnings of workers in the main metallurgical shops in 1939, compared with 1936, increased by 120-150%. At the plant them. Voroshilov, the average monthly wage per worker increased from 205 rubles. 57 kopecks. in 1935 up to 351

rubles. 26 kopecks. in 1939, or 175%. At the plant them. Kuibyshev from 221 rubles. in 1936 increased to 337 rubles. in 1939 and up to 432 rubles. in July 1940; by 195% by 1936 at the plant. Stalin, the average annual earnings of individual Stakhanovists in comparison with 1935 in 1939 increased by 120-200%, which can be seen from the table [4].

[TABLE 4]

	1935, rub.	**1939, rub.**	**% increase**	**Average monthly [earnings] 1940, rub.**
Gornova Meleschenko IG.	3673	7801	217	935
»Tantsura D.Ye.	6989	8492	120	632
Stalevar Ryabkin I.I.	4145	7 887	190	823
»Amosov V.M.	505S	9501	190	871
"Ivanov T.E.	7230	10446	122	969
Mill Master 400				
Biryukov I.G.	8593	11 427	132	1744
Mill Master 350				
Kolomeitsev I.V.	6314 (1936)	10 532	167	1526

At the Kuznetsk Combine, individual Stakhanovites had monthly wages on average [tab. five].

At the pipe plant them. Kuibyshev's average monthly earnings were expressed [tab. 6].
Production leaders were appropriately encouraged.

At the plant to them. Dzerzhinsky for the years 1935-1939, 87 people were awarded, including: orders-15 people, medals-8 people, a badge of the people's commissar -52 people and a certificate of

honor of the NKChM - a person.

[TABLE 5]

	1938, rub.	**1939, rub.**	**1940, rub.**
Blast furnace master Martynov	1285	1281	1344
Open-hearth steelmaker No. 1 Chalkov	944	1087	1326
Open-hearth steelmaker No. 2 Malyshev	1093	1230	1789
Roller of the rail-and-beam shop Papaev	705	750	1080

[TABLE 6]

	I quarter 1939, rubles	**IV quarter 1939, rubles**	**I quarter 1940, rubles**	**II quarter 1940, rubles**
Master Budchenko	22-30	31-99	33-25	62-65
Cutter Zakharov	21-72	32-69	33-60	35-00
Pipe cutter Plenkovich	20-37	31-50	33-53	32-13
Roller Bordash	24-64	32-20	36-40	41-30

Among the awarded are such noble people as the gasman of the blast-furnace shop Alekseev Petr Vasilyevich - the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the steelmaker Degtyarev Alexey Antonovich - the Order of Lenin, the senior furnace engineer Mazur Fyodor Dmitrievich - the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the master of the foundry of Manitsa Ilya Mikhailovich, steel Feodosii Kirillovich, open-hearth furnace master Yegor Efremovich Skornik, awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor.

Over the past five years, 76 workers who have grown to the level of advanced workers have been moved and 14 people have been promoted to leading party economic work. Including: forging Stan S.V., rolling makers Krivko M.S. and Latyshev N.Ya - blacksmith F.P. Shapoval - as foremen, shift supervisor M.F. Kramer - eye

engineer of the plant, foreman Matykin A.V .- the chairman of the city council and Sidorin A.E. - the secretary of the city committee of the All-Union Communist Party), K.S. Grusheva - the secretary of the regional committee of the CP (b) U, etc

At the plant them. During the same period, Kirbwa was awarded [over] 60 people, of which: orders - 8, medals - 13, the badge of the people's commissar - 23, commendation lists - 18 people. Among them is Ivan Grigorievich Korobov, a notable master of blast-furnace production; he was also elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. In total, 40 best Stakhanovites of the plant were elected as deputies to the city council and district council

At the pipe plant them. Lenin was awarded orders and medals to 20 people, the People's Commissar's badge-67 and a certificate of merit-39 people, in 3 years (1938-1940) 151 people were promoted to managerial work and moved to big jobs. In this number, the noble pipe-bearer-order bearer Nikolayev P.E. was promoted to the position of shift foreman of the workshop, the head of the workshop Tikhonov N.A. - to the post of chief engineer of the plant, deputy. shop chief Savkin A.V. - for the position of director of the Research Pipe Institute, etc.

At the Yuzhnotrubny plant, 5 people were awarded orders, 5 medals, 15 People's Commissar badge. 20 people were nominated.
At the Kuznetsk Combine, 32 people were awarded orders and medals, a badge of the People's Commissar-38. Twenty-three Stakhanov workers were nominated for managerial work in the shops

There are a lot of examples and figures that characterize the care for the advanced noble people of production for each plant.
The title of a Stakhanovist, a noble person is achieved by hard work on oneself, study, primarily technical, mastery of the technique of his craft.
At the pipe plant them. Lenin, the notable Stakhanovite comrade. Nikolayev Petr Evstafievich, candidate of the party (he was in 1939), has been working at the plant since 1923, first as a

crochet cutter, then as a ring cutter, a roller operator, and since 1930 as a welder. I passed the state exam with excellent marks. He is currently working as a shift foreman in the pipe shop. Regularly reads newspapers, studies at the Institute of Business Executives on the job, leads the Stakhanov schools. He was awarded the Order of Lenin. Stakhanovite of the same plant, Comrade Armless Pyotr Prokofiezich, non-partisan, has been working at the plant since 1925, first as an assistant locksmith, mechanic; currently a shift hot rolling foreman at the Minnesman mill. Regularly reads newspapers, magazines, studies at the Institute of Economic Managers, and directs Stakhanov schools. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

Stakhanovite plant named after Voroshilov comrade Saveliev, a non-partisan, entered the plant in 1932 as a laborer in the blast-furnace shop. In 1934, after completing advanced training courses, he was appointed a furnace engineer. Continuing his studies, in 1936 he was appointed the foreman of the blast furnace shop. As a laborer, he earned 200 rubles. per month, horns - 700 rubles. and a master - 1100 rubles, and in July 1940 he earned 2100 rubles. per month. Comrade Savelyev works on himself, reads technical books, studies "A short course in the history of the CPSU (b)". Comrade Golovina Maria Ivanovna, a stakhanovka of the same plant, a member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, worked for 3 years as a wire drawer, in 1940 she was promoted to a master to study, raising the general and production level of her knowledge. Awarded with a medal

At the Magnitogorsk Combine, the Stakhanovite comrade Drozdov Fyodor Efimovich from a laborer has grown to the first furnace blast furnace shop. For the championship in the furnaces competition in 1939, he was awarded the People's Commissar badge "Excellence in the NKChM Competition" with the title of "Best Blast Furnace Production of the NKChM". sheet of the NKChM ", 1st class furnace, head of Stakhanov schools. Stakhanovka tov Verbovaya Maria Vasilievna from a storekeeper has grown to a foreman of the lathe shop of a railway depot. She studies socialist labor courses, was

awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor. Her Komsomol youth shift holds the championship in the plant and won the challenge Red Banner of the Komsomol City Committee.

Those studies, Stakhanov school

The increase in the ranks of the Stakhanovists and the increase in labor productivity were facilitated by the technical training of the Stakhanovists and the Stakhanov schools, which transfer the experience and methods of Stakhanov's work to other workers, not yet Stakhanovists. At the Magnitogorsk Combine for the period from 1936 to 1939, 6 thousand people were trained at the Stakhanoz courses, and for 7 months in 1940 - 890, 146 people continue to study. In 1939, 392 workers of the leading professions of the main production shops were trained in Stakhanov schools, for 7 months of 1940, non-profit schools were held, 422 were trained, 147 people continue to study in 35 schools. The learning outcomes in Stakhanov schools are the most positive. So, the gas brigade of the school comrade. Frolova before training fulfilled the norms by 95%, after training - by 106%; a brigade of rollers of mill 500 of the school comrade Galiguzova before training fulfilled the norms by 97%, after - [by] 105%, etc.

At the plant them. Kirov, 19 schools were held in the main production workshops in 1939, for 7 months of 1940 - 182 schools, 948 people were trained, of which 713 people began to fulfill and overfulfill the production standards, which was not there before training.
In 1940, 11 schools were held at the Krivoy Rog plant, 65 people were trained. It is not enough. In addition, workers were trained not in the main production shops, but in auxiliary ones - this is a minus

At the plant them. Serov in 1939, 61 schools worked, 233 people were trained, and 77 schools were held in 7 months, releasing 302 people. Steelmakers furnace No. 1 vols. Ponomarev, Chekasin, Lyskoz and Churkin systematically did not fulfill the plans, after school they began to fulfill the plan up to 120%, in 7 months of 1940 they fulfilled the plan.

In the first quarter of 1940, 550 people studied at the Uralmet factories in the Stakhanov schools, 470 people graduated, 973 people studied in the second quarter, 816 people graduated, showing good production results. So, at the Alapaevsky plant, the steelmaker Peshkov's team fulfilled the standards by 90% before training, and 102% after training, the steelworker Khasmutdinov's team, respectively, 106-134%. Medvedev gave 95% before school, after-108%. brigade comrade Poluektova, respectively - 98-110%, etc

At the Yuzhnotrubny plant, 32 Stakhanov schools were held in October-June, in which 368 people were trained. Learning outcomes: the brigade of the Kaluzhsky master fulfilled the standards by 90-92%, after the training-100-102%. Senior mills stem tt. Vasilina, Chekmareva, Kolyuga, after studying in Stakhanov schools, achieved the fulfillment of the norms by 120-140%, ring vols. Kutsina, Stus, Bondarenko began to fulfill the norms by 130-135%, etc.

At the Mariupol pipe plant them. Kuibyshev's bullion cutters of the school, led by Comrade Zakharov, after training, they increased labor productivity by 20%. School pipe cutters comrade Ayuvdzhi - by 15.6%, muftorez school comrade. Kozalchuk - by 12%, Pilgerstan's brigade comrade Usova - by 13%, etc.
At the Kuznetsk Combine, during the period from 1936 to 1940, 7744 people were trained in socialist labor courses, and from November 1939 to August 1940, 141 schools were held, which trained 723 people, who began to give Stakhanov performance indicators. So, the henchmen of the furnace tg. Lomov and Vetchinkin, instead of 97% before training, began to fulfill the norms up to 103%, welders vols. Lyashenko and Bashkiroz, instead of 80-85%, began to produce 123-125%, rolling mills vols. Davidov and Abramenko instead of 95-100% began to give 120-127%, the cutters Tabachkov, Lushev and Laskin, instead of 28-42%, began to give 150-180% of the norm.

Socialist competition - the basis of the Stakhanov movement

In different periods of socialist construction, socialist competition took different forms, ranging from individual to collective: between

teams, units, workshops and enterprises. Over the past five years, the competition has taken the form of individual performance records by individual Stakhanovites, the form of Stakhanov five-day days, decades, half-months and months.

At the dawn of the Stakhanov movement, on the basis of individual competition, in order to achieve records, such names as Tchaikovsky, Sorokozoi-steel workers of the plant named after V.I. Comintern, Makar Mazai - steelmaker of the plant named after Ilyich, then steelworkers Chirkov, Grebennikov from the Hammer and Sickle plant, Oskia from Magnitka, pipe welder Nikolaev from the plant. Lenin and many others

Throughout 1939, a competition was held for furnaces, steel-makers and foremen of steel-making and blast-furnace production, which revealed new foremost Stakhanovites. The winners of the five-month competition were awarded with badges of NKChM-11 furnaces with the title of "Best furnace of the NKChM", 15 steelworkers with the title of "Best steelmaker of the NKChM", 13 blast furnace masters with the title of "Best master of blast furnace production of the NKChM" and one steelmaker with the title title "The best master of steelmaking production NKChM". Among them are such noble furnaces as Comrades. Volokzhanin, Umrikhin, Drozdov - from Magnitka, vols. Dashenko, Dorokhov and Kovalev - from Kramatorka, Comrade Gorbunov from the Novo-Lipetsk plant, comrade Stepanov from the Nizhne-Serginsky plant and others. Among the steelmakers - tt. I. Bednyak, Stelevich and Kuchugurny - from the plant. Lenin, tg. Vasetsky, Miroshnichenko, Nevchas - from the plant. K. Liebknecht, vols. Komarov, Shvedov and Yakushev - from the Kushvin plant, vols. Maltsev and Malyshev - from the Kuznetsk plant, comrade. Tsabin-from the Elektrostal plant, vols. Novodevi-chensky and Tarasoza - from the "Krchsny Oktyabr" plant, etc.

Following the blast furnaces and steel-smelters, at the end of 1939, a competition of distributors was organized and continued in the first half of 1940, which nominated hundreds of leading Stakhanovites.

According to the results of the competition, the leading teams were awarded: blast furnaces No. 1 of the Svobodny Sokol plant, blast furnaces No. 2 of the Kosogorsk plant, blast furnaces No. 1 of the DZMO, etc. Steelworkers' collectives: furnaces No. 11 and 12 of the plant. Dzerzhinsky, furnace number 5 of the plant. Petrovsky, furnaces No. 3, 5, 6 and 13 of the Kuznetsk plant, furnaces No. 1 and 2 of the DZMO, etc. Rolling teams: mill No. 8 at the plant. Petrovsky, stanoz 600 and 600, procurement, plant them. Kirov, mills 370 and 650 of the Chusozok plant, mill 800 of the Elektrostal plant, etc.

As a result of the competition, many teams completed the annual program ahead of schedule. So, the brigade of welders tt. Tkachenko and Pavlov mill No. 4 of the pipe shop of the plant. Lenin finished the program on October 5, the brigades of Comrades. Nikolaev and Stasenko - October 26, brigades of comrades. Kuzina and Tushkina - October 29, • brigades of comrades. Gladchenko and Andreichenko - October 31, teams of rolling mills of the universal mill of the sheet-rolling shop of the same plant and the Fassl mill No. 1 of the Minnesmanoz workshop completed the program of the year on October 29.

Competition of metallurgical workshops and factories

On the initiative of the collectives of a number of metallurgical plants and workshops, for the third quarter of 1940, the People's Commissariat, together with the Central Committee of the Metallurgical Unions and the editorial offices of Pravda and Industry newspapers, organized a competition between metallurgical workshops and factories. This competition was amicably picked up and widely spread throughout the metallurgical plants and workshops. So, the team of blast furnaces of the Magnitogorsk Combine turned to the blast furnaces of the Kuznetsk Combine, the Makeevsky Plant named after I. Kirov, Azovstal, Zaporizhstal and Krivoy Rog factories with a call to the competition. The residents of Magnitogorsk have undertaken obligations: to fulfill ahead of schedule the annual program for the smelting of iron by forced blast, considering 3000 cubic meters to be normal. m per minute, to achieve coke savings of at least 20

thousand tons, iron ore at least 140 thousand tons. The open-hearth shop No. 3 turned to the Union's metallurgists. All metallurgical workshops have signed socialist competition agreements between shifts, teams and individual workers. In total, contracts were concluded: between workshops - 3, shifts-27, teams-9, groups-24, individual-266. A total of 2,460 people are involved in the competition, or 61.8% of workers employed in metallurgical workshops.

In turn, the residents of Magnitogorsk accepted the challenge of the Kuznechans to the competition, according to which they pledged: to fulfill the plan for the third quarter ahead of schedule, the annual plan for cast iron - by December 25, for steel and rolled products - by December 28, to reduce the consumption of raw materials, fuel, metal, electricity at least than by 5%, the cost price - by 3% against last year, increase labor productivity by 18%. The staff of the open-hearth shop No. 2 was awarded (for July) the rolling Red Banner of the City Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for fulfilling the plan by 105.6%. The banner of the city committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was also awarded to the staff of rail fasteners for fulfilling the plan by 104.6%. The banner of the factory party committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was awarded to the staff of the rail-and-beam shop for fulfilling the plan by 103.8%. Selected Red Banners from blooming (95.7% of the plan), from the stripper shop.

For the development of the movement for high-speed smelters among steelmakers, the "Mandate of a speed-steelmaker" has been introduced since July, which is issued for five high-speed melts per month, released 2 hours earlier than the schedule. In July, mandates were issued to five steelworkers: F. Ryabov - for 12 high-speed heats, A. V. Snetkov - for 11 heats, A. S. Nazarenko - for 8 heats and VN Minkin - for 6 heats.

In the development of the competition with the Kuznechans, contracts were concluded between the blast-furnace shops of both plants, between the brigades of blast-furnace shops, teams of blast furnaces No. 4, steelmakers of furnaces No. 1, Komsomol-youth

shifts of open-hearth shops No. 2 of Magnitka and No. 3 of Kuznetsk, etc. According to the results of July, the blast-furnace shop took the lead, having won the challenge Red Banner of the City Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. The Komsomol youth shift of blooming was awarded the Red Banner of the Komsomol City Committee. At the plant them. Dzerzhinsky to advanced workshops, brigades, the factory jury commission awards the challenge Red Banners and prizes: the first - 3 thousand rubles, the second - 2 thousand rubles. and the third - 1000 rubles. In addition to the competition between the shops at the plant. Dzerzhinsky Bessemer workshop of the plant. Petrovsky competes with the Bessemer workshops of the Krivoy Rog and Ordzhonikidze plants,

At the Kryvyi Rih Metallurgical Plant, all the shops that have concluded contracts for a quarter, half a year and a year are involved in competition. Brigades and units also compete; individual competition, covered 70% of all workers. The winners of the competition are awarded the challenge Red Banners and cash prizes from 1000 to 10 thousand rubles. workshops and up to 500 rubles. units and individual Stakhanovites, who are also given vouchers to sanatoriums and rest homes. The plant signed social agreements for 1940 with the Azovstal and Zaporizhstal plants.

At the Makeevsky plant named after Kirov established the conditions of competition between the shops and inside the shops, between teams and units with the award of the prize to the winners: 1000-5000 rubles. and the rolling Red Banner - to workshops, 500-2000 rubles. and the rolling Red Banner-units and 500-1000 rubles. with the Red Banner - to the brigades. The plant as a whole has entered into a social agreement with the plant. Stalin; in addition, the blast-furnace, open-hearth furnace and rolling shops compete with the corresponding shops of the plant. Stalin.

At the metallurgical plant. Voroshilov also organized interdepartmental and intrashop competition both inside the plant and between the shops and units of the plant named

after Ordzhonikidze, with whom the plant. Voroshilov has a competition contract.

Plant them. Dzerzhinsky has an agreement on socialist competition with the plant. Petrovsky, competes with the plant. Kirov.

In addition to the competition of factories as a whole, the collectives of the shops of the plant named after Dzerzhinsky and the plant. Petrovsky: blast-furnace shops, open-hearth, sheet-rolling, rail-and-beam, medium-grade, iron-rolling, piling, transport. Verification of the fulfillment of contracts is carried out by teams that are sent from one plant to another plant. In 1940, the brigades of the plant. Dzerzhinsky was checked three times, the last was in July 1940, the brigades of the plant. Petrovsky - twice.

There are three challenge Red Banners for the advanced shops in intra-plant competition: for blast furnace and steel-making shops, for rolling shops and for auxiliary ones. Based on the results of work in the first quarter, the banners were not awarded, as the plant was performing poorly.

The results of the workshop competition are systematically reported in the press and radio messages are made.

Yuzhnotrubny Zavod competes with Novotrubny Uralsky Zavod. Inside the plant, an interdepartmental, shift, brigade and individual competition is organized on the basis of in-plant conditions under contracts for competition. The leading shops, main and auxiliary, are awarded the rolling Red Banners, of which there are two behind the plant.

Pipe plant them. Lenin is competing with the Mariupol pipe plant named after. Kuibyshev under the social agreement. Inside the plant, a competition of leading professions, interdepartmental ones, a competition between teams, shifts, units with the awarding of the challenge Red Banners of the brigade, aggregate, shop are organized. At the plant them. Serov, 13 workshops compete for the challenge Red Banner of the plant and the banner of the Hero of the USSR A.K.Serov. Inside the shops there is a competition for intra-

shop banners according to contracts between brigades and shifts, of which there are 265. The plant as a whole competes with the Zlatoust plant.

As can be seen from the survey, a competition is organized and conducted at all factories, which involves more than half of the workers. Nevertheless, during the competition, there are the following disadvantages, more or less common to all plants: the fulfillment of social agreements and social obligations is untimely checked and, as a result of this, the lack of regular information from the competitors about how the contracts are being fulfilled by the other party; insufficient popularization of the work of the foremost workers and the transfer of their experience to other workers; there is insufficient assistance to competitors in organizing a workplace, in creating conditions for fulfilling social obligations; there is insufficient guidance and assistance from the directorate of factories to the shops and from the main directorates of the factories. Factory workers speak about it.

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8875, on. 46, d. 67, ll. 3-19. Script.

[1] Date of publication

[2] Published information about the achievements of the Stakhanovites of individual factories during the decade of Stakhanov records

[3] Published information about the tasks of the trade unions to popularize the forms of transfer of the Stakhanov experience.

[4] Pravda, December 29, 1937

[5] Items on the organization of work on cultural and household services for young people have been omitted.

[6] Date of publication.

[7] Dated by content.

[8] Based on data from a sample survey conducted by the Central Department of National Economic Accounting. The survey was

carried out among 10,127 young workers in Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky, Ivanov, Sverdlovsk, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk, Donbass and Baku (July 1938). document.

[9] From the minutes of the meeting of VSNITO and VNITO builders.

[10] The list of measures for the further development of high-speed construction has been omitted.

[11] Chapters omitted: II. "VNITO water transport", III. "VNITO of water supply and plumbing". V. "VNITO urban electric transport. VI "VNITO railway transport", VII. "VNITO confectioners", KhP. "SelkhozNITO".

[12] Dated by content.

[13] The summary is not published (TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8115, on. 4, d. 16, l. 30).

[14] V. I. Lenin. Poly. collection cit., vol. 39, p. 21.

[15] The list of measures for organizing the review has been omitted.

[16] The appendix is not published (Central Archive of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, f. 1, on. 1, c). 209, ll. 29-30)

[17] Information about the organization and conditions of the All-Union competition of steelmakers named after the third five-year plan has been omitted

[18] The list of measures for the further organization of the exchange of Stakhanov's work experience has been omitted.

[19] Date of opening of the conference. The document is erroneously 1935.

[20] From the minutes of the meeting of the board of the Narkomchermet.

[21] The list of measures to improve the organization of socialist competition has been omitted.

[22] Omitted listing of NITO and their management team.

[23] Information about the shortcomings of the NITO work and measures to improve the activities of societies has been omitted.

[24] Dated by content.

[25] Dated by content.

[26] Dated by content.

[27] Date of discussion of the certificate at a meeting of the board of the USSR People's Commissariat for Medium

[28] The items on assisting competitors in fulfilling the conditions of the competition and on the procedure for summing up the results of the competition are omitted

[29] Published information on the introduction of new staffing standards at individual enterprises

[30] The chapter "The first wave of the Stakhanov movement" has been omitted.

LABOR ACTIVITY OF THE WORKING CLASS

Part II

No 121 From the certificate of the department of workers and salaries of the People's Commissariat of Oil Industry of the USSR to the People's Commissar of the Oil Industry on the experience of the work of complex oil production brigades
October 17, 1940

Based on your instructions and the subsequent instructions of your deputy comrade. Baybakov complex brigades are organized:

at five	industries of trusts	Azneftekombinat
at nine	"	Grozneftekombinat
at four	"	Maykopneftekombinat
on one	fishery trust	Ishimbaevneft
on one	"	Prikamneft
on one	"	Gruzneft
on one	"	Kalininneft

In total, according to information as of October 15, 1940, integrated brigades for oil production were organized at

22 fisheries. In a small part of them (at seven fields of Azneftekombinat and Grozneftekombinat), complex brigades work from the second half of July and August, in all other fields the brigades are organized in September and October. [1]

Conclusions

Reporting data on the work of complex oil production teams allow us to draw the following conclusions:
1. On most ?? oil production has increased.

2. For all ?? the same well, which indicates an improvement in the quality of repairs; This is also evidenced by a sharp increase in the

balance of the time of workers engaged in underground workover of wells, piece-work time, which characterizes the degree of employment in basic jobs.

3. The number of complete well workovers has increased.

4. At the same time, the absolute number of repairs has increased in a number of fisheries, which should be associated with the establishment of payment for each repair: underground workers, in order to increase earnings, obviously make unnecessary repairs.

5. The production environment has changed, namely: a) the oil production foreman is present, as a rule, when carrying out particularly important well repairs and gives appropriate instructions on the correct performance of these works; b) the workers of the underground repair of the well after the repair put in order the flow lines, the stuffing box of the samovar and the samovar, etc., which they have not done before; c) underground repair workers and workers serving aboveground equipment - help each other in their work.

For the purpose of a deeper and more complete study of the work of complex oil production brigades, the personnel and salary department of the Narkomneft developed and sent out forms of one-time reporting to all plants and trusts. At the same time, proposals were requested on the necessary changes in the organization of complex brigades and their payment system. Consolidated data on the results of the work of complex teams in a large number of fields will make it possible to draw the necessary conclusions about the shortcomings in the regulations on the functions of complex teams and the regulation on remuneration and prepare materials for the widespread organization of complex oil production teams

At the present time, the department of human resources and salaries has already come to the conclusion that it is ineffective to pay for underground workers for each repaired well, since under this system the underground workers are still not financially fully connected with the volume of oil production. The disadvantage of this system is also the gap in pay for the oil production foreman and

his underground repair assistant, the latter, who, in addition to receiving a bonus for overfulfilment of production norms, a bonus for well repair, earns more than the foreman.

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8627, on. 13, d. 34, ll. 137-139. Script.

No 122 From the decree of the organizing bureau of VSNITO on the results of the work of VNITO on the introduction of the achievements of advanced science, technology and Stakhanov's methods of labor into production in 1939.

October 18, 1940

The organizing bureau of VSNITO notes that the activities of VNITO and VSNITO over the past period were subordinated to the implementation of the main economic task of the USSR, set by the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party -technical workers and to organize the exchange of advanced production and technical experience.

The work of societies during this period, in comparison with their work in 1938, received a greater focus and wider scope. So, the results of the main activities of companies in 1939 are characterized by the following data (based on the materials of the annual reports of 23 companies out of 32):

a) an increase in the number of members of NITO ya 13 562 people; of them 1182 are the advanced Stakhanovites;

b) further development of the research activities of societies, expressed in the development of 520 scientific and technical issues, in the holding of 14 competitions (the number of participants is about a thousand people) on topical issues of the third five-year plan, in the development of measures to eliminate the causes of production losses at 53 enterprises, in technical assistance to individual enterprises in the form of examinations, consultations, etc. events in the amount of 1213;

c) promotion of the achievements of advanced science: 23409 completed research works; inventive and rationalization proposals were reviewed; 2705 of them were selected and implemented and 816 works and proposals are in the process of implementation;

d) expansion and improvement of work to improve the qualifications of scientific and engineering workers. 125202 people were covered by public universities, various course activities,

lectures and reports; 294 technical meetings and conferences held by the societies were attended by 30642 scientific, engineering and technical workers; societies published (in addition to journals) 285 of their scientific works and 467 reviews;

e) rendering assistance to the development of the Stakhanov movement: 120 meetings were held with the Stakhanovites (covering 9,816 people), 93 Stakhanovist brochures were published, 350 Stakhanov schools and courses were organized with the direct participation of NITO. [2]

TsGAOR USSR, f. 5587, on. 1, d. 39, ll. 43-44. Script.

No. 123 Order of the USSR People's Commissariat for Mediation No. 650 on the dissemination of the initiative of steel workers-high-speed workers of the Kharkov Comintern Plant

October 22, 1940

Stakhanov steelworkers of the Kharkov Order of Lenin at the plant. The Comintern, using high-speed methods of work, achieved high steel removal per square meter of furnace hearth area with high metal quality. In September, with a plan of 6.3 tons, speed steelmakers reached the average monthly removal per square meter of the furnace hearth area: comrade. Laptiy - 9.46 tons, comrade Kinash - 8.66 tons, comrade. Likhobaba - 8.58, comrade. Barchan-8.25 and Comrade Pasichnichenko-8.19 tons. On some days, speed steel workers gave even higher rates: Comrade. Tkachenko-11.41 t. Comrade Laptiy - 12 t, comrade. Kolomiets cooked the melt in an open-hearth furnace in 4 hours, master comrade Alekseenko and steelworkers comrade. Prikhodko, Nosko, Kondratenko and others have repeatedly cooked smelting in electric furnaces in three hours. These high rates were achieved by fast filling of furnaces, preparation of the overall charge and its fast filling,

Noting the valuable initiative of the Stakhanovites-steelmakers of the plant. Comintern, I call on all workers, foremen, engineers and technicians and managers of the factories of the People's Commissariat for Sredmash, which have steel shops, to join the socialist competition for mastering high-speed steel-making methods.

In order to widely disseminate high-speed steel-making methods at the factories of the Narkommedmash, I order:

1. To the heads of central administrations and directors of factories with steel shops, to develop and implement measures to ensure the introduction of high-speed smelting methods, paying special attention to the need to increase the production of shaped casting

2. To the technical department of NKSM to organize trips of steel workers-high-speed workers of the plant. Comintern to other enterprises of the People's Commissariat for the transfer of experience.

3. For the initiative shown and the high performance achieved, I award the speed-steel workers of the plant. Comintern vols. Laptiy, Kinash, Likhobaba, Barchan, Pasichnichenko, Tkachenko, Kolomiets, Alekseenko, Prikhodko, Nosko and Kondratenko with the badge "Excellence in Socialist Competition" and I award each one with a monthly salary

I am confident that the workers and engineers of the foundry shops of the People's Commissariat will pick up the initiative of the speed steel makers and join the competition of the country's metallurgists, cover the debt for the production of castings, making high-speed high-quality methods of work the usual standard of production.

People's Commissar of Medium Machine Building of the USSR
V. Malyshev

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8115, on. 1, d.282, ll. 438-439. Script

No 124 Decision of the jury of the USSR People's Commissariat for Chermet on the results of the All-Union socialist competition of metallurgical plants and workshops for the III quarter of 1940.

October 23, 194

Fulfilling the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the USSR Council of People's Commissars on eliminating the backlog of ferrous metallurgy and implementing the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated June 26 and July 10, 1940, metallurgists achieved their first serious successes, significantly increasing metal smelting. This was greatly facilitated by the All-Union socialist competition of metallurgists [39].

As a result of the All-Union socialist competition of metallurgical plants and workshops in the third quarter of 1940, the Kuznetsk metallurgical plant took the first place in ferrous metallurgy (director comrade Belan, chief engineer comrade Vaisberg, party organizer of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade Moskvin, prezavkom comrade. Chernyshev). The Kuznetsk plant worked better than other plants, having fulfilled the production plan for the entire metallurgical cycle. The Moscow Order of Lenin Plant "Sickle and Hammer" (director comrade Ilyin, chief engineer comrade Pogonchenkov, party organizer of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade Serov, pre-zavkom comrade Chugreev) took second place. The third place was taken by the Elektrostal plant in the Moscow region (director comrade Koreshkov, chief engineer comrade Pertsev, acting secretary of the party committee comrade Shershukov, prezavkom comrade Akhmetov).

However, some departments of these factories did not fully fulfill the order plan. Therefore, the jury decides: the title "The best metallurgical plant of the USSR" according to the results of work for the third quarter of 1940 should not be awarded and the banner of the People's Commissariat for Chermet and the Central Committee of trade unions should not be awarded. The jury notes that according to the results of work for twenty days in October 1940, the

plants named after V.I. Dzerzhinsky in Dneprodzerzhinsk and Stalinsky in Donbass, which exceeded the plan for the entire metallurgical cycle in October.

Blast-furnace shops:

1. To recognize the blast furnace shop of the Kuznetsk plant as the winner in the competition (head comrade Borisov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Yurasov and the pre-shop committee comrade Shcheglov). The shop fulfilled the conditions of the competition in all respects and achieved, in general, the best utilization rate in the USSR for the volume of blast furnaces in the USSR -0.86. The plan for iron smelting was fulfilled in the III quarter by 102.4%, the shop saved 30.8 thousand tons of iron ore, 9.5 thousand tons of limestone, 13 thousand tons of coke and gave the production cost 0.2% lower than the plan.

The jury decides

1. To award the blast furnace shop of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Plant the title of "The best blast furnace shop of the USSR" and to award the Challenging Red Banner of Pravda. Shop chief comrade Borisov to be awarded with a personal car M-1. Allocate 75 thousand rubles. and valuable gifts for rewarding the distinguished workers of the shop.

2. The second place in the competition of blast-furnace shops was taken by the blast-furnace shop of the Krivoy Rog Order of the Red Banner of Labor of the plant (head comrade Khilkevich, secretary of the party bureau comrade Kharchenko, pre-shop committee comrade Novikov). The shop fulfilled the plan by 106%, achieved the utilization rate of the furnace volume - 0.97, saved 6.6 thousand tons of coke, 18.3 thousand tons of limestone and gave the prime cost of cast iron 1.4% lower than the plan. The shop quickly mastered the smelting of Bessemer pig iron in new powerful blast furnaces and introduced the desulfurization of pig iron with soda.

Allocate 60 thousand rubles. and valuable gifts for rewarding the distinguished workers of the shop.

3. The jury also notes the good work of the following blast furnace shops

a) Workshop of the plant. Serov in the Urals (chief comrade Stepanov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Glukhov, pre-shop committee comrade Rozvalov). Working on non-mechanized furnaces and various assortments of cast iron smelted on charcoal, the shop team managed to get out of the breakthrough in which it had been for a long time, fulfilled the plan for iron smelting by 103.1% with a utilization rate of 1.06, saved 12.3 thousand cubic meters ... m of charcoal, 2.6 thousand tons of iron ore, 800 tons of limestone and reduced the cost of pig iron by 5.5%.

b) Workshop of the Novo-Lipetsk plant (chief comrade Matveev, secretary of the party bureau comrade Stegansev, pre-shop committee comrade Uglinsky), which fulfilled the plan by 105.9% and achieved savings of 17.3 thousand tons of iron ore and 7.5 thousand tons coke. The utilization rate was 1.08. The plan for smelting high grades of foundry iron has been exceeded

c) Workshop of the plant. Voroshilov in Donbass (head comrade Voronin, secretary of the party bureau comrade Bazovkin, pre-shop committee comrade Kozlovsky). The shop, which had lagged behind for a long period, fulfilled the plan for pig iron by 100.2% and saved 34.2 thousand tons of iron ore and 1.9 thousand tons of manganese ore. The utilization rate was 1.05

d) Shop of the Nizhne-Serginsky plant (head comrade Isaev, secretary of the party organization comrade Zvonarev, pre-shop committee comrade Simanov). The shop fulfilled the plan for smelting chromium-nickel iron by 112.6% with a utilization rate of 1.13 and achieved savings of 8.1 thousand cubic meters. m of charcoal and 800 tons of limestone, the cost of pig iron was reduced by 18.1%

Blast furnaces:

1. To recognize the team of blast furnace No. 2 of the Kuznetsk plant as the winner in the blast furnace competition (foremen comrades

Boykov, Trubko and Martynov). The blast furnace staff fulfilled the plan for iron smelting at No, 1% and reached the best in the Union coefficient of utilization of the useful volume of the furnace - 0.74, exceeded the task to reduce the cost price and saved 2.7 thousand tons of coke. The jury decides

1. To confer the title "The best blast furnace of the USSR" and to award the challenge Red Banner "Pravda" to blast furnace No. 2 of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Plant. Allocate 25 thousand rubles. (from the amount assigned to award the blast-furnace shop) and valuable gifts for awarding the distinguished workers of blast furnace No. 2

2. The second place in the domain competition was taken by blast furnace No. 3 of the Magnitogorsk plant (foremen comrades Orlov, Gerasimov and Cherkasov). The furnace staff fulfilled the plan by 106.8%, the furnace utilization rate was 0.83, the coke consumption was 0.783 tons per ton of pig iron, 6.3 thousand tons of iron ore and 9.3 thousand tons of limestone were saved. Allocate 20 thousand rubles. and valuable gifts for rewarding the distinguished workers of blast furnace No. 3.

3. The jury also notes the following blast furnaces that fulfilled and exceeded the plan and gave the best utilization rates of the useful volume: blast furnace No. 3 of the Kuznetsk plant (utilization factor 0.86), blast furnace No. 4 of the same plant - 0.88, blast furnace No. 1 of the Magnitogorsk plant - 0.89, blast furnace number 3 of the Stalin plant in Donbass - 0.90, blast furnace number 8 of the plant named after Dzerzhinsky - 0.93, blast furnaces No. 1 and 3 of the Kryvyi Rih plant - 0.96, blast furnace No. 3 of the plant. Serov in the Urals - 0.98, blast furnace # 2 of the Satka plant in the Urals - 1.04, blast furnaces # 1 and 2 of the Novo-Lipetsk plant - 1.08, blast furnace # 1 of the Novo-Tagil plant - 1.09, blast furnace #

5 plant them. Voroshilov-1.20 (smelting ferromanganese), blast furnace # 3 of the Almaznyansk plant - 1.24 (smelting ferromanganese), blast furnace # 1 of the Svobodny Sokol plant - 1.60 (smelting chromium-nickel cast iron)

Open-hearth shops:

1. To recognize the winner in the competition of open-hearth workshops workshop No. 1 of the Moscow Order of Lenin at the Hammer and Sickle plant (head comrade Elinson, secretary of the party bureau comrade Fedulov, pre-shop committee comrade Belyanichev). The shop fulfilled the plan for steel smelting by 100.4%, achieved a high steel removal rate - 6.3 g per square meter of hearth area, gave the prime cost 0.7% lower than the plan and ensured an output of 88.5%, while the plan was 88.3%.

The jury decides:

1. Open-hearth shop No. 1 of the Moscow Order of Lenin at the Hammer and Sickle plant to be awarded the title of "Best open-hearth shop of the USSR" and to award the challenge Red Banner of Pravda. Allocate 60 thousand rubles. and valuable gifts for rewarding the distinguished workers of the shop.

2. To note the good work of the following open-hearth workshops:
a) Workshop No. 2 of the Kuznetsk plant (head of comrade Gursky, secretary of the party bureau, comrade Chupin, pre-shop committee, comrade Zavezenov) fulfilled the plan by 105.2% and achieved the removal of 5.97 tons of steel from a square meter of area pod.

b) The shop of the Zlatoust plant (head of comrade Osminkin, secretary of the party bureau comrade Safeev, pre-shop committee comrade Khvostov) fulfilled the plan for steel smelting by 100.3% and achieved the removal of 5.40 tons of steel from a square meter of the hearth area

c) Shop No. 2 of the Vyksa plant (head comrade Vladimirov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Kirov, pre-shop committee comrade Sokolov) fulfilled the plan by 102.8%.

d) Shop of the Nizhne-Tagil plant named after Kuibyshev (head of comrade Kudelko, secretary of the party bureau, comrade Krasikov, pre-shop committee, comrade Borodin) fulfilled the plan by 102.4%

e) Shop number 1 of the plant. Dzerzhinsky (chief comrade Isaev, secretary of the party bureau comrade Kulminsky, pre-shop committee comrade Voitenko) fulfilled the plan by 102.5%.

f) The shop at the Chermozsky plant (chief comrade Mikhailopulo, secretary of the party organization comrade Klimov, pre-shop committee comrade Raspopov) fulfilled the plan by 101.2%.
Electric steel-making shops:

1. To recognize the winner in the competition of electric steel-smelting shops shop No. 2 of the plant "Elektrostal" (head comrade Zuev, secretary of the party bureau comrade Doronichev, pre-shop committee comrade Podrezov). The shop fulfilled the plan for steel smelting by 106.8%, gave the prime cost 3.9% lower than the plan and ensured an output of 88.6%, while the plan was 88.3%

The jury decides:

1. The electric steel-making shop No. 2 of the "Elektrostal" plant was awarded the title "The best electric-steel-melting shop of the USSR" and was awarded the challenge Red Banner of "Pravda". To allocate 60 thousand rubles for bonuses to distinguished workers of the workshop. and valuable gifts

2. The jury also acknowledges the good performance of the following electric arc furnaces:

a) Shop No. 2 of the Zaporizhzhya Electrometallurgical Plant (chief comrade Neimark, secretary of the party bureau comrade Dochko, pre-shop committee of comrade Gazhura) fulfilled the plan by 102.5%.

b) The shop of the Zlatoust plant (chief comrade Oshchepkov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Korostelets, pre-shop committee comrade Kabanov) fulfilled the plan by 104.5%

Rolling shops

1. In view of the fact that none of the rolling shops fully fulfilled the plan for the orders, the jury decides: according to the results of the competition in the third quarter of 1940, the title "Best rolling shop

of the USSR" should not be awarded and the Pravda Red Banner should not be awarded. At the same time, the jury notes that rolling shop No.

2 of the Elektrostal plant (chief comrade Postnov, secretary of the party bureau comrade Vlasov, pre-shop committee comrade Usik), which fulfilled the plan for the third quarter by 105.5% and reduced metal consumption in comparison with the plan. Allocate 25 thousand rubles. and valuable gifts for rewarding the distinguished workers of this workshop.

2. The jury also notes the satisfactory performance of the following rolling shops:

a) Sheet-rolling shop of the Taganrog plant named after Andreeva (chief comrade Chernyshev, secretary of the party bureau comrade Pyatakov, pre-shop committee comrade Muraitov), who fulfilled the plan by 113.3%.

b) Iron-rolling shop of the plant. Dzerzhinsky (chief comrade Pavlovsky, secretary of the party bureau comrade Stezhko, pre-shop committee comrade Eremenko), who fulfilled the plan by 103.5%

c) Section rolling shop of the Zlatoust plant (head of the shop comrade Shuralev, secretary of the party bureau comrade Pastusov, pre-shop committee comrade Bazhenov), which fulfilled the plan by 100%

d) The section rolling shop of the Order of Lenin at the Hammer and Sickle plant (head of comrade Tarlinsky, secretary of the party bureau, comrade Tvirov, pre-shop committee, comrade Larionov), which fulfilled the plan by 104.7%

e) Workshop of thin-walled pipes of the Order of Lenin at the plant named after Lenin (chief comrade Ludensky, secretary of the party bureau comrade Maryash, pre-shop committee comrade Saminsky), who fulfilled the plan by 101.2%.

To award the teams of well-functioning workshops and blast furnaces, marked by the jury, provide valuable gifts and cash prizes.

The most distinguished workers of factories and workshops should be presented for rewarding with the badge "Excellence in Socialist Competition of the People's Commissariat for Chemistry" and

"Certificate of Honor of the NKChM".

The competition between metallurgical plants and workshops continues in the IV quarter. The jury calls on all workers, engineering and technical workers and employees to fight in a Bolshevik manner for the fulfillment of the conditions of the All-Union competition of metallurgists, ensuring the further rise of ferrous metallurgy and the fulfillment of the plan for the fourth quarter of 1940 in all respects.

Appendix: Distribution of valuable gifts and cash prizes [3].

Jury of the All-Union Socialist Competition of Metallurgical Plants and Workshops of the People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metals [4

TSTANKH USSR, f. 8875, on. 46, d.73, ll. 21-30. Script

No. 125 Order No. 738 of the USSR People's Commissariat for Steel on the spread of multi-hole drilling and multi-hole drilling by the method of A.I. Semivolos and I.P. Yankin

November 16, 1940

On November 13, 1940, the miner of the Krasnogvardeyskaya mine, comrade Yankin Illarion Pavlovich applied the method of the noble burger of Kryvyi Rih Comrade. Alexei Semivolos, drilled four faces per shift with three perforators and thus fulfilled the norm by 850%, setting the all-Union record for the extraction of copper ore. November 15, 1940, the miner of the same mine, Comrade Golubyatnikov Ivan Semenovich, using the method of multi-hole drilling, fulfilled the norm by 935%, and Comrade Yankin on the same day achieved new success, breaking his own first record and the record of Comrade. Golubyatnikov, having fulfilled the norm by 1150%. High-performance work vt. Yankin and Golubyatnikova were provided with well-organized technical assistance from the heads of the Krasnogvardeyskaya mine and the section tt. Shutenkov, Aksenov, Novikov, Smirnov and Yusupov.

For high examples of Stakhanov labor productivity to reward comrade. Yankin Illarion Pavlovich and Comrade Golubyatnikov Ivan Semyonovich with a badge "Excellent worker of socialist competition in non-ferrous metallurgy" and a personal watch

In order to fully develop the method of work, Comrade Yankin I order:

1. The manager of the Krasnogvardeyskaya mine, comrade Shutenkova to take under personal supervision the workplace of comrade Yankin, having taken all the necessary measures to consolidate and improve the achieved comrade. Yankin success.

2. The manager of the Krasnouralmedruda trust, comrade Bogato-wu, chief engineer of the trust comrade Kharlamov: a) oblige Comrades. Mo-zyrev, Zateev, Zakharov and other highly qualified

workers to organize the transfer of the experience of com. Yankin to other face mines, providing the necessary conditions for Stakhanov's work; b) to consider the work on the further introduction of the methods. Yankin one of its main tasks, as the main factor ensuring the implementation and overfulfillment of the production program for the trust.

3. The managers and chief engineers of all mines and mines of Glavmedia to review the work of the mine and district technical supervision (section chiefs, mechanics and other commanders), obliging them to provide appropriate conditions for workers working by the multi-hole drilling method.

4. To oblige the heads of copper mines to fully provide the downhole crews, converted to the multi-hole drilling method, with the required number of perforators, drills, hoses, etc. forests, etc., mobilizing all available resources.

5. In order to popularize the method comrade. Yankin OBNTI Giprotsvetmet until December 1 of this year. d. release a description of its method of operation.

6. For practical assistance to enterprises in the implementation of the method of multi-hole drilling, comrade Yankin to the chief of Glazmedi comrade. Malininudo On November 20, 1940, to send a group of qualified specialists to the Glavmedia mines - employees of the Heads of copper and institutes

7. I oblige all Glavmedia employees who are on a business trip to the mines to immediately get involved in the organization of work on multi-hole drilling.

8. To oblige Glavmed (Comrade Malinin) before December 1, 1940 to hold special briefing meetings in the Urals with the leading workers of the copper mines.
P. Lomako, People's Commissar of Nonferrous Metallurgy of the USSR

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 9022, on. 27, d. 93, ll. 8-9. Script

No. 126 Order of the People's Commissariat of the USSR No. 340 on the approval of the initiative of the high-speed workers-Stakhanovites in the mines of the Moscow Region basin and their rewar

December 30, 1940

At a number of mines in the Moscow region, the advanced Stakhanovites, having joined the pre-October socialist competition and taking up the initiative of the foremost workers of Donbass Nikolai Kravtsov, Pyotr Sinyagovsky and others, began to use high-speed methods of bulk breaking and breaking coal in longwalls. Initiator of high-speed cleaning of the bottom of the Moscow Region basin, bulk deflector of mine No. 2 Uzlovskaya Trust Stalinogorskugol comrade. Pindyurin, October 21 cut down 120 tons of coal per shift. This remarkable initiative immediately found a response among the advanced Stakhanovites and the commanders of the basin; October 23 Comrade Kurbatsky cut down 139 tons of coal, on October 26 com. Kleymenov cut down 151 tons of coal, on November 4 com. Dronov cut down 235 tons of coal, comrade. Pindyurin on November 6 cut down 213 tons of coal, on November 6 Comrade. Belov cut down 275 tons of coal, etc.

These new methods of speeding Stakhanovites make it possible to significantly increase the productivity of longwalls and raise coal production even higher.

1. For the initiative shown in the creation of new high-speed methods of breaking and bulk breaking of coal in the lavas of the Moscow region, to award the following miners and bulk breakers of the mines of the Stalinogorskugol Combine with the badge "Excellent worker of socialist competition in the People's Commissariat of the USSR" and "Commendation certificate of the People's Commissariat of the USSR Coal Industry"

Badge "Excellence in Socialist Competition Narkomuglya USSR":
Pindyurina Pavel Nikiforovich - miner mine number 2
Devyatkina Athanasius Vasilyevich - miner mine No2
Pyatizbyantseva Timothy Jakovljevic - mine miner number 2

Belov Andrey G. - mine navalootboyschika number 19
Katarzhnova Sergei G. - mine navalootboyschika number 19
Prozhika Illarion Mikhailovich - bulk deflector of mine No. 19
Stepan Ivanovich Galushkin - bulk deflector of mine No.20
Mikhailenko Daniil Ivanovich - bulk deflector of mine No.16
Ivan Dmitrievich Zasypkin - bulk deflector of mine No.8
"Commendation sheet of the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry of the USSR":
Kurbatekovshchik
Andrey Stepanovich Glukhov - miner at mine No. 2 of
Smolensky, Sergei Mikhailovich - miner at mine number 2
Mikhail Prokofievich Kleimenov - miner at mine No. 2
Andrey Petrovich Dronov - bulk cutter at mine No. 20

2. The head of the plant Moskvougol comrade Duduev, together with the Moscow Region House of Technology, will publish a brochure within a month that summarizes the experience of speeding workers in the Moscow Region basin

3. Within a ten-day period, the technical department of the plant will determine the mines where to introduce high-speed methods for breaking and breaking high-speed breakers and breakers of mine No. 2 of the Molotovugol trust and mines No. 8, 19 and 20 of the Stalinogorskugol trust

4. In the period from 1 to 10 January 1941 to hold a technical conference with the participation of engineers and technicians and Stakhanovites of the mines of the basin, “and which to discuss the activities of the technical department of the combine for high-speed cleaning of the bottom at the mines of the basin. The results of the conference should be submitted to me no later than January 15th.

People's Commissar of the Coal Industry of the USSR
V. Vakhrushev

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8225, on. 1, d. 1393, ll. 1-3. Script.

No 127 From the report of the Glavenergostroy of the USSR People's Commissariat of Power Plants for 1940

No earlier than January 1, 1941 [5]

SOCIALIST COMPETITION

I. Struggle for the Challenging Red Banners

Basically, the work on socialist competition in the Glavnergostroi system was developed in the struggle to obtain the rolling Red Banners of the People's Commissariat and the Central Administration.

1 According to the results of the second quarter, the rolling Red Banners of the People's Commissariat were awarded to the construction organizations of the Donsetstroy Trust Yuzhenergostroy, which fulfilled the work plan of the second quarter by 237%. For the installation organizations - the Kharkiv design and installation department of the Yuzhenergostroy trust, which fulfilled the plan for installation work in the II quarter by 140%, for all works - by 120%.

Based on the results of the 1st and 2nd quarters, the Red Banners of the Main Directorate were awarded: a) for construction organizations - the department of special construction of the transmission line HPP-10-Leningrad, the production plan was fulfilled by 103%; b) for the design and assembly departments - the Leningrad assembly department of the Sever-energostroy trust, which fulfilled the plan by 103%; c) for design departments - the Moscow Heat and Power Engineering Department, which fulfilled the plan by 120%.

2. Based on the results of the third quarter of 1940, the rolling Red Banners of the People's Commissariat were awarded: a) for construction organizations - they were retained by the Donsetstroy Trust Yuzhenergostroy, which fulfilled the plan for the third quarter by 108%; b) for installation work - the Kiev installation department of the Yuzhenergostroy trust, which fulfilled the plan by 140% for installation work.

The Challenging Red Banners of the Main Directorate were awarded based on the results of the third quarter: a) for construction organizations - the team of construction of the transmission line HPP-10 - Leningrad, which fulfilled the government's task ahead of schedule; b) for assembly departments - retained by the team of the Leningrad assembly department of the Sevenergostroy trust, which fulfilled the work plan by 137%; c) for design departments - the Kiev design department of the Teploelektroproekt trust, which completed the work plan by 130%.

II. Competition between trusts in 1940

The competition is organized between the following trusts: Tsentroenergostroy - Yuzhenergostroy; Sevenergostroy - Kavkaz-energostroy; Uralenergostroy-Vostokenergostroy; Armset - Volgosetenergostroy. In addition, the competition was carried out between the following organizations:

Yuzhenergosnab - Tsentroenergosnab; Leningrad office Sevenergomontazh - Moscow office Tsentroenergomontazh. Design and installation enterprises: Kiev, Moscow, Kharkov, Rostov - and electrical installation departments: Moscow, Caucasian, Kiev, Ural-Siberian and Kharkov. Construction projects: Stalinogorskaya, Frunzenskaya, Zuevskaya GRES-Kurakhovskaya

III. According to the main administration system, the following were awarded

The badge "Excellence in socialist competition Narkom-Electro" showed the best examples of production work - 103 people and the "Narkomelectro Certificate of Honor" - 151 people. [6

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 7855, on. 2, d.85, ll. 30, 31, 33. Original

No 128 From the report of the All-Union Scientific Engineering and Technical Mining Society on the introduction of advanced labor methods in production for 1938-1941

1941 [7

Guided by the instructions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the deployment of the Stakhanov movement, primarily in all mining areas, the Mining Society carried out work to study and scientifically generalize the Stakhanov methods of labor, exchange and disseminate advanced experience. In 1936-1937. in the Urals and in the Krivoy Rog basin, materials were collected on the consolidation of the working day, the thorough preparation of workplaces, the construction of the production process on the basis of new technology and the widespread use of mechanisms. Based on the study of the experience of the Stakhanovites, in 1938 the Krivoy Rog branch published the book "On cycles in the iron ore industry" - the first published work on this topic. In the Krivoy Rog basin and the Urals in 1938 and 1939 at the branches of the Mining Society, courses were created in which engineering and technical workers studied the methods of Stakhanov's labor and cyclical work.

In 1938, the Mining Society published a brochure “Cyclicity in the coal industry”, and in 1939 - a book “Cyclic work in longwall”. Collections of articles "To help the Stakhanov movement in the gold industry" and "Kryvbas on the anniversary of the Stakhanov movement" were also published. In 1939, the following books were published: "The Stakhanov experience of the Magnitogorsk mine", "To help the Stakhanovite of the peat industry", "Proceedings of the conference on cyclicity in the open mines of the Urals". In 1941, the book "The Semivolos-Yankin Method in the Copper Mines of the Urals" was published, published by the Ural Branch of the Mining Society, and others.

At the initiative of the Mining Society in 1939, in Donbass, at mine No. 1 "Tsentralnaya" of the Krasnoarmeyskugol trust, a demonstration production site was organized with the organization

of work on a cyclic schedule. To summarize the practice of cyclical work in open mines in 1939, the Ural branch of the Mining Society established a special conference. The conference participants heard reports on the use of cyclicity at the Goroblagodatsky iron mine, asbestos mines in the Bazhenovsky region, Magnitogorsk and Vysokogorsky mines, etc. The decisions made by the conference contributed to the introduction of cyclical working methods. The resolution and proceedings of the conference were published and sent to the members of the Mining Society. In the same year, a conference was organized in Sverdlovsk on cyclicality in underground mines and in Leningrad, a meeting on cyclical work in the peat industry. The Stalinist branch in J940 organized a conference on forced mining methods in the Donbass.

Organization of reviews

VNITO (mining) organized and conducted reviews of the introduction into production of completed research works, the introduction of new technology in projects, the use of equipment, plans and publications of literature of scientific and technical publishing houses, as well as inventive and rationalization proposals. On the initiative of the Mining Society in 1938-1939. a public review of completed, but not implemented in production, research projects, as well as unrealized inventions and rationalization proposals was undertaken. The activists of the organizing bureau of the Mining Society of Krivoy Rog, Ural, Stalin and Rostov branches reviewed the research works of TsNIGRI, NIGRI, VUGI, Leningrad, Moscow, Dnepropetrovsk and Sverdlovsk mining institutes, Donetsk Industrial Institute and Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold (in mining). Rationalization proposals and inventions were reviewed in the Stalinugol and Rostovugol combines (Donbass), in the former Ruda trust (Krivoy Rog), in the Glavrud of the USSR People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Glavmedruda of the USSR People's Commissariat of Nonferrous Metallurgy. In addition to 292 performers, up to 740 people took part in this work, and 712 research papers and 261 inventions and rationalization proposals

were reviewed. Along the way, based on the results of the practical application of scientific research, the effectiveness of the work of the institutes was checked. in the Glavrud of the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR and the Glavmedruda of the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR. In addition to 292 performers, up to 740 people took part in this work, and 712 research papers and 261 inventions and rationalization proposals were reviewed. Along the way, based on the results of the practical application of scientific research, the effectiveness of the work of the institutes was checked. in the Glavrud of the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR and the Glavmedruda of the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR. In addition to 292 performers, up to 740 people took part in this work, and 712 research papers and 261 inventions and rationalization proposals were reviewed. Along the way, based on the results of the practical application of scientific research, the effectiveness of the work of the institutes was checked.

As a result of the review, the teams of the Mining Society selected 86 unrealized research projects and 20 rationalization proposals, the effectiveness of which was about 50 million rubles. annual savings. In addition, the review provided assistance in the implementation of the practice of work of research institutes.

TSGAORSSSR, f. 5587, on. 6, d. 1, ll. 27-28, 31-32. Script.

No 129 Statistical information of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions about the number of workers in industry and construction who participated in socialist competition in 1937-1940. Not earlier than January 1, 1941 [8]

Trade union names	Posting date (month, year)	Number of registered workers, thous.	% to the number of registered workers	
			Stakhanovites and shock workers	Stakhanovites
Industrial Workers' Union Group (Summary)	I.1938.	5468.2	43.8	18.9
	I.1939.	6613.6	48.3	30.2
	I.1940.	6491.3	51.2	32,7
	VII.1940	5791.6	51.1	33.7
Including workers' trade unions:				
Coal and oil shale industries in central regions	I.1938.	30.8	37.4	11.9
	IV.1939.	35.9	39.2	14.9
	VII.1940	52.2	44.0	19.5
Coal industry of the eastern regions	I.1938.	124.4	42.5	9.1
	I.1939.	139.0	47.4	21.2
	I.1940.	161.9	44.6	20.2
	VII.1940	162.1	45.4	22.2
Coal industry of Donbass	I.1938.	345.4	45.7	12.8
	I.1939.	343.0	59.1	25.6
	I.1940.	261.6	60.4	23.3
Oil fields of the Caucasus	I.1938.	38.4	68.9	41.3
	I.1939.	56.9	65.0	41.3
	I.1940.	55.9	66.3	43.4
	I. 1941	68.0	66.7	44.1
Oil fields of the eastern regions	I.1938.	15.4	35.0	17.8
	I.1939.	20.0	34.0	19.2
	I.1940.	21.9	47.0	27.3
	I. 1941	21.2	43.3	44.1
Refinery industry	I.1938.	14.4	64.8	41.6
	I.1939.	18.6	67.5	47.2
	I.1940.	19.4	71.3	51.8
	VII.1940	20.4	72.4	52.1
Peat industry	I.1938.	181.4	35.5	13.6
	I.1939.	95.7	38.2	16.5

	I.1940.	99.3	44.5	20.6
	VII.1940	231.9	50.5	27.1
Iron ore industry of the South	I.1938.	53.7	49.3	19.3
	I.1939.	45.5	43.6	23.2
	I.1940.	42.0	48.9	23.9
	VII.1940	45.4	42.6	17.8
Iron ore industry of the East	I.1938.	13.8	53.0	26.5
	I.1939.	13.8	58.7	31.4
	I.1940.	14.2	49.5	27.2
	VII.1940	17.9	43,7	23.5
Mining and non-metallic industry	I.1938.	55.0	43.1	22.1
	I.1939.	53.3	51.6	30.4
	I.1940.	50.5	50.1	31.6
	Vii. 1940.	41.5	53.8	34.5
Salt industry	I.1938.	5.4	43.1	26.1
	I.1939.	6.1	44.1	25.6
	I.1940.	5.4	48.9	33.0
	VII.1940	5.9	51.0	32,7
Ferrous metallurgy of the central regions	I.1938.	61.5	54.0	29.5
	I.1939.	58.0	65.1	41.4
	I.1940.	49.4	55.6	44.6
	I. 1941	55.0	60.6	37.7
Ferrous metallurgy of the South	I.1938.	204.6	53.7	33.2
	I.1939.	198.3	60.6	41.8
	I.1940.	186.0	59.3	42.6
	I. 1941	194.9	64.5	43.5
Ferrous metallurgy of the eastern regions	I.1938.	121.1	47.8	23.0
	I.1939.	117.5	53.2	31.1
	I.1940.	109.7	51.1	31.5
	I. 1941	105.7	55.0	29.6
Extraction of non-ferrous metals	I.1938	76.6	44.1	22.0
Copper industry	X.1939	103.8	47.1	27.7
	I.1940.	58.9	46.4	27.0
	I. 1941	58.4	43.8	25.3
Polymetal industry	I.1940.	63.8	51.8	28.9
	I. 1941	68.4	55.5	31.4
	I.1938.	24.6	66.8	30.8

Non-ferrous metal processing	I.1939.	23,7	72.0	43.3
	I.1940.	23.1	68.7	47.8
	I. 1941	22.8	67.0	44.3
Heavy engineering	I.1938.	123.6	50.6	33.1
	I.1939.	125.2	60.0	42.0
	I.1940.	115.5	65.2	46.6
	I. 1941	117.6	61.5	42.0
Medium map building	I.1938.	172.8	52.8	34.1
	I.1939.	179.9	57.5	39.0
	I.1940.	138.7	60.0	41.1
	I. 1941	136.3	57.8	39.5
Machine tool industry	I.1938.	55.9	54.5	34,7
	I.1939.	57.4	64.4	42.6
	I.1940.	41.9	61.9	44.5
	I. 1941	49.7	57.2	39.5
Precision engineering plants	I.1938.	71.7	49.3	31.3
	I.1939.	70.5	59.1	40.3
	I.1940.	56.6	59.6	43.1
	I. 1941	57.3	59.7	41.4
Metal products	I.1938.	159.4	51.3	31.8
	I.1939.	153.8	54,7	37.4
	I.1940.	145.5	57.3	39.9
	I. 1941	128.2	65.2	44.3
Transport engineering	I.1938.	108.5	55.5	36 7
	I.1939.	103.6	57.2	44.4
	I.1940.	90.5	59.0	42.9
	I. 1941	90.6	57 0	40 8
Agricultural engineering	I.1938.	69.6	56.2	38.8 "
	X.1940	56.5	56.3	41.8
	I. 1941	55.4	58.2	13.5,
Automotive industry	I.1938.	87.3	57.2	2b'2
	I.1939.	90.0	64.1	36.2
	I.1940.	88.7	66.4	41.6
Tractor industry	I.1938.	50.8	54.0	36.1
	I.1939.	56.1	59.5	39.9
	I.1940.	61.9	60.2	41.1
	I. 1941	54.2	61.7	41.0
	I.1938.	65.3	61.6	38.5

Electrical engineering industry	I.1939.	80.1	64.0	41.8
	I. 1941	62.3	64.2	42.6
	I. 1941	63.8	63.8	42.0
Power plants	I.1938.	50.6	62.6	38.8
	I.1939.	51.7	70.0	47.6
	I.1940.	48.4	67.9	47.7
By-product coke industry	I.1938.	30.5	51.5	30.9
	I.1939.	32.1	58.6	39.1
	I.1940.	31.5	65.1	45.5
	I. 1941	32.4	64.5	43.9
Mineral fertilizers and soda products	I.1938.	33.9	54.1	30.3
Main chemical industry (renamed 1940)	I.1939.	39.4	57.2	36.2
	I.1940.	37.2	56.8	35.3
	I. 1941	35.9	56.0	35.4
The paint and pharmaceutical industries	I.1938.	71.8	40.8	32'0
	I.1939.	70.5	64.3	43.0
	I.1940.	59.3	66.7	46.4
	VII.1940	57.7	64.8	45.4
Rubber industry	I.1938.	89.9	48.5	29.'9
	I.1939.	81.1	56.7	39.9
	I.1940.	77.9	62.8	43 6
	I. 1941	66.9	57.0	41.3
Glass industry	I.1938.	95.0	42.2	27.1
	I.1939.	90.9	48.4	33.8
	I.1940.	91.8	51.6	36.2
	I. 1941	80.5	50.1	32.3
Porcelain industry	I.1938.	36.5	52.0	33.2
	I.1939.	37.3	58.0	41.6
	I.1940.	32.6	65.1	49.4
	I. 1941	30.9	59.7	43.2
Refractory industry	I.1938.	28.5	56.3	25.9
	I.1939.	39.3	57.4	30.1
	I.1940.	34.5	66.0	33.8
	VII.1940	30.8	62.4	32.0
Cement factories	I.1938.	39.8	44.1	21.9
	I.1939.	40.2	48.6	26.7
	I.1940.	31.9	55.8	35.2

	I. 1941	34.6	54.5	33.9
Lromstroymaterialov RSFSR	I.1940.	92.2	42.2	23.4
	VII.1940	118.4	39.6	21.0
Industrial building materials of the Ukrainian SSR	I.1940.	31.1	55.9	33.9
	VII.1940	39.9	52.3	31.0
Industrial building materials of the BSSR	I.1940.	4.6	52.0	31.3
Industrial building materials of Transcaucasia	I.1940.	5.8	50.8	27.3
Industrial building materials of Kazakhstan and Central Asia	I.1940.	3.5	37.7	18.9
	VII.1940	10.6	28.2	18.4
Forests and rafting of the central and southern regions	I.1938.	185.9	21.0	10.2
	I.1939.	223.2	26.4	13.1
	I.1940.	195.1	34.4	18.2
	VII.1940	200.9	30.1	16.8
Forests and rafting of the northern regions	I.1938.	267.7	20.7	10.5
	I.1939.	257.9	25.6	14.1
	I.1940.	269.7	31.3	18.1
	VII.1940	252.4	30.8	17.5
Forests and rafting of the eastern regions	I.1938.	198.0	21.0	10.5
	VII.1939.	186.3	33.9	19.9
	I.1940.	61.1	33.1	18.9
Sawmill and woodworking industries in central and southern regions	I.1938.	106.3	46.9	29.3
	I.1939.	106.2	52.1	34.1
	I.1940.	96.1	53.8	38.2
	I. 1941	88.9	53.4	37.1
Sawmill and woodworking industries in the northern regions	I.1938.	70,7	47.8	27.1
	I.1939.	69.1	53.9	33.5
	I.1940.	45.3	51.6	32.6
	VII.1940	46.1	49.7	31.5
Sawmill and woodworking industries in the eastern regions	I.1938.	52.0	42.8	22.0
	I.1939.	49.7	50.5	32.1
	I.1940.	38.3	62.4	39.9
	I. 1941	46.1	58.7	36.1
	I.1938.	49.7	54.2	35.3

Furniture and music industry	I.1939.	46.9	58.5	40.8
	I.1940.	53.6	59.2	41.5
	I. 1941	43.1	61.7	43,7
Match and plywood industry	I.1938.	39.0	50.7	35.0
	I.1939.	40.3	52.6	40.4
	I.1940.	37.0	55.6	43.6
	I. 1941	36.7	51.4	37.8
Printing Industry Center and South	I.1938.	81.3	57.2	29.2
	I.1939.	78.9	62.9	38.3
	I.1940.	66.4	67.0	43.6
	I. 1941	67.7	65.0	42.3
Printing industry	I.1938.	27.2	51.5	35.9
	I.1939.	24.0	62.5	44.0
	I.1940.	19.3	65.0	48.8
	I. 1941	19.9	62.3	43.6
Paper industry	I.1938.	65.2	49.3	32.0
	I.1939.	40.6	50.0	39.3
	I.1940.	55.6	53.2	36.8
	I. 1941	62.4	50.6	33.6
Cotton industry of Moscow and Leningrad regions and new districts	I.1938	288.6	34.8	20.0
	IV.1939.	282.7	41.4	26.4
	I.1940	267.6	42.3	27.8
	I. 1941	299.5	48.6	33.0
Cotton industry of the Ivanovo region	VII.1938	200.2	33.1	22.7
	I. 1939	201.4	35,7	24.2
	I.1940.	205.5	43.5	30.4
	I. 1941	196.4	49.3	35.6
Cotton ginning plants	VII.1938	29.1	19.6	10.8
	IV-1939	33.4	28.1	16.2
	I.1940.	37.4	30.0	18.4
	VII.1940	25.2	32.5	21.6
Woolen industry	I.1938.	103.6	49.1	30.2
	I.1939.	82.5	54.8	40.1
	I.1940.	92.9	55.3	42.0
	I. 1941	92.1	57.2	44.4
Knitting industry	I.1938.	101.0	41.9	29.3
	I.1939.	105.5	48.8	38.0
	I.1940.	102.1	54.6	43.1

	I. 1941	102.5	60.1	46.1
Silk industry	I.1938	52 1	46.0	27.0
	I.1939.	41,7	53.7	35.0
	I.1940.	51.2	54.5	37.7
	I. 1941	55.4	57.8	40.4
Linen industry	I.1938	128.3	28.1	14.4
	I.1939.	149.7	33.7	17.8
	I.1940.	132.8	36.1	20.2
	I. 1941	122.5	39.3	23.2
Hemp industry	I.1938.	43.6	44.8	25.6
	I.1939.	34.1	49.1	33.4
	I.1940.	43.1	47.9	32.9
	I. 1941	43,7	52.4	35.9
Leather industry	I.1938.	59.4	59.8	43.5
	IV.1939.	45.6	67.7	53.7
	IV.1940.	44.5	70.0	50.7
	I. 1941	59.6	64.8	51.0
Shoe industry	I.1938.	172.1	61.0	39.9
	I.1939.	149.2	60.2	43.1
	I.1940.	138.1	63.8	48.7
	I. 1941	104.0	62.4	46.4
Fur industry	I.1938.	25.2	61.4	40.8
	I.1939.	21.9	67.5	51.8
	I.1940.	18.8	70.8	56.3
	I. 1941	17.9	67.3	53.9
Garment industry of the southern regions	I.1938.	70.8	57.5	36.8
	I.1939.	76.8	63.1	45.5
	I.1940.	70.0	64.6	49.7
	I. 1941	71.8	61.4	51.8
The garment industry of the northern regions	I.1938.	162.4	58.7	37.7
	I.1939.	156.8	61.9	47.0
	I.1940.	145.3	64.3	51.4
	I. 1941	122.6	65.5	53.5
Sugar industry	I.1938.	160.5	23.1	12.0
	I.1939.	135.5	31.8	17.5
	I 1940	136.0	30.6	16.3
	I. 1941	128.1	29.6	16.4

Flour milling industry and elevators of the Center and South	I.1938.	110.1	27.2	13.1
Flour Milling Industry and Elevators Center	VII.1938	69.5	25.0	12.1
	I.1939.	91.0	31.9	14.7
	I. 1941	90.7	35.5	18.8
	I. 1941	74.9	37.5	19.2
Milling industry and elevators of the South	VII.1938	74.0	28.1	13.6
	I.1939.	74.4	34.2	18.1
	I.1940.	70,7	47.5	25.8
	I. 1941	55,7	48.5	27.6
Milling industry and elevators of the East	I.1938.	47.2	19.8	8.2
	X.1939	66.4	33.0	15.4
Bakery industry	I.1938.	131.8	43.1	22.6
	I.1939.	138.1	49.0	29.2
	I.1940.	159.2	59.4	33.1
	I. 1941	160.0	58.3	38.1
Confectionery industry	I.1938.	75.1	57.7	38.6
	I.1939.	75.4	61.9	48.0
	I.1940.	65.4	60.3	47.7
	I. 1941	52.3	62.5	46.8
Fishing industry of the South	I.1938.	63.6	41.0	26.3
	I.1939.	67.7	42.2	27.7
	I.1940.	69.4	43,7	29.7
	I. 1941	68.0	43.2	29.5
Fishing industry of the northern regions	I.1938.	18.7	48.9	30.5
	I.1939.	32.6	37.7	23,7
	I.1940.	32.1	43.3	25.9
	I. 1941	30.1	42.6	25.6
Fishing industry of the Far East	I.1938.	10.2	30.0	17.7
Meat and refrigeration industry	I.1938.	78.6	38.1	21.8
	I.1939.	71.5	54.6	36.5
	I.1940.	95.4	57.6	40.9
	VII.1940	80.4	57.4	39.3
Canning industry	I.1939.	57.5	49.7	32.6
	I.1940.	58.6	48.8	33.7
	I. 1941	52.8	52.4	34.8

Oil and fat industry	I.1938.	53.1	48.8	29.4
	I.1939.	42.2	53.9	34.8
	I.1940.	44.6	60.2	42.7
	VII.1940	39.4	62.2	43.2
Dairy industry	I.1938.	66.6	20.9	8.5
	I.1939.	88.5	23.5	10.7
	I.1940.	91.3	27.3	12.0
	I. 1941	105.1	28.3	12.1
Tobacco industry	I.1938.	28.4	58.2	38.1
	I.1939.	29.8	62.1	44.6
	I.1940.	28.9	68.0	49.0
	I. 1941	29.3	64.5	40.1
Alcoholic beverage and wine industry	I.1938.	104.0	37.1	22.2
	I.1939.	98.1	44.5	28.9
	I.1940.	101.1	41.8	29.4
	I. 1941	93.9	41.8	28.3
Brewing and starch-syrup industry	I.1938.	42.4	46.5	27.4
	I.1939.	30.4	52.7	32.2
	I.1940.	37.6	54,7	36.8
	I. 1941	33.8	52.9	36.2
Construction Workers' Union Group (Summary)	I.1938.	1036.7	47.0	25.5
	I.1939.	1058.8	47.1	26.4
	I.1940.	960.8	51.6	26.4
	VII.1940	1092.6	48.4	25.4
Including workers' trade unions:				
Heavy Industry Construction Center and South	I.1938.	282.1	56.1	26.4
	X.1939	274.0	64.5	33.5
Heavy Industry Construction Center	I.1940.	172.2	55.0	28.5
	I. 1941	192.5	47.2	22.9
Heavy Industry Construction South	1.1940 g.	97.4	72.6	39.5
	VII.1940	132.2	51.1	35,7
Heavy industry construction in the Urals and Western Siberia	I.1938.	124.9	46.7	18.8
	I.1939.	114.2	48.8	23.1
	I 1940	112.5	50.4	23.9
	I. 1941	135.6	50.1	22.6
Construction of heavy industry in the Far East	VII.1938	34.5	32.3	16.5
	I.1939.	50.4	30.4	16.4

	I.1940.	58.3	38.8	20.7
	VII.1940	52.9	39.3	21.4
Construction of light, forestry and food industries	I.1938.	126.0	40.5	18.8
	X.1939	90.4	46.7	25.3
Utility and housing construction	I.1938.	260.3	38.8	17.7
	X.1939	271.3	45.5	21.1
Communal and Housing Center	I.1940.	149.1	48.6	22.5
	I. 1941	145.0	52.9	25.5
Communal and housing construction South	I.1940.	80.9	44.4	22.0
	I. 1941	102.5	46.3	22.4
Utility and housing construction East	I.1940.	55.3	37.3	17.7
	I. 1941	70.4	35.9	15.6
Railway construction and subway	I.1938.	151.5	36.9	26.4
	I.1939.	127.7	50.9	26.9
	I.1940.	137.5	57.4	32.6
	I. 1941	199.0	52.7	27.0
Highway and hydraulic engineering construction	1.1938g.	91.9	35.9	16.8
	I.1939.	87.4	40.8	19.2
	I.1940.	97.1	43.9	21.5
	I. 1941	97.1	45.5	21.4

"Statistical reference books of the statistics department of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions": vol. I, 1938, pp. 51-53; no. III, 1939, pp. 16-22; no. I, 1940, ar. 90-97; no. II, then pp. 39-46; no. III, 1940, pp. 35-42; no. IV, 1940, pp. 21-28; no. III, 1941, pp. 89-93.

No 130 From the certificate of the Central Committee of the Komsomol to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the initiative of the Komsomol organizations in the struggle for economy, strengthening technological discipline and culture in production [4]

At the earliest 28 January 1941 [9]

I. Struggle for economy, against waste

The Komsomol organizations of many enterprises of the Union took up the initiative of the Stalingrad Komsomol members in the struggle for economy. Recently, a city Komsomol activist was held in Leningrad, at which the question of the participation of all Komsomol organizations in the struggle for economy and against waste was discussed. In the districts and enterprises of Leningrad, meetings of Komsomol organizations and assets are held to discuss the reports of the heads of enterprises on the results of 1940 and the tasks of 1941. At the Vulkan plant, Komsomol members saved 656 tons of non-ferrous and ferrous metals. At the Kirov plant, Komsomol brigades are conducting raids on workshops, seeking to reduce the consumption of fuel, electricity, metal, and reduce rejects. In the iron foundry, 13 tons of unused metal were found. Saved 15 thousand watts of energy. Komsomol members of the plant.

At the Rostov plant of agricultural machinery, the Komsomol members showed an initiative in the construction of a workshop for the restoration of worn-out tools. The Komsomol members developed a technical project, cleaned the premises, prepared the foundation for the installation of equipment, and identified equipment. All work was carried out free of charge, outside working hours. This workshop will save the plant 5 million rubles by repairing and returning worn-out tools to service.

At the enterprises of the Sverdlovsk region, 600 Komsomol members work as public inspectors for energy saving. At the plant them. Sergo Ordzhonikidze Komsomol members organized the identification and collection of surplus tools and equipment for

MTM and MTS. This initiative has become widespread; already collected tools in the amount of 70 thousand rubles. Komsomol members and youth of the Mariupol plant named after Ilyich installed special boxes for collecting metal shavings in the shops at each machine. At each unit, signs are posted showing the output, how much metal is saved by the worker per day. With the help of the Komsomol members, the territory of the plant was cleared of scrap metal.

Furnace 1st class blast furnace No. 1 of the plant. Frunze (Konstantinovka) Komsomolets Comrade In November, Serenko fulfilled the task by 119.1%, saved 314 tons of coke, in December, while fulfilling the task by 123%, he saved about 500 tons of coke.

At the machine-tool plant them. Ordzhonikidze (Moscow), 300 members of the Komsomol are participating in the work to save money. 30 tons of ferrous metal, 2 tons of non-ferrous metal were collected, 80 tons of mothballed castings were removed, two unused foreign machines worth 40 thousand rubles were discovered, which are now being repaired by the Komsomol members, then they will be put into operation.

II. Strengthening technological discipline

The Komsomol organizations of the Leningrad factories (Bolshevik, GOMZ, etc.) are doing a lot to strengthen technological discipline. At these, as well as at a number of other factories, meetings of designers, technologists are convened, raids are carried out to check compliance with technology, exhibitions are organized, etc. The Komsomol members of the Bolshevik plant took the lead over the manufacture of a new machine number 38. Thanks to the active work of the Komsomol members, this machine was produced on time.

Dnepropetrovsk regional committee of LKSMU is also doing a lot of work to strengthen technological discipline at enterprises. The initiators of this work in the Dnepropetrovsk region were the Komsomol members of the metallurgical plant named after I. Dzerzhinsky. To guide this work, a commission was created under the city committee of the Komsomol, consisting of engineers,

Stakhanovite metallurgists, and Komsomol workers. The Komsomol members carried out a raid to check the state of technological discipline, review and repair of control and measuring equipment. The Komsomol members put things in order at the charge yards, sorted the ore into classes, took under their supervision the weight management and weighing of materials going into the charge. Explain the basics of technology to young people and set a personal example in following technological instructions. They are actively involved in rationalization and invention.

"Technology in metallurgy". Preparing a series of lectures on metallurgy. 300 Komsomol members have already signed up to listen to these lectures. Technical conferences are held at a number of enterprises on the initiative of the Komsomol members. At the plant them. Vorovsky (Sverdlovsk), a production and technical conference of Komsomol members was held on the fight against marriage and compliance with technological discipline. At the plant them. Petrovsky, Dnipropetrovsk region, a raid was carried out to verify compliance with technological instructions, a technical conference of young metallurgists is being prepared.

III. Struggle for culture and cleanliness in production

Komsomol members of the Moscow plant "Sharikopodshipnik" began a campaign for exemplary cleanliness at the plant. A meeting of cleaning ladies was held at the plant. With the help of poets and writers, slogans and posters were produced. The Komsomol members of the roller workshop gathered 77 kg of balls scattered around the workshop one day after work. Komsomol members of the tool shop, while checking the waste of tools, found 465 kg of usable bolts. On January 28, at a meeting of Moscow activists, the report of the Secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the Sharikopodshipnik plant, comrade Burnaeva about the experience of Komsomol members fighting for cleanliness at the enterprise. Now, following the example of the Komsomol members of the Sharikopodshipnik plant, Komsomol members of many

enterprises in Moscow and a number of other cities are doing the same work.

Komsomol members of the Moscow Machine-Tool Plant. Ordzhonikidze put in order the workplaces, collected scrap metal, cleared the shops of unnecessary equipment, and wiped the glass

IV. Participation of Komsomol organizations in the reversal of machine tool industry

In connection with the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on machine-tool building [10], the Komsomol organizations of the Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Voronezh regions took patronage over the construction of new machine-tool factories in these regions. At a meeting of the secretaries of the regional Komsomol committees of the indicated regions in the Central Committee of the Komsomol, a practical plan for the work of the Komsomol on patronage was developed. The People's Commissar for Construction of the USSR, Comrade Ginzburg.

The Komsomol organization of the Novosibirsk region takes an active part in the construction of a boring machine plant. In the near future, 250 Komsomol members are sent for construction. In March 1941. 1050 Komsomol members of the region will be sent to build the plant. Now the Novosibirsk regional committee of the Komsomol, together with party and economic organizations, is working to provide the construction with the necessary transport for the transportation of building materials. Together with the construction management, the regional committee organizes courses at the construction school for training 200 Komsomol members - workers for construction

The Novosibirsk Construction Institute undertook to help the construction with technical guidance, to send construction specialists to the construction. During the summer holidays, student trainees will be sent to the construction site.

The Komsomol organizations of the People's Commissariat for Tyazhmash and the People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR organized control posts to monitor the progress of cases and materials on the construction of the Novosibirsk, Alapaevsky, Penza and Voronezh machine-tool plants; established contact with the regional committees of the Komsomol, which are involved in the construction of machine-tool plants.

The Central Committee of the Komsomol held a meeting of young designers and secretaries of the Komsomol committees of machine-tool factories in Moscow.

V. Participation of the Komsomol in the work of the oil industry

The Komsomol organizations of Baku have achieved the commissioning of many previously idle wells. Over the past two months, Komsomol members have restored 10 wells in the Kaganoichneft trust alone. Abandoned equipment was found to launch these wells. All well start-up work was carried out after hours. Komsomol members of the compressor facilities, where the secretary of the Komsomol committee comrade. Pozdnyakov, checked the state of the compressor facilities and found large losses of compressed air. At the Komsomol meeting with the participation of engineers and technicians, proposals for eliminating compressed air losses were discussed. The administration of the enterprise supported the Komsomol members. Measures have been developed and are being implemented that will provide savings of 13-14 thousand cubic meters. m of compressed air sufficient for the operation of 2-4 compressor wells.

Komsomol members of the Leninneft trust identified and collected various industrial materials worth 2,732 thousand rubles. The Komsomol drilling rig No. 133 of the Mirzani oil field (Georgia) has drilled and commissioned one well over 1000 m in excess of the plan. The Komsomol organizations of the Chechen-Ingushetia oil fields are conducting raids to check the implementation of rationalization proposals.

Vi. The work of the Komsomol in the coal industry

Socialist competition developed between the Komsomol members of the mines of the Voroshilovgrad region and the Komsomol members of the Moscow region. As a result of socialist competition in the basin near Moscow, all members of the Komsomol are fulfilling and overfulfilling the established production quota. At the order-bearing mine. Kalinin (Gorlovka), all Komsomol members are Stakhanovites and shock workers. Komsomol youth brigades of mine No. I-bis and No. 8 gave 1000 tons of coal over and above the plan. Komsomol members Petrakov, Rybin, Salo fulfill the norms by 200% every day. All the Komsomol members of the advanced mine No. 8 (Gorlovka) are Stakhanovites, many of them systematically fulfill the norms by 200%.

Supporting the initiative of the Komsomol members to take patronage over the mechanisms (Stalin region), the Komsomol organizations created inspection teams, checked the use of mine mechanisms, sent the best Komsomol members to work on the mechanisms. In the underground transport of many mines, Komsomol youth brigades have been created, which have done a lot to fulfill the annual plans for coal mining ahead of schedule.

Central archive of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, f. 1, on. 8, d.9, ll. 11-18. Copy.

No 131 From the certificate of the People's Commissariat of Textiles of the USSR on the results of socialist competition in the textile industry in 1940.

No earlier than March 15, 1941 [11]

Stakhanov movement

1940 was marked by the further growth of the Stakhanov movement in the textile industry.

In 1940, in comparison with 1939, the Stakhanov movement had a significant development:

	All over the industry		**Including cotton**	
	abs.	**%**	**abs.**	**%**
On December 31, 1939, the total number of workers was:				
Stakhanovites	153,901	30.7	104321	30.0
drummers	61 783	12.3	46823	13.5
Total	215,684	43.0	151,144	43.5
By January 1, 1941 it became:				
Stakhanovites	188 835	37.1	134303	36.8
drummers	74303	14.6	63,174	14.6
Total	263 J3S	51.7	187,477	51.4

In total, 7180 people were awarded to female workers, workers, engineers, initiators of the Stakhanov movement, fulfilling and overfulfilling the government production task for the textile industry as of March 15, 1941; badge "Excellence in Socialist Competition of NKtextile of the USSR" - 6,600 people and the badge "Honorary Textile Worker" - 580 people.

According to the results of work in 1940, in the IV quarter, 2349 people were awarded with the badge "Excellent worker in socialist competition of NK textiles of the USSR".

For the early fulfillment of the annual plan of 1940, 1238 people were awarded the badge "Excellence in Socialist Competition of NK textiles of the USSR", including in separate main departments for early implementation and based on the results of work for the IV quarter and 1940:

1st Glavmoskhloprom	190	man
2nd Glavmoskhloprom	127	man
Glavlenkhloprom	303	man
Glavwool	182	man
Glavshelk	109	man

The best Stakhanovites are mnogostanochniki

Mefodieva Olga Pavlovna - weaver of the factory. October revolution, the moleskin works, it serves 10 Plattov machines at a standard rate of 6 machines, the production rates are fulfilled by 109%.

Lepeshkina Minadora Vasilievna - weaver of the Likinsky factory, awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor, works diagonal art. 837, Serves 10 machines at a typical rate of 4 machines, fulfills production rates by 109-116%.

Mishina Alexandra Vasilievna - a water-worker at the Krasnaya Talka factory, she works with ducks No. 85 gr., Serves 2048 spindles with a standard rate of 1220 spindles, fulfills the output standards by 108-110%.

Progunova Olga Konstantinovna is a weaver of the New Ivanovskaya m-ra factory, she works satin art. No. 133, standard service rate for 8 machines; by the 18th party conference, it had switched to 20 machine tools, and achieved production rates at 20 machines by 1148%.

Golovanova Maria Semyonovna - a bank-broker at the paper-spinning mill of the Glukhovsky combine, roving No. 9, 5 works,

serves 1,056 spindles at a standard rate of 600 spindles, fulfills the production rate by 116-118%.

O. I. Kurbatova is a weaver of the Krasnaya Roza plant, she serves 8 looms, systematically exceeds the output standards.

Galenkina A.D. has been working at the Kuntsevo factory for 18 years as a weaver, with a typical service of two looms, she serves 4 looms, develops art. 124/76, the annual task was completed on November 30, having fulfilled 113.4% at the end of the year, worked out 1612 m above the plan.

TsGANKHSSSR, f. 8591, on. 5, d. 95, ll. 50, 56-58. Copy.

No. 132 From the decree of the XI plenum of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the 9th convocation on the tasks of trade union organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the XVIII Party Conference and the national economic plan for 1941.

April 4, 1941

In order to raise the work of trade union organizations to the level of requirements arising from the decisions of the XVIII All-Union Conference of the CPSU (6) and the plan for the development of the national economy for 1941, the XI Plenum of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions resolves:

1. To oblige all trade union organizations to put an end to the existing shortcomings in their work, turn their attention to the organization of labor and production, to questions of wages, the organization of socialist competition and actively fight for the elimination of shortcomings in the work of industry and transport, revealed by the XVIII All-Union Conference of the CPSU (b).

2. The plenum obliges the central, regional, factory and local committees to develop in every possible way the socialist competition of workers and employees for the further development of industry and transport, for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the plan for the development of the national economy for 1941. Trade union organizations should develop the Stakhanov movement more broadly, directing the initiative the Stakhanovites to increase labor productivity, to solve specific problems facing the enterprise, mine, railway, to pull up the lagging sectors of production. It is necessary in the near future to put an end to bureaucratic distortions, pomp and clamor in the leadership of socialist competition in the istakhanov movement. The central committees of the trade union should generalize the work of the factory and local committees in organizing socialist competition and the development of the Stakhanov movement and disseminate the best working methods of the factory committees among all trade union organizations. The central committees of the trade unions must ensure that the factory, factory and local committees, on a

monthly basis, take stock of the results of socialist competition and the development of the Stakhanov movement, reveal the existing shortcomings in this matter and take measures to eliminate them.

3. The plenum invites the central, regional, factory and local committees to improve the work of production conferences, making every possible use of them to exchange production experience and develop the creative initiative of workers, Stakhanovists, engineers and technical workers, to deploy criticism and self-criticism of production shortcomings. Central, regional, factory, factory and local committees should show more initiative in improving the organization of labor in industry and transport. Trade union organizations must ensure the regular convocation of production meetings, discussion at them of specific production issues on work on schedule, on the full use of equipment, machine tools, machines, on the economic use of tools, materials, fuel and electricity, on the introduction of devices, increasing labor productivity, downtime and accidents, rejects and incompleteness of products, etc. Trade union organizations are obliged to wage a more decisive struggle against downtime and the slightest malfunctions in production, persistently seek their elimination, and ensure that materials, parts and tools are supplied to the workplace on time. The plenary session obliges the trade union organizations, along with the convocation of general plant, shop, divisional and group production meetings, to convene production meetings by profession. Factory, factory and shop committees are obliged to ensure that every proposal that improves work and reveals new reserves for the growth of labor productivity is introduced into production.

4. Central, regional factory and local committees in the field of wages should strive for a strict and consistent implementation of the principle of material incentives for well-working people, higher remuneration for skilled labor compared to unskilled labor. To this end, trade union organizations should strive for the introduction of a piece-rate system of remuneration for workers in all jobs that can be rationed and in every possible way promote the introduction of a bonus system for managers of enterprises. The Plenary Session

obliges all trade union organizations to work towards the elimination of the rotten practice of wage equalization to the end and resolutely fight against illegal wage supplements for unproduced work, which are nothing more than embezzlement of public funds. Factory, the plant and shop committees must establish control over the revision of outdated production standards, the timely introduction of new production standards at works where organizational and technical measures have been taken. Taking into account that the experimental statistical standards hinder the growth of labor productivity, the plenum obliges the trade union organizations to seek the replacement of these standards with technical production standards that ensure the use of equipment at full capacity. The plenary meeting obliges all trade union organizations to deal with wage issues on a daily basis, to know the state of wages not only in terms of the average indicators for industry and transport, but also the level of wages of workers by profession and category

5. The plenary session obliges the trade union organizations to constantly help workers and women workers in raising their qualifications, to help workers and women workers who do not fulfill production standards, to master production techniques and Stakhanov methods of work

6. The plenary session considers that the trade union organizations are badly fighting for the establishment of elementary order and cleanliness in enterprises and on the railways. Separate central and factory committees, instead of fighting for immediate cleanliness and elementary order, took the path of creating brigades and commissions, began to organize raids, campaigns and public inspections for cleanliness with the establishment of bonuses, etc. The plenary session obliges the trade union organizations to obtain from the directors of enterprises and heads of shops that cleanliness and elementary order in the enterprises of industry and transport are established and maintained on a daily basis. Trade union organizations must instill in all workers an intolerant attitude

towards dirt and lack of culture in production, professional pride for keeping cars clean,

7. The plenary session obliges all trade union organizations to strengthen their work to strengthen labor discipline, bearing in mind that the task of combating labor turnover and absenteeism is not a short-term campaign, but requires daily work among the masses. Trade union organizations must fight daily to fulfill the instructions of the XVIII All-Union Conference of the CPSU (b) on the complete elimination of absenteeism.

The plenum of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions expresses firm confidence that the trade unions under the leadership of Lenin's party will achieve new successes in organizing the broad masses of workers and employees to fight for the implementation of the decisions of the XVIII All-Union Conference of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR in 1941, at the struggle for the further growth of the economic and defense might of the socialist state.

The fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1941 will provide our country with further advancement in the implementation of the historic task set at the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - to catch up and overtake the main capitalist countries also economically.

"Resolutions of the plenums of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (ninth convocation)". M., 1949, pp. 199-204.

[1] Information about the work of complex teams in the oil fields is omitted.

[2] The list of measures to improve the work of VNITO has been omitted.

[3] The appendix is not published (TsTANKh USSR, f. 8875, on. 46, d. 73, pp. 31-34

[4] 5 signatures follow.

[5] Dated by content.

[6] Information about the number of Stakhanovites for individual trusts of Glavenergostroy has been omitted

[7] Dated by content.

[8] Dated by content

[9] Dated by content

[10] This refers to the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated September 4, 1939 "On the development of the machine-tool industry in the USSR"

[11] Dated by content

NOTES

[1] Conversion is a change in the terms of previously issued government loans. This refers to the reform of the state credit in 1930 and the conversion of 1936. In 1930, bonds of all previously issued loans, except for the bonds of the 3rd industrialization loan, were replaced by bonds issued in 1930, the “Five-Year Plan in Four Years” loan. This unification made it easier for workers to keep track of the circulation of winnings and repayments, helped to improve the service to borrowers, and lowered the cost of loans for the state. The 1936 conversion consisted in reducing the cost of a loan for the state from 8 to 4% and in extending the term of state loans from 10 to 20 years. All loans issued before 1936 were combined into a loan of the second five-year plan (issue of the fourth year).

[2]The law on the formation of the All-Union People's Commissariat for Construction was adopted by the III session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 29, 1939. In A.I. five-year plan. Until 1939, the management of all construction organizations was concentrated in the industrial commissariats and other

departments. The downsizing of the People's Commissariats in 1938 and early 1939 made the building organizations even more fragmented. So, before their division, there were 59 construction trusts in the Narkomtyazhprom, Narkommash and Narkomlegprom, and after the downsizing, the number of trusts increased to 130. moreover, quite often at one point a significant number of trusts and building offices of various people's commissariats were created. All this complicated the solution of basic production problems, led to parallelism in work. Thus, the unification of construction management created the conditions for eliminating the most important shortcomings in the organization of construction and for turning the construction industry into an advanced branch of the national economy. V. in accordance with the law published by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, on July 7, 1939, adopted a resolution "On the organization of the People's Commissariat for Construction" (SP, 1939, No. 46, Art. 359), according to which the People's Commissariat of Construction was entrusted with the implementation of over-limit construction for all the main industrial People's Commissariats of the USSR ... The decree provided for the formation of the main building departments on a territorial basis, within which specialized trusts and offices were created. It was also envisaged to create specialized central boards: Glavstalkonstruktsiya, Glavelektromontazh, Glavneftespetsproy, Glavstroylroekt, Glavstroymehanizatsiya, etc. The People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR was to carry out all special, construction and installation work in full and hand over to the customer the facilities ready for commissioning.

[3] The decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the costs of construction carried out outside the capital work plans" of September 19, 1935 allowed Soviet institutions, economic, cooperative and public organizations to simplify the procedure for the production of small construction and repair work and the acquisition of small equipment and inventory to make costs, giving immediate economic effect. The resolution listed the costs with an indication of their value: the cost of purchasing equipment, apparatus and inventory worth up to 200 rubles. for a unit; for

repairs and small devices at industrial and agricultural enterprises, the estimated cost of which does not exceed 5 thousand rubles, etc. (C3, 1935, No. 49. Art. 417).

[4] The Main Directorate of Design Organizations of the USSR People's Commissariat for Construction (Glavstroyproekt) was organized on the basis of a resolution of the USSR Council of People's Commissars dated July 7, 1939 (SP, 1939, No. 46, Art. 359). His task was the organizational and technical leadership of the leading design organizations in the Narkomstroy system. Annual plan of design and survey work in 1940. Glavstroyproekt fulfilled by 117.5%, and by the release of completed works by '120.6% ("The main indicators of the work of the People's Commissariat for Construction in 1940". M., 1941, p. 249).

[five]The Main Construction Directorate of the Center of the People's Commissariat of the USSR (Glavtsentrostroy) was created on the basis of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated July 7, 1939 (SP, 1939, No. 46, Art. 359) and was one of the main territorial central administrations in the Narkomstroy system. Glavtsentrostroy carried out construction in the Moscow, Leningrad, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, Ryazan, Tambov, Kirov, Gorky, Voronezh, Tula and Kalinin regions. The buildings of the main office were equipped with new construction machines: truck cranes, mast hoists, tower cranes, electric saws, etc. As reported in the report of the main office, most of the facilities commissioned in 1940 were accepted by commissions with a rating of "good" (TsGANKh USSR, f 8590, op. 2, d. 82, l. 19). Some trusts of the central administration in 1940 exceeded the plan for commissioning completed facilities.

[6]The Moscow Trust "Stroitel" is one of the oldest construction organizations in the Soviet Union, established in 1925 to carry out industrial and residential construction in Moscow. By 1940, the trust had become the leading construction organization in the Glavtsentrostroy system, staffed with permanent qualified construction personnel. The trust fulfilled its production program for 1940 by 102.6% ("The main indicators of the work of the People's

Commissariat for Construction in 1940". M., 1941, p. 36) and achieved great success in the mechanization of construction and installation work and the introduction of new building materials. The processes of erection of metal structures and prefabricated reinforced concrete, crushing, sorting and enrichment of crushed stone, production of reinforcement and building parts from wood were completely mechanized. Concrete preparation was 99.5% mechanized, laying - by 99.1%, preparation of the solution - by 99.4% (TsGANKh USSR, f. 8754, op. 2, d. 2, l. 21). A significant part of this work was carried out from construction sites and focused on the production enterprises of the trust.

[7]The Main Construction Directorate of the South of the People's Commissariat of the USSR (Glavyugstroy) was organized on the basis of a decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated July 7, 1939 (SP, 1939, No. 46, Art. 359) and was one of the leading territorial administrations in the system of the People's Commissariat of the USSR. The production program of the Glavyugstroy for 1940 was the largest of all the production programs of the territorial central administrations of the People's Commissariat for Construction ("The main indicators of the work of the People's Commissariat for Construction in 1940". M., 1941, p. 36). Glavyugstroy carried out construction and installation work in Ukraine, in the Kursk region, in the North Caucasus and partly in the Transcaucasus. Construction and expansion of such major industrial facilities as Zaporozhye Metallurgical Plant, Azovstal, Makeevsky Metallurgical Plant named after Kirov, Kharkov Tractor Plant and others, was carried out by Glavyugstroy.

[8] As of January 1, 1941, the industrial commissariats had in stock: 1246 single-bucket excavators, 373 multi-bucket excavators, 1501 stone crushers, 5176 concrete mixers, 4245 mortar mixers, 503 mobile cranes (TsGANKh USSR, f. 4372, op. 38, D. 174, ll. 2-3).

[nine]The December (1935) Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, which considered the issues of industry and transport in connection with the Stakhanov movement, pointed to the need to revise the old technical norms and

replace them with new ones. The development of new production rates was carried out based on the production capabilities of enterprises and the experience of production leaders. The introduction of new norms was of great importance for strengthening cost accounting and increasing labor productivity and contributed to the improvement of the entire socialist production. Since 1936, the revision of technical standards was carried out systematically as the technical equipment of industry grew and the main mass of workers adopted new standards. The revision of the norms for all industries was carried out in 1939 (SP, 1939, No. 2, Art. 38) and in 1940 (SP, 1940, No. 18, Art. 437). In the funds of industrial ministries, stored in the TsGANKh USSR, there are numerous materials on the results of the revision of production standards. This collection publishes only materials on the People's Commissariat of Heavy Engineering. For relevant materials on the people's commissariats of medium and general machine building, see: f. 8115, on. 1, d.534, ll. 72-80; d. 506, ll. 5-8, etc.

[10] This refers to the resolutions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of April 8, 1933 "On the work of the coal industry of Donbass", "On the organization of management of a mine, mine and trust in Donbass", "On the wages of workers and engineering and technical forces coal industry of Donbass "of May 22, 1933 (SZ, 1933, No. 25, Art. 148; No. 31, Art. 182, 183) and the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (b) of May 10, 1933" On strengthening economic and technical personnel of the industry of Donbass "(" Directives of the CPSU and the Soviet government on economic issues ", vol. 2. Moscow, 1957, p. 378). Deficiencies in the organization of production, revealed in the published decree, were to one degree or another characteristic of other industries.
To eliminate these shortcomings, it was necessary to expand the direct connection of the people's commissariats and central administrations with enterprises. Therefore, instead of the previously existing people's commissariats of the defense industry, heavy industry, mechanical engineering, light and food industries, new ones were created: heavy, medium and general mechanical

engineering, shipbuilding, aviation, weapons and ammunition, fuel industry, ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metallurgy, power plants and electrical industry , chemical industry, building materials industry, rubber industry, textile, light, food, meat and dairy, fish industry (Decrees of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of January 11, 17, 19, 24, February 5, October 12, 1939, April 17, 1940 G., March 28, 1941).

The creation of sectoral people's commissariats, as well as the transition from a four-tier and three-tier system to a two-tier system (main administration - an enterprise instead of a people's commissariat - an association - a trust - an enterprise) created conditions for the introduction of self-financing and improving product quality.

New tasks in the management of the national economy demanded a further strengthening of the role of the USSR State Planning Committee as the central planning body of the country. To check the fulfillment of the state plan and ensure the correct proportions in the development of the branches of the national economy in the republics, territories and regions, the Institute of Commissioners of the State Planning Committee of the USSR was created (SP, 1938, No. 7, Art. 41). On January 27, 1940, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR adopted a resolution on the organization of the Council of Scientific and Technical Expertise under the State Planning Committee of the **USSR,** entrusting him with the task of reviewing and examining technical projects of the most important structures and issues of introducing advanced technology into the national economy (SP, 1940, No. 3, art. 97).

[11] The Regulation on the All-Union Committee for Standardization of Poi SNK SGGR was approved by the SNK of the USSR on August 23, 1940 (SP, 1940 No. 22. Article 545) The main task of the committee was to create the necessary conditions for the implementation of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR incomplete products and for compliance with mandatory standards by industrial enterprises "dated July 10, 1940.

[12]In the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated June 2, 1940. outlined a program of restructuring all work at ferrous metallurgy plants and a sharp increase in the culture of metallurgical production. The decree obliged the People's Commissariat of Chermet and plant managers to improve technical management, create the necessary stocks of raw materials and fuel, improve material and technical supplies, take measures to reduce the time for equipment repair, increase the productivity of blast furnaces and comply with technological processes; provide all-round support in introducing new technology and improving the material and living conditions of workers, develop a more effective system of material incentives for workers. The tasks set by the party and the government for ferrous metallurgy enterprises were also relevant for enterprises in other industries.

[13] We are talking about the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the observance of technological discipline at machine-building plants", according to which a strict procedure was established for the approval of structures, drawings and compliance with the entire technological process (SP, 1940, No. 31, art. 787).

[14] In 1940, the average annual number of all industrial and production personnel was (together with members of former industrial cooperation artels) 13,079 thousand people. Of these, 9,971 thousand workers, 393 thousand apprentices, 1,023 engineers and technicians, 943 thousand employees ("Country of Soviets in 50 years. Collection of statistical materials." M., 1967, p. 62).

[15] The average annual number of workers and employees in the union republics in 1940 was as follows (in thousand people):

the USSR	33926
RSFSR	22173
Ukrainian SSR	6578

BSSR	1 135
Uzbek SSR	766
Kazakh SSR	908
Georgian SSR	494
Azerbaijan SSR	486
Lithuanian SSR	179
Moldavian SSR	101
Latvian SSR	262
Kirghiz SSR	175
Tajik SSR	149
Armenian SSR	156
Turkmen SSR	188
Estonian SSR	176

("Country of Soviets for 50 years. Collection of statistical materials". M., 1967, p. 220).

[16] Through the courses of masters of socialist labor and Stakhanov long-term schools (with the exception of the Stakhanov schools, held in courses of mass qualifications), 59.1 thousand people were trained in 1938, in 1939. - 72.8 thousand people (TSGANKH USSR, f. 4372, op. 41, d. 554, l. 48).

[17]In April 1939, the VIII plenum of the Central Committee of the Komsomol adopted a decision on the patronage of the Komsomol over large construction projects and decisive sectors of the national economy and defense work, on the creation of a large sea and ocean fleet of the USSR, Second Baku; over the Moscow region coal basin, the construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric complex, the new railway Akmolinsk - Kartaly and Amurstalstroy. The patronage was to be expressed in the mobilization of young people to work on new

buildings, training of builders and maintenance personnel, in the struggle to fulfill orders for new buildings on time, etc. The plenum adopted a decision to send at least 1.5 million collective farm youth to industry annually. Fulfilling this decision, the Komsomol after the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) sent over 400 thousand young workers to major construction projects in the country (Komsomolskaya Pravda, April 21 and October 2, 1939, September 27 and 29, 1940.

[18] Local organizations assigned workers with experience in political, economic and managerial engineering and technical work for managerial work in FZO schools, trade and railway schools. Particular attention was paid to the selection of industrial training masters. According to data from 50 regional, territorial, republican departments of labor reserves, out of 10,052 industrial training foremen had experience of industrial work in the specialty: up to 5 years - 21.6%; from 5 to 10 years old - 26.4%; over 10 years - 52% (Archive of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for vocational education, f 2, op. 1, St. 6, d. 50a).

[19] By February 1, 1941. 1527 deputy directors for political affairs began to work in FZO schools, trade and railway schools (Archive of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for vocational education, f. 2, on. 1, St. 6, d. 50a).

[20] An open letter from the Stakhanovites of Moscow enterprises was discussed at meetings of the presidiums of the central, republican, regional and regional trade union committees. On the issues raised in this letter, city and factory meetings of the Stakhanovists were held at most of the machine-building and metal-working plants of the country (Trud, December 28, 1939).

[21]The competition of youth-Komsomol brigades during the years of the third five-year plan flared up with great force. In 1938 at the Moscow Automobile Plant, 124 Komsomol youth brigades took part in the cutting, of which 62 won the title of Stakhanov. At the same time, the Central Committee of the Komsomol established the "Board of honor of the 20th anniversary of the Komsomol", on which more than 20 Komsomol youth brigades, shifts and workshops were

entered ("Komsomolskaya Pravda", July 11, 27, 30, August 9 and 27, 11-13, 18, 23 October, 28 November 1938). In 1939, at the Dnepropetrovsk pipe plant named after. Lenin, 90 youth brigades were active; 184 youth brigades, shifts, sections competed at the coal mines of the Stalinugol combine (Donbass); 150 youth brigades took part in the Kharkov Tractor. In 1940, at the enterprises of the oil, the coal and fishing industry of the Sakhalin Oblast employed 68 brigades of young workers; in the oil fields of Baku - 171. In the coal mines of Karaganda in the same year, 29 Komsomol youth brigades, 11 shifts and 3 youth sections worked. In 1941, on the construction of the Kalininskaya-Susamyry highway (Kirghiz SSR), there were 188 Komsomol youth brigades named after the 20th anniversary of the Komsomol of Kyrgyzstan ("Komsomolskaya Pravda", July 29, 1938, March 5, August 10 and October 9, 1939, 14 May, 19 September 1940 1 February 1941 July 29, 1938, March 5, August 10 and October 9, 1939, May 14, September 19, 1940 February 1, 1941 July 29, 1938, March 5, August 10 and October 9, 1939, May 14, September 19, 1940 February 1, 1941

[22] In November 1937. The People's Commissariat for Tyazhprom and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions established 23 challenge Red Banners to be presented to the collectives - the winners in the interfactory industry competition. In March 1938, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR established the badge "Outstanding Worker of Socialist Competition in Heavy Industry" to reward outstanding production leaders. In 1939, 27 challenge banners were established for enterprises of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. By the beginning of 1941, the Challenging Red Banners, the badges "Excellence in Socialist Competition", "Commendation sheets", "Certificates" and other incentives were established in all leading sectors of the national economy of the USSR.

[23] The cyclical method of coal mining is one of the progressive forms of labor organization. It was first used in Donbass at mine No. 6 of the Kirovgol trust and mine No. 3 of the Snezhnyananthracite trust in 1937. It was widely used in the coal and mining industry in 1938-1941 (TsGANKh USSR f. 7297, op. 1, d. 276, 8).

[24] One of the first brigades was created on December 13, 1937 at the Ordzhonikidze Moscow Machine-Tool Plant. Its foreman was the famous Stakhanovite I.I. Goodow. On December 27, at a meeting of the Economic Council of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, a report was heard by I.I. Gudova About the methods of work of the brigade. For 1938 and the first half of 1939, the brigade of I.I. Gudova visited 24 enterprises and provided practical assistance to the workers in organizing Stakhanov labor ("Stakhanovets", 1939, No. 10, p. 49 52).

[25] A collective of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of the Moscow machine-tool plant "Red Proletarian" January 29, 1939. appealed to the working people of Moscow and the Moscow region with an appeal to develop socialist competition in honor of the XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b). On February 5, 1939, the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions adopted a resolution "On the mass work of trade union organizations in connection with the convocation of the XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b)", called on workers and employees to enter the competition in the name of the party congress ("Trade unions of the USSR. Documents and materials", vol. III . M., 1963, p. 704).

[26] The Khetagurov movement emerged in 1936. This movement was initiated by V.S. Khetagurova, who spoke at the All-Union meeting of the wives of commanders and commanding personnel of the Red Army on December 21, 1936. Valentina Semyonovna Khetagurova appealed to the girls of our country to go to the Far East to master new buildings (Krasnaya Zvezda, December 25, 1936).

[27] All-Union competition of steelmakers began in April 1939 at the initiative of the steelmakers of the Donetsk Metallurgical Plant. For the best performance in the competition, the workers were awarded the honorary titles: "The best steelmaker of the Narkomchermet", "The best furnace of the Narkomchermet", "The best master of blast furnace production of the Narkomchermet", etc. In 1939, these honorary titles were won by 15 steelmakers and 13 steelmaking and blast furnace masters.

[The 28th] All-Union Conference of Tool Industry Workers was held from 1 to 6 July 1939.

[29]Socialist competition in professions - one of the most effective forms of competition - arose during the first five-year plan. In May 1931, the foreman of the concrete workers of the Dneprostroi Koshikova challenged all the concrete workers-hydro-builders on the Dnieper to a competition and thus initiated a competition by profession. In the years of the third five-year plan, socialist competition in professions became most widespread. In 1939, at non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises, a driller competition was initiated by the master of high-speed tunneling of Krasnouralskmedruda Batalov trust. He proposed to launch a competition of speed drillers. On August 4, 1939, the People's Commissariat of Agriculture approved the conditions for the competition in the leading professions and established the titles "Best drifter", "Best cutter" and others (TsGANKh USSR, f. 9022, op. 32, d. 20, sheet 1). In the second half of 1940 miners of Donbass Sinyagovsky and Kravtsov proposed to use high-speed methods of coal mining. Soon they had followers in the Moscow Region, Kuznetsk, Karaganda and other coal basins of the country.

[30] The Collegium of the USSR People's Commissariat for Chermet has outlined measures to improve the organization of socialist competition. The main ones were: ensuring a wide popularization of the working methods of the best steel-makers, furnaces and foremen of blast-furnace and open-hearth production; providing specific assistance to factories in organizing the competition; presentation of daily reports on the progress of the competition (TsGANKh USSR, f. 8875, op. 38, d. 31, l. 99).

[31]The movement of innovators in the production of servicing several machines originated in 1924 among Moscow textile workers. The technical equipment of the textile industry significantly accelerated the processes of multi-station service, and in 1935 the weavers of the Vichugskaya factory named after Nogina Evdokia and Maria Vinogradov switched from 26 machines to 50-70 machines. Their example was followed by the textile workers of

other enterprises in the country ("Socialist competition in the USSR. Documents and materials of trade unions". M., 1965, p. 131). However, the mass movement for multi-station, multi-unit service and the combination of professions in the machine-building, metalworking and other sectors of the USSR's national economy became possible later. In May - June 1939, it was launched at the Ural Heavy Machine Building Plant and at the Kharkov Machine Tool Building. The multi-tool movement was complemented by a movement for the development of related professions. On May 6, 1940, the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions recommended the Central Committee of the trade unions to begin work on the generalization and dissemination of the multi-station movement and the combination of professions. At the beginning of 1940, at heavy machine-building enterprises, over 20% of machine-tool equipment was transferred to multi-station service, the number of multi-station workers at medium-sized machine-building enterprises amounted to about 9 thousand people ("Socialist competition in the USSR. Documents and materials of trade unions." M., 1965, p. . 479).

[32] I Congress of the Trade Union of Heavy Engineering Workers was held in July 1937 ("Report of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Heavy Engineering Workers". M., 1939, p. 28).

[33]In June 1938, the collective of the Kuibyshev Kolomna Machine-Building Plant made a proposal to organize a public review of equipment. Kolomentians' initiative was taken up by many enterprises in the country, and public reviews became widespread. The Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of Trade Unions, the All-Union Intersectional Bureau of Engineering and Technical Workers of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions supported the valuable initiative and invited the trade organizations to actively participate in holding public reviews of equipment. As a result of the inspection at many enterprises in the country, entire sections and workshops organized excellent maintenance of the equipment. The number of workers who did not meet the output standards has

significantly decreased, equipment downtime has decreased, and the number of accidents has decreased. During the inspection of the equipment, tens of thousands of rationalization proposals were received by the inspection commissions. At the Kolomna machine-building plant, about 5 thousand proposals were submitted, at the Krasny Profintern plant - about 8.5 thousand (TsGAOR USSR, F-5548, op. 18, d. 2, l. 236). The survey contributed to the improvement of the use of machinery and equipment, the exemplary organization of the workplace, the creation of advanced Stakhanov methods and a significant increase in labor productivity.

[34] VIII plenum of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the 9th convocation, held from 23 to 26 April 1939, discussed the following issues: on the work of trade unions in connection with the decision of the 18th Congress of the CPSU (b); on the election of trade union organizers of factory and local committees, regional, regional and central committees of trade unions; on instructions for holding elections of trade union bodies ("Trade unions of the USSR. Documents and materials", vol. III. M., 1963, p. 704)

[35] Interfactory competition became widespread after industry rallies and meetings of production leaders, held at the initiative of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks at the end of 1937. People's Commissariats and the Central Committee of Trade Unions of the leading industries, construction, transport and agriculture established the rolling Red Banners to be presented to enterprises - to the winners of the competition.

[36]The Challenging Red Banners, "Certificate of Excellence in Socialist Production" and the badge "Advanced Designer of Soviet Machine Building" for machine building and machine tool factories were established in May 1939 (TsGANKh USSR, f. 8115, op. 4, d. 1, l. 151) ... Among the mechanical engineering enterprises, the initiator of the interfactory competition was the collective of the Kharkov Electromechanical and Turbine Generator Plant, which challenged the Leningrad plants "Electrosila" and Metallichesky to the competition. Already in the first half of 1938, among the

enterprises of mechanical engineering, 9 advanced enterprises were noted, which took first places in the competition ("Mechanical Engineering", July 23, 1939). In the mining and coal industry, the miners of Donbass competed with the miners of Kryvbass ("Dneprovskaya Pravda", September 6, 1940), the oilmen of Baku - with the coal miners of Donbass. In 1939 g.

[37]In 1939, the staff of the Mariupol metallurgical plant "Azovstal" came up with a proposal to organize public reviews of workers' inventions. The Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions supported this initiative and recommended the trade union organizations to hold public reviews of rationalization and invention. The measures taken by the trade union and economic organizations have significantly increased the flow of rationalization and inventive proposals. At the enterprises of ferrous metallurgy only in 1938-1940. savings of over 116 million rubles were obtained from the introduction of inventions and rationalization proposals, at heavy machine-building enterprises over the same period - about 145 million, in the automotive industry over 86 million rubles, in the construction industry only at industrial construction sites in the country in 1939 -1940 - over 180 million rubles.

[38] In the mining industry in June 1940, a competition of drillers began, based on the advanced experience of Aleksey Semivolos (Krivoy Rog iron ore basin), who proposed a multi-hole drilling method. This method was subsequently applied not only in the mining industry, but also in the coal industry and non-ferrous metallurgy, in geological exploration. Using the multi-hole 'method, the miners of Kryvyi Rih increased ore production and reached a record level for the entire existence of Kryvbas. In 1940 they created a 45-day irreducible ore reserve at the metallurgical plants of the South (TsGANKh USSR, f. 8875, op. 34, d. 306, l. 12). In the Urals, the method of A. Semivolos was applied by I. Yankin.

[39]The Communist Party at all stages of socialist construction paid attention to the organization of socialist competition. Of particular importance was the decision of the Central Committee of the All-

Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of May 9, 1929 "On the socialist competition of factories and plants." Over the years of two five-year plans, socialist emulation has reached significant proportions. By the beginning of 1938 alone, there were about 6.5 million workers in the ranks of the competitors, of whom 43.2% were Stakhanovites and shock workers. Summing up the results of socialist competition over the past 8 years since the adoption of the resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on May 9, 1929, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in a resolution of April 27, 1937, invited the trade union organizations to discuss the issue of "the state of the further development of socialist competition and the Stakhanov movement at enterprises , in workshops, shifts, teams and units "(see" Trade unions of the USSR.

During this period, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) drew the attention of the trade unions to the development of socialist competition in industries. With the approval of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) at the end of 1937, the rolling Red Banners of the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry and the Central Committee of Trade Unions were established in the leading industries to be awarded to advanced factories, mines, shops, units that achieved the best performance in the competition and ensured the rise of the Stakhanov movement. In addition, to encourage competition within enterprises between workshops, banners of factory administrations and factory trade union committees were established. To assess the results of the competition and exchange experience, a Central Commission (jury) of competition in heavy industry was created (see "Trade Unions of the USSR", vol. III, pp. 40-42).

The competition reached a new rise in connection with the discussion and adoption of the third five-year plan. On March 23, 1939, the collective of the Krasny Proletary plant in Moscow appealed to the workers of the Soviet Union to organize an All-Union socialist competition named after the third five-year plan. The Krasnoproletarians' initiative was supported by the

working people of the Soviet Union. The All-Union competition named after the third five-year plan included workers from various industries: machine-tool, aviation, coal, textile.

In June 1940, ferrous metallurgy enterprises joined the All-Union sectoral socialist competition at the suggestion of the staff of the molding shop of the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Equipment Plant (Pravda, June 11, 1940). At the request of the collectives of the enterprises, the central committees of the trade unions, together with the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy, developed and approved the conditions for the All-Union Socialist Competition of Metallurgists. For enterprises that won the championship, four rolling Red Banners named after the newspaper Pravda were established (SP, 1940, No. 19, p. 663). According to the results of the competition for the third quarter of 1940, the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Plant, the Moscow Sickle and Hammer Plant and the Elektrostal Plant (Moscow Region) came out on top. The title "The best blast furnace of the USSR" the challenge Red Banner of Pravda and a cash prize of 25 thousand rubles. received the team of blast furnace No. 2 of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Plant. In 1940, enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, oil, chemical, timber and food industries, and others joined the All-Union socialist competition. The system of material incentives for the competitors contributed to the successful fulfillment of production plans. At the enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, only 134 enterprises (excluding the plants of "Uralmet") for June - October 1940 were paid 37,924 thousand rubles bonus (TsGAOR USSR, f. 5446, op. 24, d. 3469, l. 125),

However, the existing procedure for organizing the All-Union Socialist Competition by industry had a number of significant shortcomings. For consideration, issues on eliminating shortcomings in the organization of the competition in May 1941. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) a commission was created. At her suggestion, on June 16, 1941, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On All-Union Socialist Competition in Industries"

("Trade Unions of the USSR. Documents and Materials" vol. III. M., 1963, pp. 688-689).

[40] In December 1940, the Komsomol members and youth of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant came up with a proposal to fight for economy and thrift, strengthening technological discipline and high culture in production. On December 31, the Central Committee of the Komsomol adopted a corresponding resolution and approved the initiative of the Stalingrad Komsomol members, and also called on the Komsomol organizations to launch a struggle to strengthen technological discipline, for high culture in production (Central Archives of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, f. I, on. 3, D. 257, p. 3).

CHRONICLE OF DECISIONS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON INDUSTRIALIZATION (JANUARY 1938 - JUNE 1941)

1938 year

5 January

The Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On changing the resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of June 1, 1936" On strengthening the material and financial base of local industry ".

5 January

SNK adopted a resolution "On the use of depreciation deductions and on the improvement of repairs in industrial enterprises."

February 2

The Council of People's Commissars approved the "Provision on the State Planning Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR."

26 februar

The Council of People's Commissars adopted resolutions: "On strengthening staff discipline and ensuring the correct spending of wages", "On the formation of the Committee for Construction under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR", "On improving the design and estimate business and on streamlining the financing of construction."

28th of Februar

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a decree "On the production of gas-powered vehicles, tractors and other types of transport vehicles.

2nd of March

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the procedure for acceptance and delivery of cases when changing the heads of institutions, enterprises, economic organizations and buildings."

4 march

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the promotion of non-party people for leading Soviet and economic work."

March 8

SNK adopted a decree "On depreciation deductions and on improving repairs in industrial enterprises of the People's Commissariat for Industry"

March 13

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the formation of collegia under the people's commissariats."

March 16

SNK and Central Committee of GZK.P (b) adopted a resolution "On the development of new oil regions."

19 march

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the composition of the board at the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry".

13 April

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the establishment of the Bureau of Prices under the Presidium of the USSR State Planning Committee."

14th of April

The Council of People's Commissars adopted resolutions: "On the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Industry", "On the

Collegium of the Narkomlegprom", "On the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Food Industry".

20 April

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On changes in the composition of the board of the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry".

June 3

SNK approved the resolution of the Economic Council "On streamlining the sale of ferrous metals.

June 4

The Council of People's Commissars approved the resolution of the Economic Council "On the Procedure for Issuing Orders by the People's Commissars on Wage Issues."

June 15th

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the unbundling of the credit departments of the USSR State Bank."

July 1

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the issue of the state loan of the third five-year plan (issue of the first year)."

the 14 th of July

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the production of consumer metal products, household items and furniture.

21 July

SNK approved the "Regulations on the People's Commissariat for Industry of the USSR"; adopted a resolution "On streamlining the recruitment of labor from collective farms"; approved the "Instruction on the application of the resolution of the Central

Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of July 15, 1936" On the self-supporting rights of the main departments of industrial people's commissariats ".

August 2

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On Academies of People's Commissariats (Departments)"

14 august

The 2nd session of the 1st convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Law "On the Unified State Budget of the USSR for 1938"

August 15

SNK adopted a resolution "On streamlining the organization of wages in the cotton industry."

September 5th

SNK approved the "Regulations on the State Mining Technical Inspection of the People's Commissariat for Tyazhprom and on mining supervision in enterprises do not subordinate to the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry"; adopted a resolution "On streamlining the measuring facilities in the USSR".

September 22nd

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the approval of the composition of the Committee for Construction under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR."

September 27

SNK adopted a resolution "On the organization of the Main Directorate for the Sales of Automotive and Tractor Products (Glavtotraktorosbyt) Narkommash".

October 9

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution on the development of the production of non-ferrous metals in Altai.

October 14

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the procedure for registering specialists with higher education."

The 20th of October

The SNK and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the work of the combines and trusts Kuzbassugol, Moskvougol, Uralugol, Karagandaugol, Vostsibugol, Sredazugol, Tkvibulugol and Tkvarchelugol".

November 9

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the norms of production and organization of work at coal sites.

10th of November

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the composition of the board of the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry".

23 november

SNK adopted resolutions: "On changes in the structure of the State Bank of the USSR", "On the granting of self-supporting rights to the main departments of the People's Commissariat of procurement.

20th of Decembe

SNK adopted a resolution "On the introduction of workbooks."

27th of December

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree "On the establishment of the highest degree of distinction - the title of Hero of Socialist Labor" and approved the "Regulations

for the title of Hero of Socialist Labor".

December 28th

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Council of People's Commissars and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions adopted a resolution "On measures to streamline labor discipline, improve the practice of state social insurance and combat abuse in this matter."

1939 year

January 2

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree "On the division of the People's Commissariat of Light Industry of the USSR."

11 january

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree "On the division of the People's Commissariat of the USSR Defense Industry."

14 january

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the procedure for issuing orders to revise production rates and prices."

January 15

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On providing the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR with quarterly balances and plans for the supply of materials, fuel and equipment."

January 19

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree "On the division of the People's Commissariat of the Food Industry of the USSR."

January 24

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree "On the division of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry of the USSR."

February 2

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the procedure for collecting, storing and accounting for scrap and waste of non-

ferrous metals at metalworking enterprises."

February 5th

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet adopted the Decree "On the division of the USSR People's Commissariat of Mechanical Engineering."

26 february

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the structure and staffing of the USSR People's Commissariat for the Fuel Industry."

28th of February

The Council of People's Commissars adopted resolutions: "On the structure and staffs of the USSR People's Commissariat for Ferrous Metallurgy", "On the structure and staffs of the USSR People's Commissariat for the Chemical Industry", "On the structure and staffs of the USSR People's Commissariat for Power Plants and Electrical Industry."

7 march

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the organization of construction and assembly trusts of the USSR People's Commissariat for Power Plants and Electrical Industry".

March 8

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the structure and staffs of the USSR People's Commissariat for Nonferrous Metallurgy."

11th of March

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On uniform production rates and tariff scales for workers employed in construction."

March 13

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree "On the People's Commissariat of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR."

March 14th

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the People's Commissariat of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR."

March 16

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On payment for designers, bonuses for design organizations and on design contracts."

March 21

The XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "The Third Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR (1938-1942)".

5th of April

The SNK and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the development of coal mining in the Moscow region."

The 21st of April

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the approval of paragraphs 11, 13 and 14 of the resolution of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR No. 536 dated April 11, 1939" On the balance sheet and plans for material and technical supply for the II quarter of 1939 "

April 22

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the organization of procurement and supply organizations of the People's Commissariats of Heavy, Medium and General Machine Building, and the People's Commissariat for Electric Power Plants and Electrical Industry."

23 april

SNK approved the "Regulations on the People's Commissariat of Heavy Engineering of the USSR."

26 April

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the procedure for crediting individual housing construction for workers and employees of enterprises."

28 april

SNK adopted a resolution "On the structure of the People's Commissariat of the Textile Industry of the USSR."

May 10

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On

changing the resolutions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in connection with the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated February 26, 1938" On improving the design and estimate business and on streamlining the financing of construction. "

May 21st

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On standard housing construction projects".

May 29

The 3rd session of the 1st convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the "Law on the Formation of the All-Union People's Commissariat for Construction" and the "Law on the State Budget of the USSR for 1939"

May

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted resolutions on measures to strengthen the leadership of industry by the Tula and Kalinin regional party committees.

June 11

The Council of People's Commissars approved the Regulation "On the People's Commissariat of Nonferrous Metallurgy of the USSR."

June 16

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the liquidation of the Committee for Construction under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR."

June 17

The Council of People's Commissars approved the "Regulations on the People's Commissariat of General Engineering of the USSR."

June 19

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On benefits for workers working underground in the copper ore industry of the People's Commissariat of Metallurgy."

June, 22

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the organization of timber industry trusts in the system of people's commissariats for

heavy, medium and general machine building."

June 28

The Council of People's Commissars approved the "Regulations on the People's Commissariat of Power Plants and the Electrical Industry of the USSR."

July 2

The Council of People's Commissars approved the "Regulations on the People's Commissariat of Medium Machine Building of the USSR".

7 july

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the organization of the All-Union People's Commissariat for Construction."

July 8

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the organization of Orsk and Kemerovo power plants in the Narkomelek-Tro system".

July 10

The Council of People's Commissars approved the "Regulations on the Soviet Control Commission under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR" and "Regulations on the People's Commissariat of the Fuel Industry of the USSR".

21 July

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On standard housing construction projects".

July 22

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the Balances of Income and Expenditure of Economic Commissariats and Departments."

July 31

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution “On the liquidation of the All-Union Association “Ugleexport”.

August 1

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the issue of a state loan of the third five-year plan (issue of the second year)."

10th of August

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the organization of the Main Directorate for the extraction and processing of nonmetallic minerals (Glavnerud) in the Narkomchermet system".

August 15

The Council of People's Commissars adopted resolutions: "On the procedure for monitoring the expenditure of wage funds in budgetary and self-supporting organizations", "On the procedure for monitoring the expenditure of wage funds in industrial enterprises."

17 august

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the organizations of the People's Commissariat of the Fuel Industry to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat for Construction."

August 29

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the procedure and timing for making claims for the delivery of goods of inadequate quality by some state, economic, cooperative and public organizations to others."

August 3

The Council of People's Commissars approved the resolution of the Economic Council of August 29, 1939 "On balances and distribution plans for high-quality steels and ferroalloys."

September 1

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the preparation of balances for the production and distribution of sulfuric and nitric

acid."

September 2

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the organization of the Main Directorate for the Sales of Products of the Electrical Industry (Glavelektroobyta)" as part of the People's Commissariat for Electrical Engineering.

September 3

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the organization of the All-Union Office for the regeneration of used petroleum oils in the system of the People's Commissariat of the Fuel Industry."

4 September

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the development of the machine-tool industry in the USSR."

September 7th

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the Education under the Economic Council of the Commission for Monitoring the Work of People's Commissariats in the Field of Invention."

10 September

The Council of People's Commissars approved the "Regulations on the People's Commissariat of the Chemical Industry of the USSR."

14 september

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the unbundling of the metallurgical plant" Zaporizhstal "them. Sergo Ordzhonikidze ".

September 15th

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the exemption of newly organized industries at the expense of a bank loan from payment of turnover tax and budget margins."

September 29

The Bureau of the Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the leadership of the Voroshilovgrad Regional Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) U in the exercise of the right to control the activities of the administration of the enterprise on the part of the primary party organizations."

September

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union

Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted resolutions: on the development of aircraft engine factories, on the reconstruction of existing ones and the construction of new aircraft factories.

October 8

SNK adopted a decree "On the conclusion of contracts for 1940" On October 12, the

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree "On the division of the People's Commissariat of the Fuel Industry of the USSR."

October 14

SNK and Central Committee of the CPSU (b) adopted a resolution "On the procedure for drawing up estimates for the construction of 1940"

15 october

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "Financial issues of the oil industry."

October 23

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On mass party work in the mines of the Donbass coal industry."

the 25th of October

SNK adopted a resolution "On reorganization of the management system of the brewing and yeast industry and factories of soft drinks."

November 9

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On party leadership of the ferrous metallurgy factories of Donbass and the Chelyabinsk region."

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the organization in the system of the People's Commissariat for the construction of a timber industry trust."

11th of November

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the transfer of samples of newly manufactured construction machines

to the permanent All-Union Construction Exhibition of the People's Commissariat for Construction".

The SNK and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the organization of Glavneftegaz under the People's Commissariat of the Oil Industry and Glavuglegaz under the People's Commissariat for the Coal Industry."

November 16

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the organization of the Main Directorate of Wood-Coal Metallurgy in the People's Commissariat for Chermet".

November 25

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the production of graphite electrodes".

29th of November

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution on the creation of industrial departments in the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees and city party committees.

5th of December

SNK adopted a resolution "On the conclusion of contracts for 1940 between economic agencies for the supply of goods."

1940 year

16 january

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Construction."

The 25th of January

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the Organization of the Main Directorate of Sericulture in the USSR People's Commissariat of Textiles."

January 27

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the establishment of the Council of Scientific and Technical Expertise under the USSR State Planning Committee."

January 30

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted a resolution "On the obligatory supply of wool to the state."

21 february

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted a resolution "On measures to improve the collection, processing and use of ferrous scrap."

February 22

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the violation by the People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry of the national plan for training specialists for the national economy."

7 march

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the establishment of the Beloretsk Metallurgical Plant of the People's Commissariat for Chermet".

March 25

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted resolutions: "On the meeting of the economic asset and the Stakhanovites of the cotton industry in the city of Ivanovo", "On the management of the work of power plants by the Tula Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union)"

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the approval of the Regulations on the All-Union Commission for

Mineral Reserves (VKZ) of the Committee for Geology under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR".

26 March

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the liquidation of the main directorates of the tire and iodine-bromine industry of the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry".

March 31

The SNK and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the work of the coal industry in Donbass."

April 3

The 6th session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the 1st convocation adopted the "Law on the State Budget of the USSR for 1940"

5th of April

The Council of People's Commissars adopted resolutions: "On the organizational structure of the supply bodies of the economic people's commissariats", "On the organizational structure of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Engineering".

13 april

The Council of People's Commissars adopted resolutions: "On the structure of the State Planning Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR", "On the streamlining of the supply of industrial waste and recycled materials to the consuming branches of the national economy."

16 april

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On approval of the Regulation on state registration of state, cooperative, public, economic organizations and enterprises."

17 april

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the commissioning of the Elan-Kolenovsky sugar plant."

7 May

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the composition of the board of the People's Commissariat of the Pulp and Paper Industry."

May 10

SNK adopted a resolution "On the organizational structure of the People's Commissariat of Power Plants."

May 11

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the establishment of the All-Union trust for the primary processing of wool."

may 13

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the additional issue of bonds of the state three-percent internal winning loan of 1938".

16th of May

The Economic Council adopted a resolution "On the preparation of balance sheets and steel distribution plans."

May, 23rd

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted a resolution "On the formation of the Economic Council and Economic Councils under the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR."

May 27

The SNK and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On increasing the role of foremen at heavy engineering plants."

May

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On restructuring the work of the Economic Council under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR."

June 1st

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the redistribution of depreciation deductions for capital construction within the industry of republican (ASSR), regional and regional subordination."

2 Jun

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the procedure for the use by enterprises of industrial commissariats of profits from the production of consumer goods kz waste".

June 5th

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted a decree on the production of T-34 tanks in 1940.

June 23rd

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the supply of leather raw materials to the state."

June 25

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) considered the issue of working hours in connection with the need for military mobilization measures in the national economy.

June 26

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a decree "On the transition to an 8-hour working day, to a 7-day working week and on the prohibition of unauthorized departure of workers and employees from enterprises and institutions."

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution: "On increasing production rates and reducing prices in connection with the transition to an 8-hour working day", "On the establishment of four challenge banners of Pravda" by the People's Commissariat for Committee on Committee.

27th of June

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the procedure for carrying out the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of June 26, 1940" On the transition to an 8-hour working day, to a 7-day working week and on the prohibition of unauthorized departure of workers and employees from enterprises and institutions. "

July 1

The Council of People's Commissars adopted resolutions: "On the issue of a state loan of the third five-year plan (issue of the third year)", "On the organizational structure of the People's Commissariat of the Textile Industry of the USSR."

3 July

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On increasing production rates and reducing prices in connection with the transition to a 7-day week for workers and employees who had an 8-hour working day."

July 9

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution

"On state all-union standards and the procedure for their introduction."

July 10

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a decree "On liability for the release of substandard or incomplete products and for non-compliance with mandatory standards by industrial enterprises."

July 16

SNK and Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the formation of the Economic Council and Economic Councils under the SNK of the Kazakh SSR."

July 22

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the procedure for the application of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 26, 1940," On the transition to an 8-hour working day, to a 7-day working week and on the prohibition of unauthorized departure of workers and employees from enterprises and institutions. "".

26 July

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the procedure for monitoring the spending of wage funds for administrative and managerial personnel in construction."

July 27

SNK adopted a resolution "On the organizational structure of the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy."

July

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the work of the primary party organization of the Krasnaya Etna plant".

SNK and Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks decided to remove the people's commissar of non-ferrous metallurgy for violation of standards and deterioration in product quality.

August 7

The 7th session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the 1st convocation adopted the "Law on the approval of the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the formation of the All-Union People's Commissariat of the Electric Industry of the USSR and the All-Union People's Commissariat of the Pulp and Paper Industry of the USSR."

14 august

SNK and Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the formation of the Economic Council and Economic Councils under the SNK of the Uzbek SSR."

August 15

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted Decrees: “On the nationalization of banks, industrial and commercial enterprises, railway and water transport and communications of Bessarabia”, “On the nationalization of banks, industrial and commercial enterprises, railway and water transport and communications of the Northern part of Bukovina”.

SNK adopted a resolution "On the organizational structure of the People's Commissariat of the Pulp and Paper Industry."

August 23

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the All-Union Committee for Standardization under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR."

24 August

SNK and Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party) adopted a resolution "On the formation of the Economic Council and Economic Councils under the SNK RSFSR".

August

SNK and Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the plan for the accumulation of state reserves and mobilization reserves for 1940"

6 September

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a decree "On the formation of the People's Commissariat of State Control of the USSR."

10 September

The Council of People's Commissars adopted resolutions: "On the formation of the Economic Council and Economic Councils under the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkmen SSR", "On the organizational structure of the People's Commissariat of the Fishing Industry of the USSR."

11 September

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the release of products from production waste, scrap and substandard raw materials."

September 20

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the organizational structure of the People's Commissariat of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR."

September

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) proposed to the Oryol regional party committee to improve the management of industry and ensure the implementation of the plan by each enterprise.

2 October

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) considered the issue of training and distribution of skilled workers on a national scale.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree “On the State Labor Reserves of the USSR”.

The Council of People's Commissars adopted resolutions: "On the formation of the Main Directorate of Labor Reserves under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR", "On the conscription of urban and collective farm youth to vocational schools, railway schools and FZO schools."

10 october

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On renaming the All-Union Committee for Standardization under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR into the All-Union Committee for Standards under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR."

15 october

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the approval of the Regulations on the People's Commissariat of State Control of the USSR."

19 october

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a decree "On the procedure for the compulsory transfer of engineers, technicians, foremen, office workers and skilled workers from one enterprise and institution to another."

28 of October

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the formation of the Economic Council and Economic Councils under the Council of People's Commissars of the Tajik SSR."

Nov. 1

SNK and Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the formation of the Economic Council and Economic Councils under the SNK of the Byelorussian SSR.

6 November

The PMC adopted a resolution "On partial changes in the structure of the USSR People's Commissariat for Textiles."

14 november

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the training of specialists with higher education for the mining industry."

8 december

SNK adopted a resolution "On the observance of technological discipline at machine-building plants."

December 23rd

SNK adopted a resolution "On approval of standards for accuracy rates for metal-cutting lathes and multi-spindle automatic machines."

December 28th

The SNK and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the progress of the implementation of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR" On the state labor reserves of the USSR "

December 29th

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On the development of press-forging machine building in the USSR."

31th of December

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the structure of the State Planning Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR."

December

The SNK and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution on the development of the production of tungsten and molybdenum.

1941 year

Jan. 7

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) adopted a resolution "On measures to increase the production of consumer goods and food from local raw materials."

January 30

SNK and Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution "On increasing the production of molybdenum concentrate at non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises."

15-20 February

The XVIII Conference of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted resolutions: "On the tasks of party organizations in the field of industry and transport", "Economic results of 1940 and the plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1941".

February

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a decision “On factory newspapers”.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Council of People's Commissars, based on the decisions of the 18th Congress of the

CPSU (b), instructed the USSR State Planning Committee to start drawing up a general economic plan for the USSR for 15 years.

10th of March

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On granting self-supporting rights to coal plants of Narkomugul".

March

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) approved the statute on the State Planning Committee, defining the tasks of planning and socialist accounting in the new conditions.

may 13

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On strengthening control over the spending of wage funds in construction financed by Tsekombank, Selkhozbank and Torgbank".

2 June

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the issue of the state loan of the third five-year plan (issue of the fourth year)."

June 5th

SNK adopted a resolution "On the organizational structure of the People's Commissariat of Machine-Tool Building".

June 6

The Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution "On the responsibility of people's commissars, directors of enterprises, chiefs of railways, chiefs of central administrations for the preparation and implementation of a mobilization plan for ammunition."

June

The Defense Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR adopted a resolution on the deployment of serial production of BM-13 rocket launchers.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Azovstalstroy - Construction and Installation Management Narkomstroya USSR

Azneftekombinat - State Azerbaijani Combine the oil and gas

industry Narkomnefti USSR
Armset - State Union Trust for the design, production, acquisition and distribution network fittings, insulators and mounting accessories for the construction of high voltage transmission lines and substations Commissariat elektrostanschsh USSR
Voroshilovgradugol - State Combine of the Coal Industry of the USSR
Narco- coal Industry Vosgokneftedobycha - All-Union Association of the Oil Extraction Industry of the East of the People's Commissariat of the USSR
Vostsibugol - State Union Trust of the Coal Industry of Eastern Siberia Narco-coal Industry of the USSR
VNITOMASH - All-Union Scientific Research and Technical Society of Mechanical Engineering
VSNITO - All-Union Council of Scientific and Engineering Technical Societies Glavavtogen - Main Directorate of the Autogenous Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for
Tyazhmash Glavavtoprisep - Main Directorate for the production of trailers for cars and tractors of the People's Commissariat for Tractors of the USSR
Glavavtotraktorodetal tractors of the People's Commissariat of Industry of the USSR, People's Commissariat of
Redistribution of the USSR
Glavazot - Main Directorate of the Nitrogen Industry of the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry of the USSR Glavanilprom - Main Directorate of the Paint Industry of the People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry of the USSR
Glavvtorchermet - Main Directorate for the Processing of Secondary Metals of the People's Commissariat for Chermet of the USSR
Glavgorhimprom - General Directorate of mining and chemical industries Narkomhimproma USSR
Glavdizel-General Directorate Diesel Building industry Narkomtyazhmasha USSR
Glavinstrument - General Administration tool industry Narkomtyazhmasha USSR
Glavyodobrom - General Directorate of iodine-bromine industry

Narkomhimproma USSR
Glavkauchuk- General Directorate of synthetic rubber industry and synthetic alcohol Narkomhimproma USSR
Glavkozh - General Directorate the leather industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for
Legislation Glavkoks - Main Directorate of the Coke and Chemical Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for
Ferrous Metals Glavkrask - Main Directorate of the Paint and Varnish Industry Narkhim-mash of the USSR
Glavlegmash - Main Directorate of Light Machine Building of the People's Commissariat of General Machinery of the USSR
Glavlenhloprom - Main Directorate of the Cotton Industry of the Leningrad Region People's Commissariat of Textiles of the USSR
Glavmetiz - Main Directorate of the Metal Products
Industry of the People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy Glavmed - Main Directorate of the Copper Industry of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture Glavmedruda - Main Directorate of the Copper Industry People's Commissariat of
Industry-
Metallurgy Directorate of the cotton industry of the Moscow region of the People's Commissariat of Textiles of the USSR
Glavneftespetsstroy-Main Directorate of Special Oil Construction of the People's Commissariat of Oil Industry of the USSR
Glavnickelolovo - Main Directorate of the Nickel and Tin Industry of the People's Commissariat of the USSR
Glavobuv - General Directorate of the shoe industry Commissariat Soviet Commissariat of the RSFSR
Glavogneupoo - General Directorate of the refractory industry Narkomchermeta USSR
Glavpoligrafmash-General Directorate of printing engineering Narkomobshmasha USSR
Glavprodmash - Main engineering management for food, industry Narkomobschmasha USSR
Glavrezina - Main rubber industry management Narkomhimproma USSR
Glavruda - General Directorate Mining Industry of the USSR

People's Commissariat for
Chermetry Glavovetekhprom - Main Directorate of Lighting Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for Power Plants and Electrical Industry
Glavsevmorput (GUSMP) - Main Directorate of the Seveon Sea Route under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR
Glavselmash - Main Directorate of Agricultural Machine Building of the People's Commissariat for
Medium Machine Building of the USSR Glavsmezhprom - Main Directorate of Related Industries of the Automotive Industry of the People's Commissariat
for Machine Building of the USSR Glavsnab - Main Directorate of Procurement Glavspetsmash - Main Directorate of Special Machine Building of the People's Commissariat for Machine Building of the USSR
Glavspetsstal - Main Directorate of High-Quality Steels and
Medium Ferroalloys of the People's Commissariat for Ferroalloys of the USSR - Main Directorate of High-Quality Steels and Medium
Ferroalloys - Main Directorate for the Production and Installation of Metal Structures of the USSR People's Commissariat of Construction
Glavstankoprom - Main Directorate of the Machine-Tool Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for
Tyazhmash Glavsteklo - Main Directorate of the Glass Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for Legislation
Glavstroy - Main Construction Directorate
Glavstroylegproy - Main Construction Directorate of the People's Commissariat of Industry of the USSR
Glavstroymehanizatsiya - Main Directorate for the Mechanization of Construction of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR
Glavstroyproekt - Main Directorate of Design Organizations of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR.
Glavtransmash - Main Directorate of the Construction Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for
Cermet Glavtraktorprom - Main Directorate of the Tractor Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for Reduction

Glavtransmash - Main Directorate of Transport Machine Building of the USSR People's Commissariat for Red Cross
Glavtransupr - Main Transport Directorate of the USSR People's Commissariat for Chermet
Glavtrubostal - Main Directorate of the Pipe Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for Chermet
Glavtyazhstankoprom - General Directorate of Heavy Machine Narkomtyazhmasha USSR
Glavugol - General Administration of Coal Industry Narkomuglya USSR
Glavhimmash - Main Department of Chemical Engineering Narkomobschmasha USSR
Glavhimplast - General Directorate Industry himikoplasticheskih mass Narkomhimproma USSR
Glavhimprom - General Directorate of the chemical industry Narkomhimproma USSR
Glavtsentrstroy - Main construction management Center Narkomstroya USSR
Glavtsinksvinets - Main Directorate of Zinc and Lead Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for
Metallurgical Methods Glavshelk - Main Directorate of the Silk Industry of the People's Commissariat of Textiles of the USSR
Glavsherst - Main Directorate of the Woolen and Felting-Felt Industry of the People's Commissariat of Textiles of the USSR
Glavshinprom - Main Directorate of the Tire Industry of the
People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry of
the USSR Glavshora - Main Directorate for the Shore Industry of the People's Commissariat of Industry of the RSFSR
Glavelektromashprom - Main Directorate of Electrical Machinery Plants of the People's Commissariat of Electrical Industry of the USSR
Glavelektromontazh - Main Directorate for Electrical Work of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR
Glavenergoprom - Main Directorate for the Production of Electrical Equipment and Construction of the People's Commissariat
for Construction thermal power plants of the People's Commissariat

of Power Plants of the USSR
Glavyugostroy - Main Construction Directorate of the South of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR
Giproorgstroy - All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Designing the Organization of Construction Work
Giprosredmash - State Institute for Designing Medium Machine Building
Plants Giprotyazhmash - State Institute for Designing Heavy Machine Building
Plants Giprotsvetmet - State Institute for Designing Nonferrous Metal Industry
Enterprises Goostpoyproekt - Trust for Designing Worker Cities, Villages and Dwellings, Educational and Cultural and Educational Institutions of Heavy Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat for Construction
Goslestekhizdat - State Forestry Publishing House
Gosplan - State Planning Commission of the USSR
Grozneftekombinat - State Grozny Combine of Oil and Gas Industry of the People's Commissariat of Oil of the USSR
Gruzneft - State Union Trust for Oil and Gas Production of the USSR People's Commissariat for Oil and Gas.
GSPI-2 - State Special Design Institute
GUMP - Main Directorate of the Metallurgical Industry of the USSR People's Commissariat of
Chermet GUMP of the East and Urals - Main Directorate of the Metallurgical Industry of the East and Urals of the USSR People's Commissariat
for the South and Center - Main Directorate of the Metallurgical Industry of the South and the Center of the People's Commissariat of the USSR
GUPTO - Main Directorate for Production and installation of lifting and transport equipment of the USSR People's Commissariat for
Tyazhmash GUUZ - Main Directorate of Educational Institutions of
Dzerzhinskrud - State Union Trust of the Krivoy Rog Basin of the USSR People's Commissariat for Chermet
Domnaremont - State Union Construction Office for the repair of

blast furnaces of the USSR People's Commissariat for
Chermetry Donbasszhilstroy - State Union Trust for Industrial Construction of Donbass People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR
Donbassutol - State Coal Combine of the People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR
Donsetstroy - Administration for the construction of a power transmission line Dnipro - Donbass and substation of the
All-Union Construction Industry Treasury of the USSR People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR
Zhilpromstroy - All-Union Trust for Industrial Industrial Construction of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR
Ishimbayneft - State Union Trust for Oil and Gas Production of People's Commissariat for Oil and Gas
Kalininneft - State Union Trust for Oil and Gas Production of People's Commissariat for Oil of the USSR
Karagandaugol - State Union Trust of the Coal Industry of the People's Commissariat of the USSR
Kirovugol - State Union Trust of the Coal Industry of the People's Commissariat of the USSR
Krasnouralmedruda - State Union Trust for the Extraction of Copper and Sulfur Pyrite of the People's Commissariat for
Metals of the USSR Kuzbassugol-State Coal Plant of the Leningrad Oblast of the
USSR
Lenenergo - Leningradsk District Energy Administration of the USSR People's Commissariat of Power Plants
LONITOMash - Leningrad Branch of the Scientific and Engineering Technical Society of Mechanical Engineering
Maykopneftekombinat - State Oil Combine of the USSR People's Commissariat of Oil
Mayneft - State Union Trust for Oil and Gas Production of the USSR People's Commissariat for Oil and Gas
Moskvougol - State Coal Combine of the People's Commissariat for Oil Production of the USSR Mospromstroy - State heating for

industrial construction of the Central District of the People's Commissariat for Construction of the USSR
Mosenergo - Moscow District Energy Administration of the People's Commissariat of Power Plants of the USSR
Prikamneft - State Union for Oil and Gas Production USSR
Promstroyproekt - Union Trust for Construction Design of Industrial Enterprises and Structures of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy and Mechanical Engineering of the USSR People's Commissariat for Construction
Promtransproekt - State Union Trust for Designing Transport Construction of the USSR People's Commissariat for Construction
Remmashtrest - Union Trust for the identification and repair of dismantled equipment and its implementation by the People's Commissariat of
Tyazhmash of the USSR Rostovugol - State Coal Combine of the USSR Narcomugal Sevenergosgroy
- State Union Construction and Installation Trust of the People's Commissariat of Power Plants of the USSR
Sevkavtyazhegroy - Union Trust of Industrial Construction in the North Caucasus
- State Committee of the Construction Industry of the USSR Snezhn industry Narkomuglya USSR
Soyuzzagotkozh - State Union trust procurement of raw hides Commissariat of the USSR
Soyuzsredmashsnab - Union trust supplying Narkomsredmasha USSR
Soyuzutil - Union Bureau for collection, processing and supply industry and the export of secondary raw materials and promsovhozov Commissariat of the USSR
Soyuzhimmontazh - Union Trust installation plants of the chemical industry of the USSR Narkomstroya
Soyuzsharremontsbyt - State Union Trust repair, sales and tech-mounting ball and roller bearings Narkomsredmasha USSR
Soyuzekskavatsiya - State Union Trust for the production of earthworks by a mechanized method of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR

Sredazugol - State Coal Combine of the People's Commissariat of the USSR
Standartstalstroy - All-Union Office for the complete production and high-speed installation of standard industrial buildings with light metal structures of the People's Commissariat of the USSR
Stalinogorskugol - State Union Trust of the Coal Industry Narcomugl of the USSR
Stalinugol - State Coal Combine of Narcomugl of the USSR
Stalproekt - State Institute for the Production of Projects and Working Drawings for Ferrous Metallurgy
Plants Syzranneft - State Union Trust for the Production of Oil and Gas of the Treasury of the USSR
- Narkarchel Coal Industry USSR
Tkvibulugol - State Union Trust of the Coal Industry of the USSR Narcomugol
Uralugol - State Coal Combine of Narcomugl of the USSR
Uralenergostroy - State-Union Trust for the construction and installation of thermal power plants and power grids Urals People's Commissariat of power stations USSR
Harkovugol - State Union Trust coal industry Narkomuglya USSR
TsAGI - Central Aero-Hydrodynamic Institute
PCBS - Central Library building projects
Tsvetmetsnab - Union Trust Purchasing Narkomtsvetmeta USSR
Tsentrozhilstroy - Union Trust Industrial housing construction in the central regions of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR
Tsentroenergomontazh (Tsentroenergostroy) - State All-Union Trust for the construction and installation of thermal power plants and power grids in the central regions of the People's Commissariat of Power Plants of the USSR
Tsentroenergosnab - All-Union Office of Supply of Tsentroenergostroy of the People's Commissariat of Power Plants of the USSR
TsNIITMASH - Central Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering Technology
TsNIPS - Central Scientific Institute of Industrial Construction

Tsuzheldorstroy - Central Railway Construction Directorate NKPS USSR
TsUNHU - Central Administration of National Economic Accounting of the USSR State Planning Committee State Planning Union
Embaneft gas of the People's Commissariat of Oil of the USSR
ENIMS - Experimental Research Institute of Metal-Cutting Machine Tools
Yuzhspetsstroy - All-Union Trust for the production of special construction works in the southern regions of the People's Commissariat of Construction of the USSR
Yuzhenergostron - State All-Union Trust for the Construction and Installation of Thermal Power Plants and Networks in the Southern Regions of the USSR People's Commissariat for Power Plants

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